**Supplementary File 1:** Pilot Asymptomatic Testing Service (P-ATS)

The P-ATS was a pilot programme for SARS2 surveillance conducted in the early phases of the SARS2 pandemic at a semi-rural campus of a university in the UK. The objective of the programme was to define the baseline SARS-Coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection rate and seroprevalence in a cohort of university students and staff and to measure changes over time.

The P-ATS was offered to all 150 students in their first year (new arrivals in 2020 Cohort 1) as well as final year students going out into practice rotations in the Autumn term. First year students started the programme at the same time. Final year students had a staggered start according to when they were intending to go on practice placement. Due to this, first year students received the full offer of 12 PCR test and 6 antibody tests. Final year students joined the programme at different times, had fewer tests offered in total, with some students taking only one test, and others taking more if they changed rotation placement during the study period during the study period. Therefore, the total number of tests offered varied between students, although the testing offer and start date were consistent for those who were in their first year. Staff who had face to face contact with students during the pilot testing service were invited to take part.

Volunteers engaged in a programme of:

(a) SARS2-PCR tests offered weekly for the 12-week study period (10 x swab and 2 x saliva);

(b) SARS2-antibody tests offered alternate weeks (self-sampled finger-prick dried blood sample).

Students and staff deposited samples at dedicated collection points on the university campus, with social distancing rules applied.

Individuals testing negative were informed by email correspondence to their cohort (indicating that all positive cases had been contacted). Individuals testing positive were personally advised of their result by a clinical virologist, and a central university team notified so that the student could be safely cared for. This process included notification of Public Health England so that official track and trace could take place. See: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-how-it-works>a.

aDHSC; Department of Health and Social Care. Guidance - NHS Test and Trace: how it works, 27 May 2020. Available online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-how-it-works> (accessed 28.11.2020).