**SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELL-BEING (WALES) ACT**

**CASE STUDY**

**Bryn**

Bryn is 53 years old and has recently been sentenced to five years in prison for serious fraud following prosecution in relation to an online scam related to insurance.

Bryn is single, has no children, and was living with his 78-year-old mother at the   
time of the offence due to his physical disabilities. Bryn has a degenerative muscle condition and as such is dependent on a wheelchair. While living at home Bryn was in receipt of direct payments to support him with washing, bathing and dressing.   
Bryn used his direct payment to employ a personal assistant who would visit in the morning and evening five days a week. An aunt living close by supported Bryn two days a week and provided practical support to his mother in the family home. Bryn was a sociable person and would regularly drink in the local pub with his friends. He enjoyed taking part in the monthly pub quiz.

Bryn has not suffered from mental health issues in the past and has always been sociable but since his court appearance his mood has been very low and he has become withdrawn and socially isolated. He had been on bail before sentence, and had been very distressed in the cells at court. This was picked up on his prison health screening on reception. The screening also noted the medication, which Bryn has been taking for high blood pressure and pain relief.

The prison induction report noted that he was anxious about how he could cope with his disability while in prison. In completing the Pre-Sentence Report the National Probation Service have obtained a copy of Bryn’s care and support plan, and have shared this with both the Court and the secure estate.

Should Bryn’s care and support plan be reassessed?

What steps must the local authority take next?