

Training Schedule

The programme lasts 8 weeks, 30-50 minutes a session, **3 times a week**. The second & third session in any week is a solo session, with friends or your group (23 runs in all). To ensure your safety & fitness throughout the programme, we ask you to comply with the leaders whistle & instructions at all times. The programme includes guidance on breathing, running techniques & the niggles as your body adjusts to your new regime. Please advise your leader of any breathing problems, niggles or pain **BEFORE, DURING** or **AFTER** the session.

We will split you up into groups & you will progress with your group. However, we are very aware of peoples different abilities & the task ahead. Your group leader will arrange a group change for those that progress too quickly or too slowly – we aim to make this programme **as comfortable as possible** for you.

You should **fill in the blank dates below** & maintain a record of your progress.

Week	Session	Activities	✓
1	Tue 2 Apr	Welcome & Introduction – 5 min march / 2 min jog – repeat x 4	
	Your session	7 min march / 3 min jog – repeat x 4	
	Your session	5 min march / 4 min jog – repeat x 4	
2	Tue 9 Apr	5min group march / 5 min jog – repeat x 3	
	Your session	5 min march / 6 min jog – repeat x 4	
	Your session	3 min march 4 min jog 3 min march 5 min jog 3 min march 6 min jog	
3	Tue 16 Apr	4 min group march 8 min jog – repeat x 3	
	Your session	March for 10 mins then jog back to starting point – repeat x 2	
	Your session	Repeat above	
4	Tue 23 Apr	8 min group march / 12 min jog – repeat x 2	
	Your session	5 min march - 12 min jog – 5 min march – 15 min jog	
	Your session	5min brisk march – 15 min jog – 5 mins brisk march	
5	Tue 30 Apr	5 mins brisk group march - 20 min group jog - 10 min march	
	Your session	10 min march – 15 min jog – 10 min march	
	Your session	5 min march – 20 min jog – 10 min march	
6	Tue 7 May	Group jog – 30 mins - 5 min warm down march	
	Your session	10 mins brisk march - 25 mins Jog – 10 min warm down march	
	Your session	10 mins brisk march - 25 mins Jog – 10 min warm down march	
7	Tue 14 May	Fitness check – 5 mins march - group jog for 40 mins – 5 min march	
	Your session	5 mins brisk march - 35 mins Jog – 10 min warm down march	
	Your session	5 mins brisk march - 30 mins Jog – 10 min warm down march	
8	Tue 21 May	Jog for 20 mins – march for 5 – Stretch your legs & jog back to start (total 40mins jog) – Important! Rest for at least 2 days before graduation	
	Thu 23 May	GRADUATION DAY 6:30 pm Longrun Meadow – 5K (3miles) run – medals & certificates	
9	Tues 28 May	Join with Taunton Running Club main groups	

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Taunton Running Club is the southwest’s largest independent running club and was formed to provide a base for those that run for fun, to keep fit, run for a charity, improve their physical/mental health or simply think it would be nice to run with no pressure, rules or regulations. Membership of the club is FREE and is run by experienced volunteers & it’s running group leaders (affectionately know as the Elders). The Elders meet occasionally to iron out problems, introduce new ideas, arrange social events, add new groups or resolve issues advised by members.

We believe that running should be free & fun. You can do it anywhere and it burns more calories than any other mainstream exercise.

This info booklet is designed to inform & help make your running a more enjoyable experience. Regular running can reduce your risk of chronic illnesses, such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes and stroke. It can also improve your mood, wellbeing and keep your weight under control.

The correct running technique will help reduce the risk of injury, make your runs feel less tiring and more enjoyable. Please ask one of our leaders if you are finding any element of running difficult.

If at anytime during your C25K sessions you feel ill or have any kind of pain – please stop **IMMEDIATELY** – on the Tuesday session with the club, get the attention of your group leader.

Beginners Tips

Kit: Running requires little equipment, but a pair of cushioned running shoes is essential to help improve comfort and minimise the effects of shock on the joints. There are many types of trainers on the market but until you're happy with your running and you have no problems, don't buy expensive shoes. Ladies; a good sports bra may be needed - ask a female group leader for advice.

Chaffing: Wearing clothes that chafe can be quite painful – running tights for both men & women will minimise below the waist chaffing. See the clubs online KitShop for running tights, vests etc. <https://tauntonrc.uk/kitshop/>

When you first start running your body will protest at using muscles in your legs, shoulders, arms and diaphragm, that are not used to the extra work.

It is very important not to do too much too soon & have at least 1 whole day between sessions to allow the body to recover.

You should also be aware of connective tissue issues - tendons that attach muscle to bone and ligaments that hold your bones/joints together. The connective tissue around hips, legs and feet may be the first to start “grumbling” and you should look after these areas by using compression socks, Tubing or as a minimum, by applying “Deep Heat” to warm them up before running. You may need some help in choosing or modifying shoes to correct pronation in one or both feet – ask the programme leader to check your running style.

Diet

A runners diet is not about weight loss as such but providing the body with the energy/nutrients lost during running and protein to help build new muscle. Running will change your lifestyle and your wellbeing, so make your diet part of your training plan. As a runner, you need to hydrate (take in more liquids) to replace bodily fluids & minerals (electrolytes) lost during exercise and eat more healthily. A balanced runners' diet should look like this:-

- Drink More Water – You can add electrolyte replacement tablets to make a flavoured drink
- 50-60% Carbohydrates: Pasta, grains, beans, vegetables, fruit – the digestive system breaks these down into a form of sugar known as glucose which in turn is stored in the muscle tissue & liver as glycogen (the fuel that helps you run). Avoid the bad carbohydrates found in processed food.
- 20-25% Protein: Fish, Meat, chicken, beans and nuts. Try a handful of cashew nuts a day.
- 10 -15% Fats – there are bad fats (saturated and trans fatty acids) and good fats (monounsaturated, polyunsaturated and Omega-3). Avoid the bad fats where possible. The good fats help keep your blood cholesterol levels down, help control blood sugar levels, help you absorb nutrients (vitamins and minerals), help with general well-being and lubricate your

“running machine”. Good fats can be found in olive oil, safflower oil, peanut oil and corn oil. Omega-3 s found in fish (tuna & salmon), seeds, avocados and nuts.

- If you are at all anaemic, you may need to add iron-rich foods to your diet or take an iron supplement.

You can make smoothies with bananas, nuts, cereals, vegetables, fruit (frozen), non-dairy milk and liquid yoghurt that blend into an easily digestible drink – Tastes just like a rich milkshake.

Breathing

Learning to control your breathing is one of the most important factors for beginners – When you’re new to running, you’ll find you breathe more heavily or erratically – you will cover the basic of breathing techniques with your group leader but if you find breathing is a problem *please ask for some “one-to-one” help.*

- **Breathe in and out through the MOUTH** – this is a **much bigger hole** than your nose and will help you take in more oxygen & expel more carbon dioxide for more efficient breathing.
- Until you develop a comfortable breathing cycle always blow out hard to expel the toxic carbon dioxide
- Practice the **4 step technique** both when you walk and when you jog

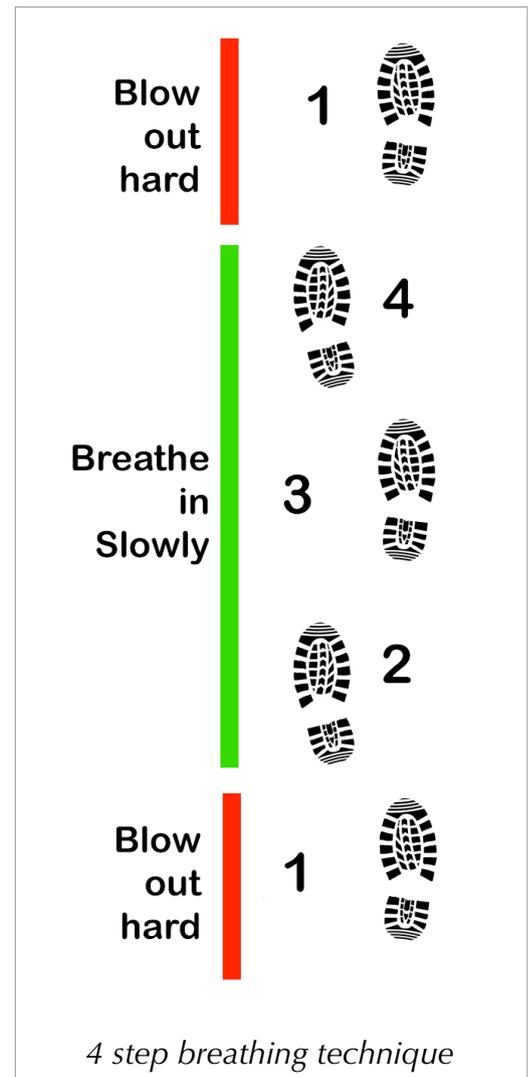
Four Step Breathing Technique

The 4 step breathing technique (4SBT) is simple, easy to learn and perfect for those new to running.

See the illustration right. Starting with the left or right foot – 1. Blow out hard – 2 - 3 - 4 – blow out hard. The “**blow out hard stage**” is designed to remove as much carbon dioxide from the lungs as possible and also helps you suck more air into the lungs.

If you feel dizzy, still feel out of breath or your breathing is erratic, either shorten your stride or start to walk but keep counting 1 – 2 – 3 – 4.

It cannot be stressed enough, that breathing is the most important part of learning to run and done correctly will help in getting fitter faster. This technique also synchronises your running motion with your **cardiopulmonary**



system¹ optimising the effort required to run and breath.

Shin Splints

New runners often suffer from Shin Splints – this term generally refers to pain felt in the lower leg connective tissue that connects the muscle to the shin-bone (Tibia)

Cause: The pain is a symptom seen by many new to running or those that train excessively. Generally, this is caused by biomechanical irregularities that pull at the connective tissue making it sore or tender. Clearly, those new to running have weaker tendons/muscles and as they progress, Shin Splints are less likely to occur. If you suffer from shin splints, compression socks may help you minimise the problem until you legs & connective tissue strengthen.

Treatment

RICE — Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation Rest is the main treatment — the application of ICE or gel pack to help reduce inflammation — Apply a COMPRESSION bandage — ELEVATE the leg.

In the early stages, it good to have your running technique checked by one of the clubs seasoned runners. Both Pronation or Supination can be a contributory factor — the right kind of shoe or an orthotic may be all you need.

Many swear by compression socks and strapping up lower leg will help contain the trauma on the muscle tissue.

Painkillers: These will help reduce inflammation but do not take them to mask the pain during running — this will only make it worse.

If the pain is really bad you should rest it for a week or two at least and then start gentle training – If you have the right shoes and/or wear compression socks, you may not even experience the problem again. However, an underlying non-correctable biomechanical problem may cause the problem to recur or even cause permanent damage. If you're not sure, ask your GP or a sports injury specialist.

“Running through” an injury as a beginner is not a good idea – more experienced athletes do this to great effect but only after many years of knowing their bodies.

As is usual with running injuries – let your body do the talking – pain is the bodies way of telling you to stop.

Runners Stitch

Stitch is generally a muscle spasm associated with the diaphragm, the muscle and its connective tissue that assists in breathing. The spasm can occur in either the muscle or the ligaments and the primary symptom is typically a sharp pain often on the right side, immediately below the ribs.

¹The **cardiopulmonary system** includes the heart, blood vessels, blood and lungs. These are responsible for picking up and carrying oxygen to the muscle cells, transporting and discarding carbon dioxide (Blow out hard).

When we inhale, to “pull” air into the lungs the diaphragm moves down. Conversely, when we exhale the diaphragm moves up, and we “push” air out of the lungs. Like other muscle cramps or spasms, diaphragm spasms or stitches are thought to occur from the strain and fatigue associated with the increased workload of the diaphragm and lack of oxygenated blood during accelerated breathing from exercise.

Runners new to running often get the stitch as more is asked of their diaphragm than normal and the blood (oxygen) supply to the diaphragm is compromised.

Stitch may also be caused by not breathing correctly – synchronise your breathing with your leg cadence eg. Breath out forcefully every other time your right (or left) foot hits the ground (see 4 step breathing technique)

The good news is that most muscle spasms are thought to be associated with muscle fatigue and as your fitness level and overall conditioning improves, the risk of stitch decreases.

If you get stitch, slow your pace immediately, take really deep breaths & within 1 or 2 minutes the pain should subside.

Running Hills

- If you see hill coming up? **Take deeper breaths** 1 or 2 minutes before the base of the hill. Don't get halfway up and wait for your body to demand more oxygen – get in the habit of telling your body when you need it.
- **Shorten your stride** AND keep your breathing synchronised with your increase leg cadence (rhythm)
- On steep hills, drive your arms harder
- Lean into the hill from your ankles, not from the hip
- Look forward rather than down at your feet

Helping Endurance

A spoonful of Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Powder) in a glass of water (or squash) an hour before running helps boost endurance by helping to neutralise lactic acid and Hydrogen ion build up in the leg muscles.

Any questions about niggles, injuries or techniques, please email admin@tauntonrc.uk

Running and the Importance of Hydration

Water is essential to maintain blood volume & viscosity that in turn helps regulate body temperature and along with electrolytes allows muscle contractions to take place. During exercise, the main way the body regulates body temperature is by sweating. The body is cooled when beads of sweat on the skin evaporate – this results in a loss of body fluid. Sweat production and therefore body fluid loss increases with a rise in ambient temperature and/or humidity, as well as with an increase in exercise intensity.

Ambient Temperature: Running activity raises the body temperature and causes the body to sweat in an attempt to cool itself. Higher than normal ambient temperatures and/or direct sunlight heating the body will speed up the body's attempt to cool itself, resulting in an additional fluid loss.

Humidity: When the air has an increased level of water molecules, it has by volume proportionately less oxygen & nitrogen and this reduces the efficiency of the breathing cycle that oxygenates the blood. This raises body temperature and fluid loss as muscles are starved of oxygen and have to work harder.

The Benefits of Proper Hydration

Proper hydration helps or maintains:-

- The lubrication of the joints
- Blood (84% water) viscosity and the transportation of oxygen and nutrients to the muscles
- The effective removal of toxins and waste from the body
- The regulation of body temperature
- Protection of our internal organs, muscles and connective tissues.

Pre Run/Race: Hydrate well the day before - drink water, fruit juice, squash or Lucozade (NOT Alcohol see panel) until your pee runs clear.

Drinking fluid before, during and after running is necessary to replace fluids and electrolytes lost in sweat. This will subsequently reduce the

risk of heat stress, maintain normal muscle function, prevent performance decreases due to dehydration and minimise injuries.

The rates of sweat loss will vary from person to person and it is important to **learn your sweat rate** and know how much you should drink. This is an

NOTE!: Alcohol is a diuretic. This means it encourages the body to lose **more** water than it takes on by halting the production of the body's anti-diuretic hormone Vasopressin. Without this hormone, you will feel the need to pee excessively as the kidneys send water directly to the bladder instead of reabsorbing it into the body, thus speeding up the loss of fluid from the body that leads to dehydration.

important part of distance training, particularly those running a half or marathon. However, it is also important to acknowledge that it is possible to over-drink during running – too much water alone (or even isotonic drinks) may cause hyponatremia which is low sodium levels in the blood. Sodium is an electrolyte, and it helps regulate the amount of water that's in and around your muscle cells.

Dehydration

When your body doesn't have enough water, performance will start to decline. The extra stress placed on muscles and connective tissue **may lead to a serious injury**.

Dehydration starts to happen when you lose more fluid than you have taken in and it can exhibit mild to severe symptoms that can include the following:-

- Dizziness or lightheaded feeling
- Nausea or vomiting
- Muscle cramps / spasms
- Dry mouth
- lack of sweating
- Hard, fast pulse
- **Weak or rapid heartbeat**
- Dark coloured urine
- Thirst
- Headaches
- **Confusion**
- Lack of energy
- Loss of strength
- Tiredness
- **Inability to pass urine**
- **Irritability**
- Reduced bowel movements

The items **marked with yellow** may suggest a serious underlying problem – visit your GP

Rehydration: How to replace fluid and electrolytes

There are easy ways to replace fluids levels and keep your electrolyte levels up, including:-

Water: This is not the most complete solution but will alleviate some of the symptoms above.

Sports drinks/gels: Though sports drinks such as Lucozade sports drinks or gels, are often recommended as quick-fix for restocking electrolyte levels during & after exercise, they typically contain high levels of refined sugars. Look for sugar-free options or consider alternatives to prevent consuming empty calories post-workout. Gels will not replace fluid but can give you a post run boost.

Electrolyte tablets: Electrolyte supplements, such as electrolyte effervescent tablets, **are a great option** for topping up low levels of fluid & electrolytes after

exercise. They are also particularly beneficial for older adults who are more likely to have an electrolyte imbalance. Electrolyte tablets are also almost sugar-free.

Most importantly, you should replace fluids and electrolytes as soon as possible to minimise or totally avoid the symptoms above and get your body back to normal.

What are electrolytes?

Electrolytes are elements that conduct electricity when mixed with water. They contribute to regular nerve and muscle function, balance blood pressure, help rebuild damaged tissue and keep you hydrated. In fact, the muscles and associated neurons in the human body are often referred to as the “electric tissues” of the body. That’s because they in particular rely on electrolytes to function properly. The different types of electrolytes in the human body include:

- Sodium
- Potassium
- Calcium
- Bicarbonate
- Phosphate
- Chloride
- Magnesium

What do electrolytes do and why do we need them?

Electrolytes are essential for our bodies to function as they should. Many automatic processes in the body, such as muscle contraction, rely on the small electric current provided by electrolytes to function by interacting with each other and the cells in the tissues, nerves, and muscles.

For example: a muscle needs calcium, sodium, and potassium to contract. When these substances become imbalanced, it can lead to either muscle weakness or excessive contraction. Another example is the nervous system, which relies on electrolytes to carry electrical impulses to other cells.

A balance of different electrolytes is vital for healthy function.

What happens when my electrolytes go down?

There are several factors that can cause your electrolyte levels to decrease. The predominant cause of low electrolyte levels & electrolyte imbalance is a change in relation to the water levels in your body. eg. important electrolytes such as sodium & potassium are lost through sweat during exercise or due to hot climate. The concentration of electrolytes in your body can also be affected by rapid loss of fluids, such as diarrhoea or vomiting. There are many ways in which electrolytes are lost within the body, including:

Sweating

Age: the kidneys of adults become less efficient over time

Diarrhoea

Dehydration

Lack of fruit and vegetables/poor diet

Vomiting

Though some health conditions, such as kidney disease, congestive heart failure and bulimia, and some drugs including diuretics can cause an electrolyte imbalance. Please speak to your GP if you suffer from any of these conditions and are concerned about electrolyte imbalance.

How to replace electrolytes naturally

There are easy ways to replace electrolyte levels naturally and keep your electrolyte levels up, including:

Sports drinks: Though sports drinks such as Lucozade electrolyte and gels, are often recommended as quick-fix for restocking electrolyte levels during & after exercise, they typically contain high levels of refined sugars. Look for sugar-free options, or consider alternatives to prevent consuming empty calories post-workout.

Electrolyte tablets: Electrolyte supplements, such as electrolyte effervescent tablets, are a great option for topping up low levels of electrolytes after exercise. They are also particularly beneficial for older adults who are more likely to have an electrolyte imbalance. Electrolyte tablets are also almost always sugar-free.

Nuts, fruit & vegetables: Pickles, tomato juices and sauces are all good sources of sodium, while lettuce and olives provide chloride. Pistachio Nuts, potatoes (with the skin left on) & bananas are some of the best sources of **potassium**. Spinach, Brazil Nuts & halibut are excellent sources of **magnesium**. Almonds, yoghurt, skimmed milk, dark greens such as kale and sardines are terrific sources of **calcium**. Finally just to round up the above, Cashew Nuts are a good source of **Carbohydrates & Iron**.

General Club Rules

- **Group Leaders** are responsible for the safety of their group during a session.
- “**No-one gets left behind**” - to achieve this, the practice of looping, waiting at the top of hills or long stretches for slower runners is always adhered to. Many group leaders use a whistle to indicate that the front runners should loop. To the back of the pack. Slower runners must never feel or made to feel that they are holding up the pack.
- Runners becoming injured or feeling ill **must always** be accompanied on their return by another runner from the group.
- iPods & MP3 Players are **strictly banned** during club running sessions to ensure the safety of runners and their awareness of traffic & cyclists.
- Runners should follow the **move to the left** convention on shout of “car” or “bike” and quickly obey any other instructions given by their group leader or deputy.
- All runners must wear ‘HiVis’ vests or jackets during winter nights

IMPORTANT

Couch to 5K Rules

For your safety please obey all leaders verbal commands as quickly as possible, particularly when crossing roads.

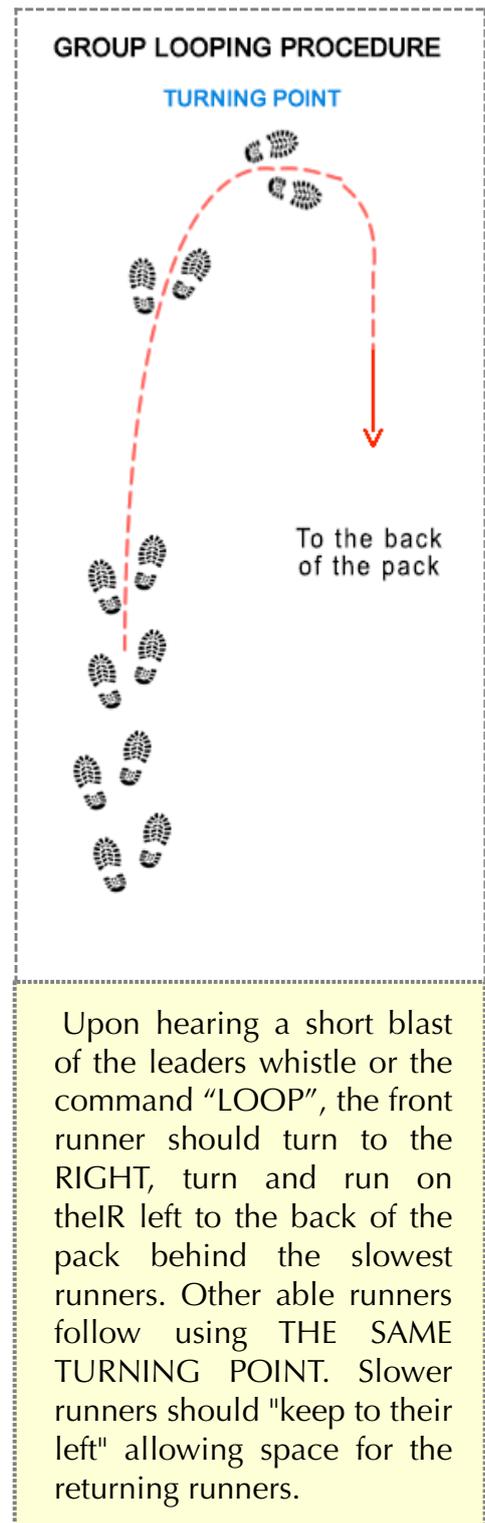
These commands or calls are typically:-

- **"KEEP LEFT"** – this is the normal rule when approaching oncoming walkers or cyclists – they will most likely also hear the command and keep to their left.
- **"CAR"** or **"BIKE"** – keep to the left - used when running on the road when there is no footpath
- **"WAIT"** or **"STAY"** – Front runners to wait at the top of a hill, the next junction or crossing

Whistle Rules

Each leader has a whistle and here are the commands:-

- Long blast **"FREEZE"** stay exactly where you are – there is a safety issue.
- 2 short blasts – Front runners loop to the back of the pack.
- 1 short blast – change from walk / march to jog / run and vice versa
- 3 short blasts – Same as the **WAIT & STAY** command above



Club Website: <https://tauntonrc.uk> Email: admin@tauntonrc.uk

FaceBook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/TauntonCouch25K/>