

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 35090**Name:** Intervention methods and techniques**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 6**Academic year:** 2026-27**STUDY (S)**

| Degree | Center | Acad. year | Period |
|--|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1302 - Degree in Criminology | Facultat de Dret | 4 | First quarter |
| 1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology | Facultat de Dret | 4 | First quarter |

SUBJECT-MATTER

| Degree | Subject-matter | Character |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1302 - Degree in Criminology | Public safety | ELECTIVES |
| 1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology | Year 4 optional subjects | ELECTIVES |

COORDINATION

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SUMMARY

The subject Means and Techniques of Intervention is an optional subject of 6 credits integrated in the subject of Public Security. The content includes a global explanation of the real systems used by the security forces and corps to carry out the mission that they are constitutionally entrusted with. It is a subject that completes and gives meaning to other subjects studied in the Criminology degree, such as Public and Private Security, Scientific Police, Criminal Investigation or the rest of this subject of public security, Aliens, Road Safety or Accident Investigation.

All of them are part of the systems that public security services apply to address the problems that arise in a democratic society, and when it comes to teaching and learning, it is necessary to apply the perspective of each of the subjects.

In Public and private security, we will look at the regulations governing the organisation of the general services of the Ministry of the Interior and the regulation of private security.

In Means and techniques of intervention we will see the schemes of practical execution of police



intervention and private security, and in others we will turn to the internal knowledge of the services being studied, which have to adapt to emerging needs. The structures of the Citizen Security police services are also presented, which, being the most visible and closest, involve highly structured and regulated intervention systems, although they are not always known or understood by society as a whole.

Article 104 of the Constitution grants the Security Forces and Corps the mission, under the Government, of protecting the free exercise of rights and freedoms and guaranteeing public safety. It is an essential public service, which intervenes in social control, with legitimacy and under strict compliance with the law and the criteria of public administration, whose evaluation requires the application of criteria of excellence and the application of protocols of action and procedure manuals, which allow the normative and regulatory contents to be determined to the specific case.

General objectives:

- To know the principles of action of public security professionals and, especially of the Public Security services, as the visible face of the depositaries of the maintenance of constitutional public order in the framework of the Social and Democratic Rule of Law.
- Identify situations of conflict in which interests or rights of equal rank are in conflict, which must be resolved urgently but with the minimum necessary detriment to any of them.
- Learn to distinguish, evaluate and, if necessary, resolve social conflicts that arise in civil society and whose initial solution is required of public security professionals.
- Develop the ability to generate compromise solutions to these social conflicts, under the pressure of gravity and urgency.
- Apply the knowledge acquired and techniques learnt in the degree to public security services, either to improve them or to criticise them and demand accountability for non-compliance with protocol.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

It is important to have the technical and legal knowledge to situate this subject as a professional activity and to apply what has been learned to a very complex activity.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1302 - Degree in Criminology



Saber aplicar técnicas criminológicas y medidas de seguridad específicas para la protección de las personas, los bienes y el medio ambiente.

Ser capaz de apreciar la complejidad y diversidad del fenómeno criminal.

Ser capaz de trabajar en equipo con otros profesionales de la actividad criminológica.

Tener una conciencia crítica frente a la realidad social y los problemas sociales respetando los principios de igualdad, derechos humanos, paz, accesibilidad universal, solidaridad y protección medioambiental, todo ello desde una perspectiva de género.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Public Security

1. Concepts of public security and public order. 2. Necessity of security for the exercise of public freedoms. 3. Public insecurity. 4. Effects of public insecurity. 5. Citizen security services in the Ministry of the Interior. State Secretariat for Security. 6. Autonomous Regions and Local Administration. 7. Collaboration of Private Security Services.

This is an introductory topic of the subject, which is based on the regulations taught in topics 4, 9 and 10 of the subject of Public and Private Security of the 2nd year of the Degree, to which brief reference will be made, in terms of explanation of insecurity and the need for security in modern society, which underpins the specialisation of police units, their creation and location in the administrative organisation chart, to then introduce the systems of direct intervention of the units. How the units of the State, Autonomous Communities and Local Administration are formed and act, distribution of competences with clear examples (patrolling, detention, breathalysing, traffic control, control of major events, financial establishments, communications centres, ports, airports, etc.)

2. Means of police intervention

1. Personal and material resources. 2. Personal conditions: number and preparation. 3. Variable factors in the intervention. 4. Situations: anthropic and environmental variables. 5. Orientation of the intervention: prevention and reaction. 6. Composition of the intervention unit.

This is the explanatory theme of the general aspects to be taken into account when creating or assessing the personal and material resources to be implemented for the different services. Selection of personnel, efficiency in numbers, need for specialised preparation (training, centralised, continuous, cascade). Detection and assessment of risks, whether man-made or not. Decision-making on the type of intervention, possibility of prevention and need for reaction. General variables (scenario, size, intensity of the disturbance, available resources) to be taken into account to configure the intervention units, to arrive at the final heading of opportunity and efficiency in the selection of material means: protection, structures, vehicles, communications, means of testing and armament or any other aspect that the specific case requires.



3. Police Intervention Techniques.

1. Self-protection: Individual and of the intervention unit. 2. Priority in objectives to be protected. 3. Protection of persons, Fundamental Rights and material assets. 4. Integral protection. 5. Planning of the protection mechanism. 6. Organisation, management and chain of command. 7. Dynamic security. 8. Static security.

Explanatory theme of the need to act in one's own safety (individual and group) in order to be able to offer safety to others. Priority in dealing with risks, guarantees of rights in the practical exercise of legitimate violence. Occupational risks of public and private security personnel, taking into account the different risks that can be dealt with: robbery, fire, computer attack, attack on supplies (electricity, water, gas, telephone, etc.), the attention to which is attributed to some of them.) whose attention is attributed to services with a hierarchical structure, chain of command and organisation of police personnel; in cases of protection of Fundamental Rights and material goods, with a description of elements to be taken into account (due obedience, specialised action); with the different treatment of static protection (what to do when I am still and watching, possible target) and dynamic protection (what to do when looking for the possible focus of the problem, investigation or patrol).

4. The surveillance and protection patrol

1. The patrol as a security service. Types and composition. 2. Objectives and suitable means. 3. Adequacy of the patrol for the service. 4. Preparation of the service. Report and evaluation of results. 5. Patrols on the move and stationary patrols. 6. Places and persons to observe during the patrol. 7. Patrol self-protection.

This topic delves into the ideal professional characteristics, provides the information necessary to correctly carry out the dynamic surveillance mission by the patrol system, with the selection of qualities and number of people who assume it; information necessary to efficiently carry out the service: what to protect, what are the foreseeable attacks that tend to be neutralised; how to coordinate several patrols and static surveillance elements (cameras, sensors, alarms etc.); safe places to make stops; overall preventive effect of the conspicuous patrol (uniformed personnel, vehicles with badges, lights and acoustics coordinated and informed with discreet personnel and camouflaged vehicles. Control objectives, need for combined self-protection and counter-surveillance.

1. Police checks: concept and types. 2. Objectives, conditions and scenario. 3. Operational and human resources. 4. Planning and phases. 5. The prior security search: phases and resources. 6. Search systems and levels. 7. Search methodology. 8. Private security and access control.

Security control is an intervention system that combines elements of static and dynamic protection, with the peculiarity of being easy to deploy, quick to control relatively large areas if it has only one access or a few points to protect, and traffic routes. Its objective is to filter the flow of users of a road, access or environment. Provisions to be taken into account in order to use the appropriate material resources (security arches, scanners, fences, anti-escape spike rakes, self-protection guarantees in case of direct attack or escape; coordination with other forces, peripheral protection rings, helicopter, etc.) within the



5. The security check.

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limits of the protection of fundamental rights and the rules regulating the public and private security services themselves.

6. Emergency interventions.

1. Security emergencies 091, 062, 092, 1.1.2. 2. Coordination and competencies of the different services. 3. The 091 Rooms of the National Police Force. 4. 062 - COS of the Guardia Civil. 5. 092 Local Police. 6. 1.1.2 Emergencies and civil protection. 7. Territorial emergency plan of the Valencian Community.

Security experts will be all the more efficient the better they know the public security response, assuming that security emergencies increase at the same rate as social progress, with a growing tendency to unify the point of coordination. In this sense, the 1.1.2. acts in each autonomous community, because it may have different competences, but in public security, the response centres for attacks against public security continue to operate, the CNP 091 citizen security rooms, or the Operational Services Centre - 062 - COS of the CG, or the Local Police 092 emergency rooms. In addition, it is increasingly common for these services to have protocols for action with their corresponding quality controls.

7. Intervention with detainees.

1. Personal precautionary measures. 2. Detention: content, effects and regulations. Modalities of detention. SES instructions. 3. The identification procedure in the LO 4/2015. Protocol for the transfer of detainees. 5. Underage detainees. 6. Urban and inter-urban transportation of detainees.

This topic proposes the detention requirements regulated by the instructions of the Secretary of State for Security (for the treatment of detainees in general and juvenile detainees respectively), and the identification of undocumented persons of the L.O. 4/2015. Treatment of detainees and prisoners, transfers of detainees or remand prisoners, requirements and precautions, competence and preparation of staff assigned to urban and interurban driving services, with the difficulties that may arise, aggressiveness due to drug use, organised groups of criminals, risks for officials and guarantees for the safety and integrity of detainees, with the possible coordination of medical services.

1. Introduction. 2. Motivation and forms of the attack. Analysis of the social situation. 3. Prevention plans: bomb threats, car bombs, NBC attack. Objectives and structure of services. 4. Reaction plans after the attack: aims and structure of the services. 5. The security cordon. 6. Evacuation.



8. Action plans for attacks.

1. Introduction. 2. Motivation and forms of the attack. Analysis of the social situation. 3. Prevention plans: bomb threats, car bombs, NBC attack. Objectives and structure of services. 4. Reaction plans after the attack: aims and structure of the services. 5. The security cordon. 6. Evacuation.

The attack, beyond the criminal type, is the violent action aimed at causing injury to people or significant damage to things. There must be prior preparation entrusted to the information services to protocolise the action on the scene, knowing the motivation, the type of target (significant buildings, political, police, military, communications headquarters, etc.), the methods of preparing the attack, surveillance and counter-surveillance, investigation of the bomb threat, structure of the reactive services faced with the reality of the consummated act with its protocols of action, preventive security rings, protection of alternative routes for the evacuation of residents and care and transfer of victims. Order of intervention of specialists in Public Safety, TEDAX, Scientific Police and others.

9. Intervention in major disasters.

1. Types of accidents. 2. Systems of prevention and coordination services (CECOR). 3. Collection of information.

Peculiarities of the aspects seen in the previous topic, which responded to an attack as an anthropic risk, applied to other situations of very diverse aetiology, which can affect very different scenarios with very varied extension and effects, and which require foresight with the preparation of suitable personnel, ready to take control of the emergency and to integrate into an operation directed by others in charge, such as Civil Defence. The protocolisation of predictable risks is necessary, including the carrying out of drills. Establishment of channels for the collection and dissemination of relevant information, police protection of the scenarios, collection of traces that help the investigation and design of the chain of custody.

10. Intervention against violence and hatred.

1. Protocol for police action against hate crimes: Introduction. 2. Phases of police action. 3. The victim: care, protection and counselling. The victim's statement. 4. Conceptual definitions.

In the previous topics, we have been confronted with events produced by human will at a distance and risks from natural phenomena. In this subject, we must assume the intervention of public and/or private security in the face of the violent activity of individuals, which will require special personal, technical and legal preparation, which responds to the provisions of L.O. 2/1986, acting with the necessary decisiveness, exercising its function with absolute respect for the Constitution and the rest of the legal system. To this end, we will explain the characteristics of violence in each of the proposed headings and the intervention that reduces the incidence with the respective environments, in order to apply it from the perspective of personal safety and without undermining the fundamental rights of those involved.



11. Specialised units

1. National Police Force. Civil Guard.

It aims to raise awareness of certain highly specialised services, which are only known for their particularly striking image and spectacular results. We are referring to services with few regulations and meticulous planning of the units, from the initial idea of the need for their creation, the selection of methods and personnel, their admission and training. Physical, psychological and technical training. Objectives and operational plan.

12. Police mediation

1. Introduction. 2. Principles of police mediation. 3. Amenable matters to mediation. 4. Profile of the police mediator. Mediation techniques. 6. The mediation process.

In the last decade, mediation, as a system of restorative justice and a means of resolving conflicts between private individuals, has received significant impetus in the police field, on the part of local police forces. This impetus, endorsed by the IVASPE, has enabled many local police forces to train and prepare mediator officers for the resolution of private conflicts, and to create police mediation units for this purpose.

Police mediation is a new, risky, important and essential field, based on the premise that its practice is healthy, works and is configured as a tool for cultural change in the police organisation and also as a tool for the prevention of violence.

From this perspective, the proposal is for a new, more assistance-oriented police force, prepared to mediate and refer conflicts, a new police force seen from a psychological and social point of view, based on prevention.

13. Police action with drones

1. Royal Decree 1036/2017. 2. Phases of the action. 3. Types of drone use. 4. Sanctioning action. 5. Drones in the police service.

The use of unmanned aircraft (drones) is a growing phenomenon, both in the recreational and professional field. It also gives rise to counter-phenomena, such as the possibility of the emergence of new criminal opportunities, but also of new tools to combat them.

In view of this widespread use of drones, police officers should know how to intervene, what type of aircraft they are dealing with and the flight restrictions in each case, in order to ensure proper compliance with current regulations, inspection and sanctioning actions.



14. Intervention and international collaboration.

1. International cooperation agencies (ICPO-INTERPOL). 2. European security: TREVI, EUROPOL and EUROGENFOR. 3. Hot pursuit. 4. EUROJUST. European Arrest Warrant. Euro-protection order.

At the end of the syllabus, we will look at international police collaboration to examine the structure of the services, how to join these joint services, the location of their headquarters and the relationship between States, to conclude with the intervention in the requirements of the Spanish or international judicial authority, by means of the main EU collaboration instruments: European Arrest Warrant, Euro-protection order and hot pursuit.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

| Activity | Hours |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Theoretical and practical classes | 60,00 |
| Total hours | 60,00 |

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

| Activity | Hours |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Attendance at other activities | 5,00 |
| Individual or group project | 25,00 |
| Independent study and work | 25,00 |
| Preparation of lessons | 10,00 |
| Preparation for assessment activities | 10,00 |
| Resolution of case studies | 15,00 |
| Total hours | 90,00 |

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The development of the course is structured in relation to the theoretical-practical class sessions, with periodic evaluation during the course and a voluntary final test or oral exercise.

Attendance at class activities is compulsory for all students.

This subject is taught within a classroom module and will also use the UV teaching platform, the Virtual Classroom (aulavirtual.uv.es). The syllabus and the materials that the student must read and analyse will be deposited there. It will also be used to send to the teacher any work that students may be asked to do.

EVALUATION



The grade for the subject will be determined on the basis of the grades obtained in the continuous assessment carried out in each group, to which 30% of the final grade corresponds, and the final exam on the dates set by the Faculty, to which 70% of the final grade corresponds.

A minimum pass mark (5) must be obtained in the final exam in order to pass the subject, regardless of the mark obtained in the continuous assessment.

The teacher's appendix will detail the conditions of the continuous assessment and the oral or written nature of the final exam, as well as whether or not a partial exam, of a liberating nature, will be held on the dates set by the Faculty.

Students who do not take the continuous assessment may take the final exam at the first sitting, and the mark obtained will be limited to the weighted value that this exam has in the final grade (70%), so that, at most, a 7 may be obtained as the final grade.

In the event of failing the first exam, the grade obtained in the continuous assessment will be retained for the second exam. If the teacher's appendix foresees any activity as recoverable, he will determine the way to obtain the grade of the same in the second call.

REFERENCES

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- López Sánchez, M. y Marchal Escalona, A.: Policía y Seguridad Pública: manual de intervención policial, Aranzadi, 2014, España, ISBN 9788499037622
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