Summary
This chapter examines the contemporary issues surrounding the nature and impact of policing within disadvantaged communities in England and Wales. It seeks to critically explore how young people’s encounters with the police can have a stigmatising and marginalising effect. It questions the effectiveness of current policy thinking surrounding the priorities for change to policing methods that are based upon instrumental goals and legalities at the expense of developing a more inclusive role which acknowledges the stigmatising effect of policing strategies and seeks to steer a course towards a pastoral policing role which fosters a dialogue, understanding and trust with young people.

Keywords: [B]othered youth, [B]othering, policing, youth, marginalisation, Lefebvre, spatial practice,

Questions:

1. Understanding Policing and Youth

   b) Explain the meaning of policing as a ‘spatial practice’ (p.216–7)

2. Stop and Search – as a spatial practice
   a) What does Murphy (2017) mean by the controversial nature of ‘stop and search’? (p. 211–2)

   b) Briefly summarise what the data in Table 13.2 reveals about ethnicity and ‘stop and search’? (p.214)
3. **Young people’s agency: resistance and reaction to regulation**
   
a) Define what is meant by ‘bounded agency’ (Evans, 2002). (p.218)

b) Grays and Manning (2014) refer to young people act as ‘knowing agents’; what do they mean by this term? (p.218-9)

4. **Moving Beyond [B]othering – a shift towards pastoral policing**
   
a) What evidence is to indicate that government and police chiefs are beginning to recognize the impact of ‘stop and search’? (p.219-20)

b) What does Nolas (2014) research findings suggest about the importance of youth work? (p.221)