



Haarlem Residential Explosion

SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0
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Explosive damages entrance of Haarlem residence

A device detonated at a home on J. Craandijkstraat on 11 October, destroying the front door and letterbox. Police are seeking a suspect who left on a fatbike.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At about 22:00 on 11 October 2026, an explosive detonated at a residence on J. Craandijkstraat in Haarlem. The blast destroyed the front door and letterbox. No person was injured; a cat sustained glass injuries to its paws.

Residents reported seeing a flash from the hallway before a loud explosion. Police said a suspect left on a fatbike towards Dr. Schaepmanstraat, wearing a dark jacket and light-coloured trousers. The device type, placement method, intended target and motive have not been publicly established.

An explosives specialist attended, police conducted neighbourhood enquiries and forensic officers opened an investigation. No arrest or verified link to other Haarlem explosions had been reported by 13 October. The immediate priorities are evidence recovery, clarification of targeting and proportionate protection against a possible repeat incident.

PRIMARY ACTORS Unidentified suspect; police investigation Police described one person leaving on a fatbike. Identity, role and any accomplices remain unknown.	OBSERVED ACTIVITY Flash, detonation and rapid departure Residents saw a flash from the hall before the blast; a suspect then cycled towards Dr. Schaepmanstraat.
LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT Residential street in Haarlem The incident occurred at a home on J. Craandijkstraat in Haarlem, Noord-Holland, at about 22:00.	TARGETS AND ASSETS Front door and letterbox damaged The entrance sustained direct blast damage. The intended person or purpose has not been reported.
SECURITY RESPONSE Forensics and witness enquiries An explosives specialist attended; police conducted neighbourhood enquiries and sought witnesses and information.	OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Residential blast with casualty potential No human injury occurred, but glass injured a cat and an occupied home's entrance was destroyed.

EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT

J1	High confidence: An explosive was deliberately brought to the residential frontage and caused significant entrance damage; no public evidence identifies the device type or initiation method.
J2	Moderate confidence: The reported fatbike departure supports a rapid-placement interpretation, but the available description is too broad to establish identity, age or whether others assisted.
J3	Low confidence: A repeat attack is a realistic possibility while motive and target selection remain unresolved, but no specific renewed threat has been reported.



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WHAT IS KNOWN

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1. What Is Known — Confirmed Record

FIELD	CONTROLLED VALUE	HANDLING
Incident	Explosion at a residence on J. Craandijkstraat	Reported by the supplied article and corroborating local outlets citing police
Incident date	11 October 2026	Reported consistently
Incident time	About 22:00	Reported consistently; exact minute not published
Country	Netherlands	Confirmed
Province	Noord-Holland	Confirmed
Municipality	Haarlem	Confirmed
Locality	J. Craandijkstraat, Haarlem	Street reported; house number withheld in reviewed reporting
Coordinates	Not reported	Unknown; no precise incident coordinate published
Incident category	Explosive attack or deliberate explosion at a residence	Reported as a criminal investigation; legal classification not published
Attack method	Device detonated at or immediately beside the residential entrance	Assessed from door and letterbox damage; delivery and initiation method unknown
Weapon or device	Unspecified explosive device	Device type and composition not publicly reported; heavy-firework use cannot be assumed
Threat actor	Unidentified suspect; possible additional actors unknown	Police reported one person leaving on a fatbike; no arrest reported
Target	Residential entrance and occupants or address unknown	Physical impact confirmed; intended target and target-selection rationale unknown
Casualties	No human injury; one cat injured by glass	Reported consistently by the primary and corroborating sources
Fatalities	None reported	Reported record as at 13 October 2026

Analyst handling notes

- The supplied Noordhollands Dagblad article defines the incident and binding report scope.
- The newspaper updated its article on 12 October; no later arrest or motive update was identified by the research cut-off.
- The suspect description and direction of travel derive from police information repeated by several outlets, not independent eyewitness accounts obtained by those outlets.
- Public reporting does not identify the explosive type, charge, initiation system, placement method or intended person.
- Earlier residential explosions in Haarlem provide comparison only; no reviewed source links them to this incident.



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2. Structured Insight – Incident Analysis

- Context and precursor conditions**

The incident occurred against a national background of explosive attacks on homes and businesses. Dutch government reporting states that heavy fireworks are common in such attacks and motives often involve intimidation or disputes. Those patterns are contextual only: neither the device nor motive in this case has been established.
- Conditions preceding the incident**

No public reporting identified a threat, dispute, surveillance episode or suspicious approach before the blast. The residents' first reported indication was a flash seen from the hallway, followed by a loud explosion.
- Principal event**

At about 22:00 on Sunday 11 October, an explosive detonated at a home on J. Craandijkstraat. The front door and letterbox were destroyed. No person was injured; a cat sustained glass injuries to its paws.
- Methods and observed activity**

Police reported that a suspect left on a fatbike towards Dr. Schaepmanstraat, wearing a dark jacket and light-coloured trousers. The device's construction, exact position and means of initiation were not published.
- Continuation and development**

Police and an explosives specialist attended. Officers conducted neighbourhood enquiries and forensic investigators examined the incident. The available reporting does not state what material, images or traces were recovered.
- Related or parallel developments**

Haarlem experienced other night-time explosions at residential frontages in 2024 and 2026, including on Archipelstraat and Eendenkooistraat. These events show a locally relevant hazard pattern, but the reviewed sources do not establish common perpetrators, devices or motives.
- Public reporting and response**

Police appealed for witnesses and other information and said they were investigating the suspect and possible motive. No arrest, claim of responsibility or official explanation of target selection had been reported by 13 October.

Analytical matrix

ISSUE	ASSESSMENT
Target selection	Direct damage to the entrance suggests the address was deliberately approached, but the intended person and reason remain unknown.
Access and timing	The suspect reportedly reached and left a residential street at about 22:00 using a fatbike, indicating short-duration access without establishing prior reconnaissance.
Device evidence	The blast was sufficient to destroy the door and letterbox. No reliable public detail identifies the explosive material or initiation method.
Egress evidence	Direction of travel, clothing contrast and vehicle type provide useful but broad leads for CCTV and witness reconciliation.
Attribution	Public evidence does not establish whether the apparent placer acted alone, was commissioned, or was connected to earlier Haarlem incidents.



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HINDSIGHT — SIMILAR EVENTS

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3. Hindsight — Similar Events

Comparators were admitted only where an explosive detonated at a Haarlem residence during night or early-morning hours, damaging the entrance or frontage without reported human injury. Incidents outside this mechanism and setting were excluded.

20 APRIL 2024

Residential-frontage explosion on Prins Bernhardlaan

An explosive detonated at about 05:15 at a Haarlem home, damaging the front of the property and dislodging the letterbox. Police temporarily cordoned the area; no person was injured and no arrest had been reported.

Similarity: A device detonated during early-morning hours at a Haarlem residential frontage, damaging the entrance and letterbox without human injury. **Limit:** The public account did not report a fleeing suspect, animal injury or evidence connecting the address to the 2026 case.

Direct source: NH Nieuws

10 FEBRUARY 2026

Night-time explosion on Archipelstraat

An explosion in a front garden at about 02:50 damaged the door of the targeted home and lightly damaged the neighbouring door. Police suspected heavy fireworks and examined links to three earlier incidents.

Similarity: A night-time device damaged residential entrances in Haarlem and prompted a police witness and CCTV appeal. **Limit:** Police suspected heavy fireworks and described a possible four-incident sequence; neither feature is established for J. Craandijkstraat.

Direct source: Politie Nederland

9 SEPTEMBER 2026

Residential explosion on Eendenkooistraat

A device detonated at about 01:20 at a Haarlem home, blowing the door inward and damaging windows and the facade. Residents were medically checked; no person required hospital treatment.

Similarity: A night-time explosive at a Haarlem residence caused major door and glazing damage while occupants escaped reported injury. **Limit:** The Eendenkooistraat blast caused broader structural damage, and the police account did not report a suspect or link to J. Craandijkstraat.

Direct source: Politie Nederland



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4. Foresight — Threat, Controls and Outlook

Threat model

The demonstrated capability is limited but hazardous: an unidentified person could approach an occupied home, detonate a device at the entrance and leave quickly. The current evidence does not reveal whether this was a one-off act or part of a dispute. A repeat attempt is a realistic possibility, but confidence is low without a known motive or threat history.

RISK AREA	OBSERVED OR PLAUSIBLE CONSEQUENCE
Repeat targeting	The same address, occupants or associates could face renewed attention if the underlying grievance remains active.
Casualty escalation	A stronger device, different placement or a person entering the hallway could turn property damage into serious injury.
Fire and structural effects	Future placement near combustible material, utilities or glazing could produce secondary fire, smoke or wider damage.
Misidentification or displacement	An incorrect address or movement to a related residence could expose uninvolved households.
Community harm	Uncertainty and repeated police activity may increase fear, disrupt neighbours and reduce willingness to provide information openly.
Investigative conflation	Assuming a link to other Haarlem explosions without forensic or relational evidence could obscure a distinct dispute or offender.

Most important control conclusion

Protection should focus on the affected household and immediate approaches while preserving the distinction between precaution and confirmed threat. Investigators should combine device forensics, nearby video, witness accounts and any threat or dispute history before testing links to other cases.

DIRECT CONTROLS

- Preserve damaged material and leave unidentified objects untouched for specialist examination.
- Review doorbell, residential, traffic and business CCTV along the reported escape direction.
- Improve lighting and camera coverage at the entrance without obstructing forensic recovery.
- Report renewed surveillance, threats, suspicious packages or repeat passes immediately.

SYSTEM AND ORGANISATIONAL CONTROLS

- Conduct a structured threat review with occupants, neighbours, housing interests and police.
- Compare device traces and offender behaviour with earlier Haarlem cases without presuming a link.
- Use the national post-incident framework for safety measures, communications and victim support.
- Consider time-limited access controls or administrative measures if a specific renewed threat emerges.

Key judgement. A further incident against the same address or a connected person is a realistic possibility, assessed with low confidence. The absence of a known motive, threat history, arrest or device profile prevents a firmer forecast; any protective escalation should follow new evidence rather than the national pattern alone.



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FORESIGHT — INDICATORS

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5. Foresight — Indicators and Collection Priorities

Indicators of elevated risk

OPERATIONAL

- Repeated slow passes or loitering by fatbikes or other vehicles near the residence, especially after dark.
- Photography, door-checking or attempts to conceal identity on approaches covered by cameras.
- Direct, online or third-party threats naming the occupants, address or associates.
- Objects placed at the entrance, letterbox or adjoining frontage and then left unattended.
- Efforts to disable lighting, doorbell cameras or other surveillance before an approach.

GOVERNANCE

- Forensic features matching recovered material from another identified explosion.
- CCTV showing the same fatbike, clothing combination, route or support vehicle across relevant locations.
- A demonstrable dispute, debt, coercion attempt or personal link involving the address or occupants.
- Renewed surveillance or threats after police enquiries, repairs or publicity.
- A police update separating this case from, or linking it to, earlier Haarlem incidents.

Priority intelligence gaps

PRIORITY	GAP	COLLECTION REQUIREMENT	LIKELY SOURCE
1	What device was used and how was it initiated?	Identify explosive material, container, initiation components and point of placement.	Forensic explosives examination and scene reconstruction
2	Who was the intended target and why?	Establish occupants, address history, recent disputes, threats and mistaken-address possibilities.	Occupant interviews, threat reports and controlled police holdings
3	Who used the fatbike and what route was taken?	Reconstruct approach and escape across synchronised public and private video.	Doorbell CCTV, business cameras, traffic video and witness accounts
4	Did the suspect act for another person?	Test communications, payment, transport and contact patterns if a suspect is identified.	Device and phone forensics, financial evidence and interviews
5	Is this incident linked to earlier Haarlem explosions?	Compare forensic signatures, target relationships, timing and offender behaviour case by case.	Police case files, laboratory results and cross-case analysis
6	Does the household face an active renewed threat?	Monitor specific threats and observable surveillance while reassessing safeguards.	Police threat assessment, occupant reporting and neighbourhood intelligence

Evidence-change condition. Confidence would increase with recoverable device forensics, clear video, a verified suspect identification, a documented grievance or evidence shared across cases. It would decrease if footage disproves the reported route, forensic work identifies an accidental cause, or police establish that earlier Haarlem incidents are unrelated.



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SOURCE LEDGER | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

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6. Source Ledger

Source ledger

ID	SOURCE	CLAIMS SUPPORTED	ASSESSMENT
S1	Noordhollands Dagblad, Explosief afgegaan bij woning in Haarlem, 12 October 2026	Binding account: time, location, damage, casualty record, suspect description, response and open motive inquiry	Primary supplied source, read in full. Local reporting based substantially on police information; updated at 15:11 on 12 October.
S2	Rodi Haarlem, Explosief vernielt voordeur van woning, 12 October 2026	Corroborates residents' observations, damage, cat injury, fatbike departure, clothing and police response	Local report reproducing police information. Strong consistency but limited independence from the originating statement.
S3	Haarlem105, Explosie bij woning in Haarlem-Oost, 12 October 2026	Corroborates time, damage, no human injury, suspect route and ongoing investigation	Established local broadcaster. Appears to rely on the same police account; useful corroboration, not independent attribution.
S4	Rijksoverheid, Aanpak aanslagen met explosieven, accessed 13 October 2026	National 2026 incidence data, common device and motive patterns, investigative methods and multi-agency controls	Authoritative national context. Aggregate patterns must not be treated as evidence about this incident's device, actor or motive.
S5	Rijksoverheid, Landelijk handelingskader bij aanslagen met explosieven, 6 November 2025	Framework for local prevention, post-incident action, repeat-threat response and longer-term measures	Official control framework. Supports recommendations but contains no case-specific finding about J. Craandijkstraat.
C1	NH Nieuws, Residential-frontage explosion on Prins Bernhardlaan, 20 April 2024	Historical comparison: A device detonated during early-morning hours at a Haarlem residential frontage, damaging the entrance and letterbox without human injury.	Direct source; The public account did not report a fleeing suspect, animal injury or evidence connecting the address to the 2026 case.
C2	Politie Nederland, Night-time explosion on Archipelstraat, 10 February 2026	Historical comparison: A night-time device damaged residential entrances in Haarlem and prompted a police witness and CCTV appeal.	Direct source; Police suspected heavy fireworks and described a possible four-incident sequence; neither feature is established for J. Craandijkstraat.
C3	Politie Nederland, Residential explosion on Eendenkooistraat, 9 September 2026	Historical comparison: A night-time explosive at a Haarlem residence caused major door and glazing damage while occupants escaped reported injury.	Direct source; The Eendenkooistraat blast caused broader structural damage, and the police account did not report a suspect or link to J. Craandijkstraat.

Research audit

CLASS	CONTENT
Primary and corroborating evidence	Noordhollands Dagblad provides the binding incident account. Rodi and Haarlem105 repeat police-derived details on timing, damage, the suspect, response and witness appeal. Their factual convergence is useful, although source independence is limited.
Contradictions and unknowns	No material contradiction was identified. Device type, initiation, precise placement, intended target, motive, suspect identity, accomplices, recovered evidence, arrest status after 13 October and links to other cases remain unknown.
Analytical confidence	High for time, street, physical damage, absence of human injury and reported response; moderate for the suspect's reported escape; low for targeting rationale, attribution, motive, device classification and repeat risk.

Research cut-off: 13 October 2026. The primary article was read in full and retained in the ledger. National reporting informs context and controls only; historical comparators do not establish a shared offender, motive or device.