


Breaking the Cycle: Addressing Knife Crime Together

REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE HUMBER REGION



Navigating Knife Crime: A Practical Workbook for Practitioners



This workbook is made available free of charge, it is not to be used for commercial purposes.

The Humber Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP) is committed to equality, diversity and inclusion. Every effort has been made to avoid exclusionary or stereotypical language or terms.

All enquiries about the Humber VPP Knife Crime Awareness for Practitioners resources should be addressed to humbervpp@humberside.police.uk



REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE HUMBER REGION



Foreword

'Knife crime can have a devastating impact on those affected, their friends, families and communities.

Whilst we don't currently have high levels of knife crime in the Humber area, like in other areas, it has been growing over the past decade. Through the press, national and social media, young people in our area see the stories of knives and sharp objects being carried and used here and in other places.

This can lead them to conclude that they should also carry a knife for protection – when in reality carrying a knife puts them at greater risk of being hurt themselves.

We have to stop this trend, educate young people on why taking a knife out onto the street is never the right choice, and give them the confidence to make better choices for their futures.'

Jonathan Evison – Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner



How to use this workbook

This workbook contains information on the law regarding knives and offensive weapons, along with activities to help you prepare for a workshop led by a facilitator either online or in person.

It is recommended that you complete **Activities 1 and 2** before the workshop so that you can assess your current knowledge and understanding of knife crime.

After the workshop, there are additional activities for you to complete in order to reflect on what you have learned and to ensure your involvement in reducing knife crime extends beyond just attending the course.

This workbook is meant to be used as a tool to assist you in having meaningful conversations with young people.



Intended Audience

This workbook and the accompanied workshop is suited for individuals working with children and young people seeking information and guidance on knife crime.

Time Frame

- Pre-workshop Activities: 45 minutes
- Workshop Session: 120 minutes
- Post-workshop activities: 60 minutes

Educational Objectives

To increase awareness of issues related to knife crime.

Educational Outcomes

At the conclusion of the facilitated workshop, participants will be able to:

- Explain the nature and prevalence of knife crime.
- Summarise the legislation regarding offensive weapons and knives.
- Identify potential indicators of involvement in or proximity to knife crime.
- Provide examples of initiatives aimed at addressing knife crime.
- Recognise ways to contribute to the reduction of knife crime.

Activity 1

Craig Pinkney, a Criminologist and Urban Youth Specialist based in Birmingham, founded Solve: The Centre for Youth Violence and Conflict. In a 10-minute video, he discusses his experiences and the factors he believes contribute to young people carrying knives.

If you are sensitive to graphic images, you may want to skip the opening scene showing a knife wound and start watching from 45 seconds onwards.

Watch the video below and then respond to the question on the next page using the space provided for your notes. The facilitator will use this activity as a reference during the workshop.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWNTMmktocQ>



Activity 1

What factors in our society have the potential to raise a child or to destroy a child?

Factors which <u>raise</u> a child	Factors which can <u>destroy</u> a child



Activity 2

Those who carry knives and other weapons frequently provide justifications for their actions, but these rationale are often rooted in misinformation and urban legends, and do not align with the truth.

Use the space given to answer the question.

Why do some people carry a knife?

Reasons and excuses people give	What do you think the reality is?



The nature and extent of knife crime

In England and Wales, between April 2018 and March 2023 sadly a total of 1,283 people lost their life to a Homicide by a sharp instrument¹. This is approximately 5 sharp instrument homicides a week.

In this time period, one-third (429) of the above homicide victims were aged 24 and under. In this age group, there was a significantly higher number of homicides on Males (388) compared to Females (41). In respect of recorded Ethnicity, the number of homicides was the same for those recorded as White or Black (171). However, prevalence using per 100,000 population rate² was much higher for victims recorded as Black (18.2 homicides per 100,000 population) compared to White (1.3 homicides per 100,000 population).

In England between April 2018 and March 2023, a total of 20,343 persons were admitted to hospital following an assault by a sharp object. This is approximately 11 sharp objected enabled assaults per day.

In this time period, 38% (7,830) hospital attendees were aged 24 or younger. This is approximately 4 young people getting admitted to hospital for a sharp object enabled assault every day.

¹[Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables - Office for National Statistics](#)

²Calculated by using 2021 Census data for those aged 24 and under.



The nature and extent of knife crime

In the Humberside Police area between April 2023 and March 2024 there were a total of 762 'possession of weapon' offences recorded³. Separately to this, there were a total of 900 serious offences such as; attempted murder, threats to kill and robbery in which a knife or sharp object was used. Sadly, three knife related homicides were also recorded in this time frame.

Humberside's rate for serious knife or sharp object offences was 95 offences per 100,000 population. This was the 8th highest rate for police force areas in England and Wales. It was also slightly higher when compared to the England and Wales rate of 89 offences per 100,000 population. This highest recorded rate was in West Midlands with 178 offences per 100,000 and the lowest was Dyfed-Powys with 29 offences per 100,000 population.

In schools in England between September 2022 and July 2023 there were a total of 14,289 suspensions⁴ and 686 exclusions for the "Use or threat of an offensive weapon or prohibited item". In the Humber region these numbers were 199 suspensions and 21 exclusions.

³<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatable>

⁴<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/3f439994-9a9b-4319-a930-08dce6ed00e6>

The nature and extent of knife crime

In the year ending March 2023, 3,400 knife or weapon offences were committed by child(10 to 17 year olds)⁴. Of these offences, 98% were for possession of a knife or offensive weapon and 2% were for using the knife or weapon to threaten others. Just over half of these offences (56%) resulted in a community sentence.

Now answer these questions:

Q1. On average, how many sharp instrument homicides are recorded each week?

357

5

159

Q2. How many people aged 24 or under lost their life to sharp object enabled assault between April 2018 and March 2023?

1,283

1,429

557

Q3. The rate of knife crime in Humberside (per 100,000 population) is

89

95

178

⁴<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/3f439994-9a9b-4319-a930-08dce6ed00e6>



Knife crime and the Law

This information offers a summary of the laws in England and Wales regarding knives and offensive weapons, including sentencing guidelines for related offences. It also covers police powers for stop and search, as well as the authority for police and educators to conduct searches in educational environments. This content is based on current guidance, which may be subject to updates with new legislation or operational guidelines for law enforcement and educational institutions (refer to suggested additional reading for more details)

The Offensive Weapons Act 2019 (OWA 2019)

This recent Act consolidates earlier legislation covering offensive weapons, such as corrosive substances, knives (bladed and pointed articles) and other offensive weapons. It creates offences of selling (in person and remote online sales) corrosive substances, knives and other weapons of offensive, to persons under the age of 18 years; prohibits the possession of certain offensive weapons and knives, and threatening others with offensive weapons and knives in public or private places.



Knife crime and the Law

Regarding knives, the Act takes a commonsense approach in deciding what a bladed or sharply pointed article is; this can include:

- any kitchen knife, regardless of shape or design
- cutlery and bread knives
- cutthroat razors
- carpenter's adzes
- gardening/farming tools (e.g., secateurs, hooks, slashers and choppers)
- butcher knives and cleavers
- scissors with sharp edges/points
- Stanley knives, snap-off cutters and utility knives
- survival knives
- machetes
- swords

The sale of offensive weapons and knives

The OWA 2019 creates an offence to sell corrosive substances, knives (i.e. articles which have a blade, are sharply pointed or which are made or adapted to cause injury) or offensive weapons to a person under the age of 18 years. For in-person sales, the vendor must verify the age of a purchaser at the point of sale and for remote online sales, the vendor must demonstrate that they have verified the age of the purchaser, clearly mark the packaging, ensure that delivery cannot be accepted by anyone under the age of 18 years and that the package is not delivered to a locker.



Knife crime and the Law

As of 24 September 2024, it is illegal to possess, sell, hire, manufacture, import, or supply zombie-style knives and machetes across the UK. This expansion of The Criminal Justice Act 1988 (Offensive Weapons) Order 1988 adds these dangerous items to the list of prohibited offensive weapons.

Zombie knives and machetes exist solely to intimidate and cause harm. Banning them is a crucial step towards making our streets safer. The update to the law allows us to hold accountable the companies and individuals who supply these deadly weapons.

Children who admit to carrying knives often claim to do so out of fear for their safety. The widespread sharing of zombie knife images and videos on social media can fuel this dangerous cycle. Enforcing this ban can help cut off the supply and, hopefully, reduce demand.

However, we must be realistic – banning zombie knives won't end knife crime overnight. Many children feel trapped, carrying knives out of fear, peer pressure, or exploitation. We need to offer targeted support and show our children that carrying a knife isn't the answer.

To effectively reduce knife crime, we must focus on what works. This means offering therapy and mentorship to vulnerable children and providing swift, corrective support for those caught with knives.



Knife crime and the Law

Possession of offensive weapons and knives

It is an offence to possess, in a public place, a bladed or sharply pointed article, and includes a folding pocketknife with a blade of more than 3 inches long (Section 139 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988). A lock-knife, i.e. a knife which, when opened, locks the blade in place is unlawful regardless of the length of the blade. The bladed article does not have to be sharp, e.g., a butter knife with no cutting edge and no point is a bladed article.

The OWA 2019 makes it unlawful to possess certain knives (i.e. a flick knife or gravity knife) in public or private; and prohibits and makes it unlawful for the simple possession of knuckledusters, hand claws, disguised or stealth knives and zombie knives in a private place (Section 46).

In England and Wales these weapons are already unlawful in a public place, on school and further educational premises and in prisons. Exemptions to this aspect of the Act are few but include, for example, museums and galleries, and kirpans (a sword with a curved blade 50cm or longer) used in the Sikh faith for religious ceremonies.

Knife crime and the Law

Now answer these questions:

Q4. Can a person of any age possess a Zombie knife?

- a. Yes, if they keep it at home
- b. Yes, if they do not use it to threaten anyone
- c. No, it is prohibited in both private and public places

Q.5 There are no restrictions on a 16-year-old buying a utility knife.

- True False

Q6. Which of the following conditions apply to the online vendor of a knife?

- a. they must demonstrate they have verified the age of the purchaser
- b. packaging must be clearly marked
- c. anyone can sign for the delivery of the package



Threatening with offensive weapons, including knives

The law and the OWA 2019 considers the intent of the person possessing the weapon, for example, a folding pocketknife less than 3 inches would be an offensive weapon if carried with the intent to use it to threaten or injure someone and similarly a screwdriver is not a bladed article, but it could be an offensive weapon if used to threaten or cause injury.

In England and Wales, it is an offence to carry an offensive weapon on or about the person while in a public place without a lawful authority or reasonable excuse (Prevention of Crime Act 1953, Section 1(1)). An offensive weapon is any article made, adapted or intended for causing injury to a person, for example, a knuckleduster is made for the purpose of causing injury (and is now prohibited), a broken bottle is adapted for use as a weapon, and a baseball bat might be intended to be used as a weapon.



Threatening with offensive weapons, including knives

It is also an offence for a person to have, without a good reason or lawful authority, with them on school premises, an offensive or bladed article (Section 139AA, Criminal Justice Act 1988; see below for powers to search for blades or points in educational settings).

The level of harm for legal test for an offence has been lowered: 'the threat is such that a reasonable person who was exposed to this threat would think that that they were at risk of immediate physical harm' (Section 50 OWA 2019). The 'reasonable person' test is an objective one, i.e. how a reasonable person, in the victim's place, would interpret such a threat.

It is important to note that previous legislation has focused on threatening incidents in public, however, section 52 OWA 2019 includes threatening with a corrosive substance, bladed or pointed article or an offensive weapon in private.

Knife crime and the Law

Now answer these questions:

Q7. Which of the following could be offensive weapons?

- a. a claw hammer being used by a DIYer to repair a garden fence
- b. a craft knife with a 2cm blade used by a pupil to threaten another pupil
- c. a pocketknife with a blade of less than 3 inches stored in a fishing tackle box
- d. a metal fencing post used in a brawl outside a pub

Q8. Is it an offence to threaten with a knife even if the person being threatened does not fear 'immediate physical harm'?

- a. No. The person being threatened must fear immediate physical harm
- b. Yes, possibly. The test is an objective one: 'Would a reasonable person fear immediate harm'
- c. Yes, because it is the intention of the person making the threat

Q9. It can only be an offence if the threats are made in a public place.

True

False



Suggested further reading

Crown Prosecution Service (2020). Offensive Weapons, Knife Crime Practical Guidance.

Available at <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legalguidance/offensive-weapons-knife-crime-practicalguidance>

[Ofsted \(2019\). Safeguarding children and young people in education from knife crime. Lessons from London. Manchester: Ofsted](#)

[Ramshaw, N., Charleton, B. & Dawson, P. \(2018\). Youth Voice Survey 2018. London: MOPAC Evidence and Insight.](#)




Sentencing for knife and offensive weapon offences

When it comes to dealing with offenders, courts have guidelines on minimum and maximum sentences. For knife and offensive weapon offences a court must impose, unless it would not be in the interest of justice, a minimum custodial sentence on an offender who has been convicted of a second or subsequent offence involving possession of a knife or offensive weapon (Criminal Justice and Courts Act (CJCA) 2015, Section 28). In the year to September 2020, the average custodial sentence for this category of offending is 7.7 months.

The minimum custodial sentences for anyone aged 16 years or over where they have threatened someone with a knife, or they have been found in possession and they have a previous relevant conviction for possession of a weapon or threatening with a weapon are:

- For offenders aged 16 or 17 years the minimum sentence is a detention and training order of at least four months
- For offenders aged 18 years or over this would be a minimum sentence of six months in custody with a maximum of four years.

⁵For more information, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/knife-and-offensiveweapon-sentencing-statistics-july-to-september-2020#crimjustact>



In the year to September 2020, 39% of 16–17 year-old offenders received an immediate custodial sentence with an average length of 6.5 months. Year on year (since 2017), the proportion of offenders receiving an immediate custodial sentence for knife and offensive weapon offences has remained stable at around 38%, but this fell slightly to 35% in the year to September 2020.

In the year ending March 2020, nearly 8,000 knife and offensive weapon offences dealt with resulted in an immediate custodial sentence.

Now answer these questions:

Q10. The minimum sentence for a 16 year-old sentenced for a second relevant offence is:

- a. 3 months custody
- b. 6.5 months custody
- c. detention or training order of at least 4 months

Q11. In the year to September 2020, of those convicted of a knife or offensive weapon offence, 35% have received an immediate custodial sentence.

True

False



Police 'Stop and Search' powers

The police have the power to stop and question a person at any time, to ask their name, and ask what they are doing in the area and where they are going. A police officer can be in uniform or in plain clothes, whereas a Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) must be in uniform.

Depending on the situation, Code A of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (revised 2015) empowers police officers to stop and search a person (or vehicle) without first making an arrest. Known as the PACE 1 search, this power relates to searching for stolen or prohibited articles, such as offensive weapons, bladed and sharply pointed articles, and drugs.

Before a person is searched, the police officer must tell them: their name and police station, what they expect to find, for example a weapon or drugs, the reason they want to search the person, for example if it looks like they are hiding something, why they are legally allowed to conduct the search, that the person can have a record of the search and if this isn't possible at the time, how they can get a copy of the search record.

⁶See Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 (revised 2015) Code A Available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/police-and-criminal-evidence-act-1984-pace-codes-ofpractice>

⁷For more information about the practicalities of Police Stop and Search, see <https://www.gov.uk/policepowers-to-stop-and-search-your-rights>



Police Stop and Search powers

Being searched by the police does not mean that the person is being arrested, but PACE 1 searches can result in an arrest if stolen or prohibited articles are found.

In England and Wales , in the year ending March 2020 there were 558,973 PACE 1 Stop and Searched: of these 72,423 (13%) led to an arrest. 63% of stop and searches were for drugs, of which 47% led to an arrest for a drugs offence. 16% of stop and searches were for weapons, of which 1% led to an arrest for a knife/offensive weapon offence⁸.

Home Office data shows that between April 2022 and March 2023, Humberside conducted a total of 5,223 Stop and Searches, of which 952 (18%) were related to an offensive weapon (including sharp objects). A total of 565 arrests were made after a Stop and Search, of which 111 (20%) related to weapons offences.

⁸Home Office (2019). Police powers and procedures, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2019. Office for National Statistics. HOSB 25/19.

⁹Home Office (2020). Stop and Search statistics for year ending March 2023. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2020>



Powers to search for blades or pointed articles in educational settings

The police have the power to search school premises for bladed and pointed articles and offensive weapons (Section 48 Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006) and may exercise this power if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has a bladed or pointed article or offensive weapon on school premises (section 139A Criminal Justice Act 1998).

Members of school staff have a power to search school pupils or students for bladed and pointed articles and offensive weapons (Section 550AA Education Act 1996).

Similar powers to search exist for members of staff in further and higher education settings (Section 85B Further and Higher Education Act 1992); and for staff at attendance centers (Section 47 Violent Crime Reduction Act 2007).

Section 45 Offensive Weapons Act 2019 empowers heads of further education institutions to decide policy in this area and gives police powers on entry and search in further education settings. Section 53 of the Act extends the powers to search for, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that someone is in possession of, corrosive substances in educational settings.

¹⁰Available at <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/offensive-weapons-knives-bladed-andpointed-articles>

Powers to search for blades or pointed articles in educational settings

Now answer these questions:

Q12. Who can stop and question a person?

- a. A police officer in uniform
- b. A PCSO in plain clothes
- c. A police officer in plain clothes
- d. A PCSO in uniform

Q13. A police officer must arrest a person before they can search them.

True

False

Powers to search for blades or pointed articles in educational settings

Q14. What information must a police officer give a person before they search them?

Q15. In the year ending March 2020, of the 952 PACE 1 searches conducted in Humberside for offensive weapons (including bladed/Sharp articles) How many arrests were made?

- a. 65
- b. 655
- c. 56
- d. 565

Joint Enterprise (also known as Secondary Liability)

This is a complex and contested area of common law. The circumstances of each case are critical and in offences of violence, have real-life implications for anyone caught up in the commission of an assault where they encourage or assist the principal defendant, i.e. the person who struck the blow.

In the context of knife crime, the law describes acts of 'spontaneous multi-handed violence'. For example, if a person [D2] joins a group which s/he realises is out to cause serious injury, and one of the group [D1] acts with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH) and death results, a jury may infer that D2 intended that that should happen. If this was proven, then D1 and D2 will be guilty of murder. Joint enterprise needs to go beyond mere accidental presence at the scene of an offence, an association with principal offender(s) or association with or membership of a group or gang. It may apply, however, where: D1 and D2 commit an assault. They both approach the victim and D1 punches her/him, causing severe bruising (injuries amounting to assault occasioning actual bodily harm or ABH). Throughout the attack D2 shouted abuse and encouragement to D1. D1 is liable as a principal and D2 is liable as an accessory, for encouraging D1.

D2 provides D1 with a weapon, it does not matter what type of weapon but could be a bladed or pointed article or an offensive weapon, so that D1 can use it in an attack on a person from another school. D2 is not present when D1 commits the attack. D1 is liable as a principal; D2 is liable as an accessory.

¹¹See Crown Prosecution Service, Secondary Liability: charging decisions on principals and accessories guidance at <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/secondary-liability-charging-decisions-principals-and-accessories>

Consequences

The impact of knife crime goes beyond the person who is injured and the person using the knife. In 2008, delivering a decision in the Court of Appeal, Rt Hon Lord Igor Judge highlighted the devastating consequences of carrying a knife or an offensive weapon.

'Carrying a knife or an offensive weapon without reasonable excuse is a crime which is being committed far too often by far too many people. Every weapon carried about the streets, [...] even if concealed, even if carried only for bravado, or from some misguided sense that its use in possible self defence might arise, it takes but a moment of irritation, drunkenness, anger, perceived insult or something utterly trivial, like a look, for the weapon to be produced. Then we have mayhem and offences of the greatest possible seriousness follow, including murder, manslaughter, grievous bodily harm, wounding and assault. All those offences have victims.'

R v Povey and others [2008] EWCA Crim 1261

Others who suffer the consequences of an incident involving a knife or other weapon beyond those immediately involved, i.e. the perpetrator/s and the victim/s, include their families and friends and wider community. Some of the consequences are set out on the next page.

Consequences

Victim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Scars • Injuries • Infection • Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (flashbacks & nightmares) • Low in confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust issues • Mental health issues • Feel frightened • Impact on life choices/daily routine • Time off school or work • Time spent in hospital/court • Impact on relationships
Offender, the knife carrier and their group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison Sentence • Criminal record • Fear • Death • Scars • Injuries • Infection • Impact on relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health issues • Guilt and regret • Difficulty in getting into college, university or a job • Difficulty travelling to different countries • Missed out on life experiences
Family and Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bereavement • Worry/stress • Have to deal with increased aggression at home • May feel threatened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have to move to a new house • Mental health issues • Time spent at hospital/prison/court • Feel shame, embarrassment or disappointment
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area gets a poor reputation • Increased fear & community tensions • Neighbourhood feuds • Parental concerns • School impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less likely that people would want to move to the area (reduced house prices) • People may feel vulnerable to go out alone or go out at night • Increased presence in the area or stop and searches



Post Workshop Activities

Now that you have attended the seminar, please use the knowledge and understanding you have gained to complete the following activities.

Activity 3: Reflection

Think about what you knew before this workshop and what you know now.

Use this space to write down three things that you have learned.



Post Workshop Activities

Activity 4: Action Plan

Each one of us has the ability to have a positive impact on the rates on knife crime. Can you identify something that you can do within your role to help reduce knife crime and create an action plan to support this. Examples of what this might look like include reading and reviewing existing policies, addressing concerns in relation to an individual, setting up a diversionary activity or working on a project with a group of young people.

What will you do?

How will you do it?



Post Workshop Activities

Activity 4: Action Plan

Who needs to be involved?

What will success look like?

How long will it take? When will you do it by?



Multiple Choice Answers

The Nature and Extent of Knife Crime

Q1. On average, how many sharp instrument homicides are recorded each week? **5**

Q2. How many people aged 24 or under lost their life to sharp object enabled assault between April 2018 and March 2023? **1,283**

Q3. The rate of knife crime in Humberside (per 100,000 population) is **95**

Knife Crime and the Law

Q4. Can a person of any age possess a Zombie knife? **C. No, it is prohibited in both private and public places**

Q5. There are no restrictions on a 16 year-old buying a utility knife. **False**

Q6. Which of the following conditions apply to the online vendor of a knife? **A & B**

Q7. Which of the following could be offensive weapons? **B & D**

Q8. Is it an offence to threaten with a knife even if the person being threatened does not fear 'immediate physical harm'? **B**



Multiple Choice Answers

Q9. It can only be an offence if the threats are made in a public place. **False**

Q10. The minimum sentence for a 16-year-old sentenced for a second relevant offence is: **C**

Q11. In the year to September 2020, those convicted of a knife or offensive weapon offence 35% have received an immediate custodial sentence. **True**

Powers to search for blades or pointed articles in educational settings

Q12. Who can stop and question a person? **A, C, D**

Q13. A Police officer must arrest a person before they can search them. **False**

Q14. What information must a police officer give a person before they search them?

Their name and police station, what they expect to find, for example a weapon or drugs, the reason they want to search the person, for example if it looks like they are hiding something, why they are legally allowed to conduct the search, that the person can have a record of the search and if this isn't possible at the time, how they can get a copy of the search record

Q15. In the year ending March 2020, of the 952 PACE 1 searches conducted in Humberside for offensive weapons (including bladed/Sharp articles) How many arrests were made? **D. 565**

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