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Policing in rural and remote areas need to be understood in relation to both physical and social environmental factors. The physical environment might involve large distances, a low number of polices and police stations. An additional factor is climate variations and an infrastructure (roads, internet and phone connections) with shifting qualities. Social factors are often referred to as either furthering police work because of close-knit networks, transparency and local moral density or aggravating it because of the close-nit networks and the various roles a police officer must take on. In this study these factors are investigated in relation to governance; how do the social and physical context affect governance? Governance is here understood as 'new forms of governing and cooperation among sectors that include private and public actors as well as civil society'. This governing and cooperation is situated within a framework of legal norms, laws and regulations, as well as policies and traditions. The results point towards the development of networking as a strategy; networking characterised by closeness, transparency and a mutual understanding of each other´s roles and abilities. However, network links are dependent upon human resources and show vulnerability in times of organisational changes. The empirical basis for this study is in-depth interviews with key actors in a rural and remote municipality in Northern Sweden. The key actors are from a wide range of society institutions, such as the police authority, schools, social services, rescue services and Neighbourhood Watch. The study identifies several expressions of local networking as a strategy to overcome the challenges that are involved in achieving efficiency and trust in local police work. In addition, it illuminates experiences of deficiency and imperfection in several societal contexts, related to police withdrawal.