

How should each run feel?

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There are a number of different paces that you should aim to master which will make up your training:

Easy run – fully conversational at the speed of chat and about 6/10 effort

Steady run – conversational, controlled but slightly strained and about 7/10 effort

Threshold running – controlled discomfort and 3-4 word answer pace 8-9/10 effort

Interval running
5k-10k effort (the hurt locker) and 9/10 effort.



In detail:

The feeling of not knowing how fast you should be running for any particular session is familiar to all the runners we coach, from beginners to elite international athletes. For beginners it never feels as though running is easy, but we can assure you that running doesn't need to be hard all the time.

At the beginning all you are trying to do is get out and run. That should be at **easy pace** or 'the speed of chat' – if you can't talk as you are running, you're going to fast, simple as that. For the more experienced runner, 'the speed of chat' is how your easy and recovery runs should feel: totally in control, relaxed and slow enough to talk. If you are combining walking and running, the effort level remains the same – you should be able to hold a conversation on both the walking and running segments.

Faster than easy, conversational running is **steady running**. This is the backbone of training for more experienced runners. This is where you must be honest and not push too hard or you'll ruin your faster session, so conversation should still be possible, but a little strained.

Incorporating **threshold running** is how the elites train and you can train like this too. This is where you are running at a controlled discomfort level: you can still talk between breaths, but only 3 or 4 word phrases. This is not running to exhaustion or sprinting and you may feel ready to include some 3 minute blocks into a run each week which will grow in volume throughout your training.

Interval training and 5k/10k pace is top-end training. This is often called the "hurt locker" and is used in training to replicate the feeling at the end of a hard race. The effort levels here should be almost at maximum.

Glossary

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Rest (R)

To help your body cope with the workload, rest is going to be as important a part of your training schedule as the running. Listen to your body and take heed of any warning signs. If you feel fatigued even before you've run a step, find yourself thinking up excuses not to run or start suffering a series of minor injuries; you probably need more time off. Taking enough rest allows physical and mental recovery and gives your body the time to adapt to your workload. Remember: on rest days, that is exactly what you should be doing!

Recovery Run (RR)

Training for endurance requires your body to work harder than it has ever done. To see improvement without breaking down, you'll need some recovery runs. These should be nice and easy and you should feel relaxed. Enjoy the scenery. You should be breathing easily and be capable of holding a conversation throughout the run. This will mean that you are running in the 60–65% range of your Maximum Heart Rate (MHR) and it should be no more than 45 minutes in duration. This allows your body to adapt to the training workload and therefore improve. It also helps with the removal of the waste products, which accumulate in your muscles after harder efforts.

Threshold Runs (THR)

After the long endurance runs, tempo runs are probably your most valuable workouts. You will find them slightly uncomfortable and they'll require concentration, but they are well worth the effort. As they're run at a controlled brisk pace, about 80–85% of your MHR, you'll only be capable of uttering a couple of words to your training partners. Tempo/threshold runs improve your lactate threshold (the speed above which your body struggles to cope with the lactic acid created by burning energy without oxygen), your running efficiency and aerobic capacity (your body's ability to utilise oxygen). All this helps to improve your endurance performance.

Long Runs (LR)

Long runs are vital in your plan and key to racing well in long distance races from 5km – marathon. At first, concentrate on increasing the time on your feet rather than worrying about distance. Start off by heading out for at least an hour and run at 65% of MHR (conversational pace). Gradually this will build to 75% of WHR as you start to practice periods of marathon pace (MP) running. These runs improve your muscular endurance and condition your body to burn fat as its primary fuel source. They also prepare you physically and mentally for the task ahead.

Continuous Hills (CH)

Hill running develops strength in your muscles and tendons without putting them under the type of stress they are exposed to during faster running. Run up a 5-10% gradient for 45-90 seconds at a steady-threshold effort. Turn immediately at the top and run down the hill at the same effort, then turn at the bottom and repeat without any recovery until the rep time ends. Like a tempo/threshold run, a hill session is time to concentrate, as you should be working at about 80–85% of MHR and be able to utter just a word or two.

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Fartlek (F)

This is a Swedish term that literally means "speed play". It involves a number of bursts of effort over a variety of distances with a variable recovery. Originally the length of effort was based on the terrain, for example, pushing harder every time you came to a climb, no matter how long it was. But you can adapt it for your needs.

Interval Training (IT)

Intervals help to boost specific race pace speed and involve running timed efforts with a controlled recovery. The effort level is around 85–100% of MHR, depending on the duration of the event you are training for and the length and volume of intervals used. A typical example might be 6 x 3 minutes @ 5km race pace with a 90 second jog recovery.

Marathon Pace (MP)

Understanding the pace & effort you intend on running your marathon at is very important. Pace judgment and patience on the big day will be crucial to running your best marathon. Marathon Pace Practice, at about 75-80% of MHR, allows your body and mind to get used to what will be required on race day, and builds endurance quickly.

Warming Up/Warm down (WU)

When you are going to do any faster running such as Hills, Threshold Runs, Intervals or a race, it is important to warm up gradually. A 10-15 minute jog lets your muscles warm up and improve their range of movement. It also allows your cardiovascular system to prepare. You should also jog easily for 10-15 mins after any hard work out. This reduces muscle soreness; flushes away lactic build up and will make you feel better over the next few days.

Cross-Training & core conditioning (XT)

It is important that your training is balanced with some non-impact activities such as swimming, cycling, rowing, aerobics, etc, otherwise you are more likely to pick up an annoying injury that will set back your training. But more experienced runners should also add cross training to their regime. Endurance running, especially the marathon, requires whole body-conditioning. To achieve this you should aim to work a variety of muscle groups and not just your legs. Remember, though, that you are a runner, so just be careful not to make the cross-training, whether it is core conditioning, lifting weights, using an elliptical trainer or practicing Pilates, so intense that you are left too tired for your running.

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
1	REST	2 x 10min easy run with a 5min brisk walk recovery	REST	2 x 12min easy run with a 3min brisk walk recovery	REST	20-30 min aerobic x training easy	2 x 15min easy run with a 5min brisk walk recovery	😊 ☺ ☹
2	REST	20 min recovery run	REST	20 min recovery run	REST	20-30 min aerobic x training easy	30 min easy run	😊 ☺ ☹
3	REST	10 min easy run then 3 x (3min @ threshold with 2min walk/jog recovery)	REST	30 min easy run	REST	30 min aerobic x training easy	40min easy run (if needed do as 2 x 20 min with a 5min brisk walk)	😊 ☺ ☹
4	REST	10 min easy run then 3 x (4min @ threshold with 2min walk/jog recovery) then 10 min easy run	REST or 30 min aerobic x train easy	30 min run as: 10 min easy, 10 min steady (very slightly faster) 10 min easy	REST	30 min aerobic x training easy	40 min all easy	😊 ☺ ☹
5	REST	3 x 5min @ threshold/2 min jog recovery within 30 min run	REST or 30 min aerobic x train easy	35 min easy run	REST	30 min aerobic x training middle 20 is 2 min harder/3 min easy x 4	Long run 50 mins	😊 ☺ ☹
6	REST	30 mins easy run	REST	40 min easy run	REST	REST	Recovery run 30 min	😊 ☺ ☹

7	REST	4 x 5min @ threshold/90 secs jog recovery within a 40 min run	REST	10min easy pace 10min steady pace 10mins nearing threshold	REST	30 min aerobic x train with the last 15 min harders than the first + S&C	Long run 50-60 min	😊 😊 😊
8	REST	4 x 6min @ threshold/2min jog recovery within a 30-40 min run	REST	20 easy + 20 steady (no recovery)	REST	40 mins x train middle 20 is 2 min harder/3min easy x 4	Long run 60 min	😊 😊 😊
9	REST	Fartlek session of 6min, 5min, 4min,3min, 2min, 1min (90 sec jog recovery)	REST	15 min easy pace 15 min steady pace 15 min nearing threshold	REST	30min aerobic x train	40 min easy run	😊 😊 😊
10	REST	5 x 3min @ threshold/2 min recovery within a 30min run	REST	20min easy	20min aerobic X/T easy	REST	10k Race Good Luck!	😊 😊 😊

- Note please do a 15 minute warm up and cool down before Threshold, Continuous Hills or Interval sessions
- If you are feeling ok you may wish to consider a 20-30 minute recovery run in the morning before any of the quality sessions above
- Always substitute cross training for running if you are injured, very sore or it is not safe to run
- Please add a Core conditioning, Pilates or Yoga classes once or twice a week if you have time
- Try to stretch every day for at least 10 minutes
- Always eat within 20-30 minutes of finishing a run
- Always train at your target pace, don't compromise or run too hard. Tiredness always catches up and take extra rest if required...