



Noordwijk De Scheysloot Business Premises Explosion

SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0
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Explosion damages Noordwijk business entrance; 15-year-old arrested

A late-night explosion caused extensive entrance damage at commercial premises on De Scheysloot. No injuries were reported, and police arrested a 15-year-old boy from Zoetermeer during the immediate search.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At about 23:40 on 25 October 2026, an explosion occurred at a business premises on De Scheysloot in Noordwijk, South Holland. The blast heavily damaged the entrance and scattered glass and debris into the street. No injuries were reported.

Police searched the surrounding area, including with dogs, and arrested a 15-year-old boy from Zoetermeer. Local reporting states that he was located in a taxibus on Lageweg in neighbouring Katwijk; police have not publicly specified his alleged role and have not excluded further arrests.

The device type, delivery method, intended target and motive had not been published by the 27 October research cut-off. Police references to prohibited fireworks, flammable liquids and homemade explosives describe the general hazard of explosive attacks and do not classify the device used in Noordwijk.

PRIMARY ACTORS 15-year-old arrested; others possible Police arrested a boy from Zoetermeer and did not exclude further arrests. His precise alleged role and any commissioning actor remain unconfirmed.	OBSERVED ACTIVITY Late-night explosion at entrance A loud blast caused extensive entrance damage and dispersed glass and debris; the placement and initiation sequence is not public.
LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT De Scheysloot, Noordwijk The incident occurred at commercial premises near the municipal boundary with Katwijk during a low-occupancy late-evening period.	TARGETS AND ASSETS Business entrance and premises Secondary reporting identifies a printing company, but the intended person, business interest or message is unknown.
SECURITY RESPONSE Rapid search, arrest and forensics Police, fire and ambulance resources attended; police used dogs, cordoned the scene and preserved evidence.	OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Juvenile arrest; actor picture unresolved The arrest is an investigative development, not proof of placement, intent, commissioning or sole participation.

EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT

J1	High confidence: An explosion at commercial premises on De Scheysloot heavily damaged the entrance, caused no reported injuries and was followed by the arrest of a 15-year-old boy.
J2	Moderate confidence: The concentrated entrance damage and late-night timing are consistent with deliberate targeting of the premises, although the placement sequence and intended recipient are unknown.
J3	Low confidence: The juvenile may have had a direct, supporting or peripheral role, but commissioning, coercion, accomplices and motive cannot be inferred from the arrest alone.



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WHAT IS KNOWN | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

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1. What Is Known — Confirmed Record

FIELD	CONTROLLED VALUE	HANDLING
Incident	Explosion at commercial premises on De Scheysloot	Confirmed by Dutch Police
Incident date	25 October 2026	Confirmed
Incident time	About 23:40	Police timing; local emergency reporting ranges to about 23:44–23:45
Country	Netherlands	Confirmed
Province	South Holland	Confirmed
Municipality	Noordwijk	Confirmed
Locality	De Scheysloot	Street confirmed; exact premises number not published by police
Coordinates	Not publicly reported	No precise incident coordinate published
Incident category	Suspected deliberate explosive attack on commercial premises	Explosion and damage confirmed; final legal classification not published
Attack method	Explosive event at or immediately beside the entrance	Blast location inferred from concentrated entrance damage; placement and delivery not published
Weapon or device	Unspecified explosive device	No forensic device classification, material or initiation system has been published
Threat actor	One arrested juvenile; full actor set unknown	A 15-year-old was arrested on suspicion of involvement; precise conduct and any accomplices remain under investigation
Target	Business premises, occupant or associated interest unknown	Premises damaged; intended recipient and objective unresolved
Casualties	None reported	Confirmed by police and contemporaneous reporting
Fatalities	None reported	Confirmed record as at 27 October 2026

Analyst handling notes

- The AD news article is the central news source and reports the loud explosion, business-premises damage and arrest of a 15-year-old boy.
- Dutch Police confirms the date, approximate time, De Scheysloot location, property damage, absence of known injuries, juvenile arrest and possibility of further arrests.
- Local reporting describes extensive entrance damage, glass and debris in the street, a dog-assisted search and an arrest in a taxibus on Lageweg in Katwijk.
- Secondary reports identify the premises as a printing company; the official police release describes it only as a business premises.
- No public source establishes the device type, delivery method, offender count, intended target, motive, prior threat or the arrested boy's precise alleged role.



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STRUCTURED INSIGHT | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

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2. Structured Insight — Incident Analysis

Context and precursor conditions

De Scheysloot is a commercial setting rather than a residential frontage. The late-evening timing reduced observed occupancy, but blast pressure, glass and debris still created hazards for neighbouring businesses, road users, responders and anyone inside the premises.

Conditions preceding the incident

The official appeal asks for witnesses and information about the background to the explosion. No public record reviewed identifies a warning, demand, grievance, claim of responsibility or previous incident involving the affected business.

Principal event

Multiple callers reported a loud bang at about 23:40. Emergency services found the entrance badly damaged, with glass and debris spread into the street. Police immediately searched the area and arrested a 15-year-old boy from Zoetermeer; forensic work continued at the cordoned premises.

Methods and observed activity

The blast seat appears to have been at or immediately beside the entrance because damage was concentrated there. That does not reveal whether an object was placed, thrown, attached or otherwise delivered. Police have not published an explosive material, casing, fuse, detonator or charge size.

Continuation and development

Police, fire and ambulance resources attended. Officers used dogs during the search, preserved the location as a crime scene and appealed for witnesses and video. Local reporting places the arrest in a taxibus on Lageweg in Katwijk, a detail not included in the police release.

Related or parallel developments

Recent Dutch comparators show that commercial entrances are repeatedly selected for explosive intimidation and that incidents may involve young alleged executors. Those patterns define investigative questions only; they do not establish that the Noordwijk case was commissioned or connected to any other attack.

Public reporting and response

The enquiry remained active at the cut-off. Police had not announced a charge, remand decision, additional arrest, device finding, target rationale or supported cross-case link. Because the arrested person is a minor, attribution should remain especially precise and limited to official wording.

Analytical matrix

ISSUE	ASSESSMENT
Entrance focus	Concentrated damage at the access point is consistent with a deliberately selected façade target, but the exact placement sequence is not public.
Timing	The blast occurred around 23:40, when pedestrian and staff presence may have been lower; whether that timing was chosen to avoid or risk casualties is unknown.
Device evidence	No forensic classification has been released. Generic police warnings about fireworks, accelerants and homemade explosives must not be converted into case-specific findings.
Immediate mobility	The rapid search extended toward Katwijk, and local reporting says the arrested teenager was found in a taxibus; the vehicle's evidential role is not public.
Attribution boundary	Arrest establishes suspected involvement, not that the juvenile built, carried, placed or initiated a device, selected the target or acted alone.



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HINDSIGHT — SIMILAR EVENTS | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

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3. Hindsight — Similar Events

Comparators were admitted where an explosive event targeted Dutch commercial premises during the preceding three months. They illustrate entrance targeting, repeat attacks and juvenile arrests; no forensic, offender or motive link to Noordwijk is implied.

23-26 JULY 2026

Repeated incidents at Amsterdam toy and childrenswear shop

Two explosions damaged a shop at Abraham Staalmanplein, followed by discovery of an unexploded device. Police arrested two minors, aged 13 and 16, near the third incident and later arrested two adults suspected of directing it.

Similarity: Commercial premises were repeatedly targeted and the enquiry examined both juvenile alleged executors and possible adult direction. **Limit:** The Amsterdam case involved a three-incident series and later adult arrests; no equivalent repeat pattern or command link is established in Noordwijk.

Direct source: Dutch Police

19 OCTOBER 2026

Explosion at business premises on Saba in Apeldoorn

An explosion at about 00:30 caused major damage to a business façade. Nobody was found inside, no fire developed and video showed a person approach the front door and run from the site.

Similarity: A late-night explosion concentrated damage at the frontage of Dutch commercial premises without reported casualties. **Limit:** Apeldoorn police had not reported an arrest and had video of a front-door approach; neither fact matches the public Noordwijk record.

Direct source: Dutch Police

23 OCTOBER 2026

Explosion at Arendstraat business premises in Badhoevedorp

An explosion at about 04:00 damaged a door and window at a commercial premises. Nobody was injured, and police appealed for witnesses and camera footage.

Similarity: The attack damaged an entrance and glazing at Dutch commercial premises during low-occupancy hours without casualties. **Limit:** The Badhoevedorp damage was described as more limited, and no arrest, juvenile involvement or connection to Noordwijk was reported.

Direct source: Dutch Police



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4. Foresight — Threat, Controls and Outlook

Threat model

The incident demonstrates the ability to damage a commercial entrance late at night and depart before interception at the scene. Possible objectives include intimidation, retaliation, coercion, personal grievance or mistaken targeting, but none is supported strongly enough for attribution.

RISK AREA	OBSERVED OR PLAUSIBLE CONSEQUENCE
Repeat targeting	The premises or an associated business could face renewed attack if the first event was intended as a warning or if its objective was not achieved.
Casualty escalation	A stronger device, busier hour or closer proximity could cause blast, glass, fragment, burn or hearing injuries despite the absence of casualties here.
Fire and secondary hazards	Future devices could ignite façades, stored materials or vehicles and expose arriving staff and responders to fire or unexploded components.
Displacement	If the intended target is a person or business relationship rather than the address, risk may shift to another linked workplace, vehicle or residence.
Juvenile safeguarding	The age of the arrested suspect warrants examination of grooming, coercion, payment and adult direction without presuming that any occurred in this case.
Premature attribution	Treating the teenager as the sole offender or inferring organised-crime commissioning before evidence emerges could distort both safeguarding and investigative priorities.

Most important control conclusion

Controls should combine immediate explosive-safety measures with evidence preservation, discreet threat review and safeguarding-aware investigation. Protective action should cover the affected business and any genuinely linked assets without publicly assigning motive or authorship.

DIRECT CONTROLS

- Keep staff, owners and contractors away from unexplained debris or packages until police or explosive specialists declare the site safe.
- Preserve the entrance, blast seat, glass, device remnants and adjacent surfaces for residue, DNA, fingerprint and toolmark examination.
- Export original CCTV from the premises, neighbouring businesses, roads and the reported route toward Lageweg before retention periods expire.
- Synchronise emergency calls, cameras, witness observations, police-dog tracking and the taxibus journey to reconstruct approach and departure.

SYSTEM AND ORGANISATIONAL CONTROLS

- Review recent threats, disputes, debts, employment issues, unusual enquiries and contact affecting the business, its owners and connected premises.
- Improve lighting, camera coverage, entrance glazing and after-hours access controls while preserving clear emergency egress.
- Brief staff to withdraw, warn others and call emergency services rather than approach a suspicious object or disturbed entrance.
- Coordinate safeguarding and investigative interviews appropriate to a juvenile suspect, including possible coercion, grooming or adult direction.

Key judgement. A repeat or displaced attack is plausible but assessed with low confidence. The lack of a known target rationale, device signature, threat history or established actor network prevents a firmer forecast; risk should be reassessed after forensic and interview results.



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FORESIGHT — INDICATORS | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

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5. Foresight — Indicators and Collection Priorities

Indicators of elevated risk

OPERATIONAL

- Repeated loitering, photography or vehicle passes near the premises, especially around closing or low-occupancy periods.
- Attempts to test doors, shutters, alarms, lighting or camera blind spots at the business or linked sites.
- Anonymous threats, demands or messages referring to the business, owner, employees, relatives or repair and reopening activity.
- Unattended pyrotechnic items, taped packages, containers, wires or burning objects close to entrances or vehicles.
- Young people making unusual site visits, receiving last-minute travel instructions or waiting for transport near the commercial area.

GOVERNANCE

- CCTV evidence of a lookout, support vehicle, handoff, taxi booking or rehearsed approach and escape route.
- Forensic similarities between recovered residue or components and devices used in another commercial-premises attack.
- A verified dispute, debt, coercive demand, employment grievance or personal conflict involving the premises or its occupants.
- Renewed surveillance or contact after repairs, reopening, witness appeals, police interviews or custody developments.
- An official update identifying the device, additional suspect, alleged role, intended target, motive or supported cross-case connection.

Priority intelligence gaps

PRIORITY	GAP	COLLECTION REQUIREMENT	LIKELY SOURCE
1	What device caused the explosion?	Identify explosive material, casing, initiation, charge size, blast seat and fragmentation characteristics.	Forensic explosives examination, residue analysis and scene reconstruction
2	What was the arrested juvenile's alleged role?	Distinguish presence, transport, lookout, carriage, placement, initiation and any direction by others.	Interview, CCTV, device forensics, communications, location data and transport records
3	Who else was involved?	Identify recruiters, commissioners, accomplices, transport providers and post-incident contacts without assuming they exist.	Juvenile-safe interview, phones, messaging, financial records, CCTV and witness evidence
4	Who or what was the intended target?	Test address, company, proprietor, employee, client, commercial-associate and mistaken-target hypotheses.	Business records, interviews, threats, disputes and controlled police holdings
5	How was the scene reached and left?	Reconstruct the route between De Scheysloot, Lageweg and any earlier staging or handoff point.	CCTV, ANPR, taxibus records, witnesses, telecoms and police-dog search logs
6	Is the premises at continuing risk?	Reassess after device results, suspect interviews, threat discovery, new arrests or renewed surveillance.	Police threat assessment, business reporting and cross-premises security review

Evidence-change condition. Confidence would increase with laboratory identification of the device, original CCTV, a detailed route reconstruction, verified communications, a documented grievance or an official account of each suspect's role. It would decrease if local arrest or premises descriptions are corrected or if investigators exclude deliberate targeting.



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6. Source Ledger

Source ledger

ID	SOURCE	CLAIMS SUPPORTED	ASSESSMENT
S1	AD (Dutch news outlet), Harde knal schrikt Noordwijk op; 15-jarige jongen opgepakt na explosie bij bedrijfspand, 26 October 2026	Central news article: loud explosion, business-premises damage and arrest of a 15-year-old suspect	Contemporaneous news report. Its headline supports the central record but does not establish the juvenile's precise alleged act, device type or motive.
S2	Dutch Police, Getuigen gezocht na explosie bij bedrijfspand Noordwijk, 26 October 2026	Authoritative date, approximate time, De Scheysloot location, damage, absence of known injury, arrest of a 15-year-old from Zoetermeer and possibility of further arrests	Primary official source. Its general hazard examples are not a case-specific device classification, and it does not define the suspect's role or motive.
S3	Bollenstreek Omroep, Explosie bij bedrijfspand Noordwijk; verdachte aangehouden, 26 October 2026	Local corroboration of serious entrance damage, no casualties, emergency response, dog-assisted search, taxibus location and forensic cordon	Contemporaneous local reporting. The taxibus and Lageweg details are not repeated in the police release and should remain attributed.
S4	112 Duin en Bollenstreek, Aanhouding na explosie bij bedrijfspand in Noordwijk, 25 October 2026	Scene-level description of damaged entrance, glass and debris, multi-service attendance, search and evidence preservation	Rapid local incident report with photographs and video attribution. It initially described suspect or suspects before the official age and residence update.
S5	Streekomroep Zoetermeer Lansingerland, 15-jarige jongen uit Zoetermeer aangehouden na explosie bij drukkerij in Noordwijk, 26 October 2026	Secondary identification of the premises as a printing company and corroboration of entrance damage, glass, no injury and arrest	Local report citing media partner Omroep West. The printing-company description is not included in the official police release.
C1	Dutch Police, Repeated incidents at Amsterdam toy and childrenswear shop, 23–26 July 2026	Historical comparison: Commercial premises were repeatedly targeted and the enquiry examined both juvenile alleged executors and possible adult direction.	Primary official source; The Amsterdam case involved a three-incident series and later adult arrests; no equivalent repeat pattern or command link is established in Noordwijk.
C2	Dutch Police, Explosion at business premises on Saba in Apeldoorn, 19 October 2026	Historical comparison: A late-night explosion concentrated damage at the frontage of Dutch commercial premises without reported casualties.	Primary official source; Apeldoorn police had not reported an arrest and had video of a front-door approach; neither fact matches the public Noordwijk record.
C3	Dutch Police, Explosion at Arendstraat business premises in Badhoevedorp, 23 October 2026	Historical comparison: The attack damaged an entrance and glazing at Dutch commercial premises during low-occupancy hours without casualties.	Primary official source; The Badhoevedorp damage was described as more limited, and no arrest, juvenile involvement or connection to Noordwijk was reported.

Research audit

CLASS	CONTENT
Primary and corroborating evidence	Dutch Police establishes the core incident record and juvenile arrest. The AD news article and local reporting add visible damage, response and reported arrest-location detail.
Contradictions and unknowns	No material contradiction was identified. Official and local timings differ by only a few minutes. Device type, delivery, offender count, target, motive, prior warning, transport role and precise alleged conduct remain unknown.
Analytical confidence	High for date, approximate time, street, business-premises damage, absence of reported injury and juvenile arrest; moderate for entrance effects, printing-company identity and taxibus location; low for device, motive, role, commissioning and recurrence.

Research cut-off: 27 October 2026. The AD news article, Dutch Police release and contemporaneous local reporting were reviewed for chronology, corroboration and contradiction handling. Comparable Dutch commercial-premises attacks inform protective assessment only.