



Department
for Transport

Department for Transport
Great Minster House
33 Horseferry Road
London
SW1P 4DR

BDRC Continental Limited
12-20 Baron Street,
London,
N1 9LL

Website: www.gov.uk/dft

Date: 29/07/2022

Dear Supplier,

Procurement Reference: TROO0294 - Rail Customer Experience Survey - Method Review and Transition Surveys (2022)

Further to your submission of a bid for the above Procurement, on behalf of Department for Transport (the "Authority"), I am pleased to inform you that you ranked first in our evaluation. Therefore, it is our intention to award the contract to you.

The contract shall commence on 15 August 2022 and will expire on 15 September 2023. The total contract value is up to £1,450,000 with DfT under no obligations to utilise the full amount.

The order form with the terms and conditions of the contract will be forwarded to you in due course to review, sign and return.

The appendix below provides detailed feedback on your submission.

Yours sincerely,

Sent unsigned via email

[Redacted signature block]

[illegible]

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The second of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in rural areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The third of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in semi-urban areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The fourth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in remote areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

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The sixth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in mountainous areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the future of health care, which includes a commitment to 'improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that they have access to the services and support that they need to live as independently as possible'.

One of the key challenges facing the health care system is how to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective way. This paper examines the role of the general practitioner (GP) in the management of the ageing population, and discusses the challenges facing GPs in this area. It also examines the role of the GP in the provision of health care to the ageing population, and discusses the challenges facing GPs in this area.

The paper is organized as follows. The first section discusses the role of the GP in the management of the ageing population. The second section discusses the challenges facing GPs in this area. The third section examines the role of the GP in the provision of health care to the ageing population. The fourth section discusses the challenges facing GPs in this area. The fifth section concludes the paper.

The role of the GP in the management of the ageing population is a complex one. GPs are often the first point of contact for older people, and they play a key role in the diagnosis and management of many of the conditions that affect older people. GPs also play a key role in the provision of health care to older people, and they are often the only health care professionals that older people see.

One of the key challenges facing GPs in the management of the ageing population is how to meet the needs of older people in a cost-effective way. Older people often have multiple health problems, and they often need a lot of health care. This can be a challenge for GPs, who are often under pressure to provide care in a cost-effective way.

Another challenge facing GPs in the management of the ageing population is how to ensure that older people have access to the services and support that they need to live as independently as possible. Older people often need a lot of support, and they often need to live in a care home. This can be a challenge for GPs, who are often under pressure to ensure that older people are able to live independently.

The role of the GP in the provision of health care to the ageing population is also a complex one. GPs are often the first point of contact for older people, and they play a key role in the diagnosis and management of many of the conditions that affect older people. GPs also play a key role in the provision of health care to older people, and they are often the only health care professionals that older people see.

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