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Introduction

Before you begin . . .

From beginning your training, to lining up at the start and finishing, preparing for and running in the marathon is a fantastic experience that you will never forget. This beginner's training plan focuses on everything you need to get started, sensible precautions to take and it also contains a week-by-week structured plan that will convert you from complete beginner to a fitter, healthier, successful marathon runner. However, before you don your trainers and start that first training session, take a little time out to check a few safety considerations before you begin.

Safety first

To start with, it is vitally important to ensure that it is safe for you to begin an exercise programme. Complete the safety checklist below and if you answer YES to one or more questions, or alternatively, if you are at all concerned about starting training, then make an appointment with your doctor for a check-up before you start.

Health-status safety checklist

| 1 | Are you aged over 30 and/or have not exercised for some time? | Y/N | 0 |
|---|---|-----|---|
| 2 | Do you suffer from any medical conditions? | Y/N | |
| 3 | Are you a smoker or have recently given up smoking? | Y/N | |
| 4 | Have you undergone any surgery in the past two years? | Y/N | |
| 5 | Are you suffering from any injuries? | Y/N | |
| 6 | Are you currently on any prescribed medication? | Y/N | |
| 7 | Are you unsure about beginning an exercise programme? | Y/N | |
| | | | |

Once you have the all-clear from your doctor then you're ready to step out on the road to improved fitness.





The marathon

The marathon is one of life's great challenges – and open to all! The late Chris Brasher dubbed it 'the great suburban Everest' which is an extremely apt description. There are numerous marathon events throughout the UK, from the world famous Flora London Marathon to smaller events such as those at Sheffield, Luton and even Loch Ness. Some are incredibly scenic such as the New Forest marathon, others offer fast, flat courses like Abingdon but each has its own particular atmosphere. Further afield, most international cities stage marathons, with New York, Paris, Berlin and Chicago being some of the big hitters. Whichever event you choose, stepping up to the challenge of training for and completing 26.2 miles is an incredible experience that you will never forget. Completing a marathon is a magnificent achievement wherever you finish in the field and this training plan takes you through from novice runner to race day competitor.











What gear do I need?

To get started on your road to marathon fitness, you need minimal equipment. Running is a very simple sport and luckily requires very little specialist kit. The most important point is that you have suitable clothing (particularly footwear) and that you feel comfortable.

The most technical and most important kit you need to buy are your running shoes. These have evolved over the past ten years into sophisticated pieces of technology of which each manufacturer as developed their own version.



Correct footwear is one area where you should not compromise. Good running shoes are an investment in comfort, protection and injury prevention. It is worth visiting a specialist sports footwear

them extremely good value.

retailer rather than a chain store to discuss your requirements with them. A

specialist retailer with gait analysis and pressure plate testing will be able to assess your requirements and recommend suitable shoes for your particular gait and running style. Good shoes will last and your initial investment will be repaid many times over and if you calculate the 'pence-per-session' cost of your shoes, you will find











Socks

Working upwards from the shoes, next you need some socks to train in. These can be simple white sports socks that can be picked up from most sports stores. However, if you get more serious about your running, it is wise to invest in some socks that have been specifically designed for running. These have been designed to wick away moisture and sweat from the foot so you don't slip and suffer so many blisters when training or racing. Additionally, these types of socks are designed with more padding in certain areas for enhanced cushioning.



The most advanced socks are designed for the appropriate foot ie: they are left and right specific. The specific foot socks have a great benefit in that they hug the foot better and there is no excess sock floating around in the shoe which may cause blisters. As with most things nowadays, you get what you pay for and a £1 pair of socks won't give you as much comfort as an £8 pair.

Shorts and tights

After socks come shorts or when it is colder, tights. Shorts should be comfortable, lightweight and have the ability to wick away sweat when you train. Most running shorts now come with a pant liner so you don't have to wear anything else with them. This is good but you have to try them on first as some of the inners can be a little restrictive if you don't get the right size. Most shorts come with elastic waist bands and the more expensive ones come with a draw string as well. It is worth paying a little extra to get the draw string as you can tie the shorts to your specification as opposed to relying on the elastic to hold them up.







Elastic-only shorts often move down a little, especially in wet conditions. Your shorts shouldn't be so tight that they cut off circulation round your waist but conversely they shouldn't be so loose that they flap around all the time either. Finally, check the slit up the side, often this is quite large to allow for a greater ventilation and freedom of movement but make sure you are happy with how much leg it actually shows when you run.

When the weather is colder it is advisable to wear tights to keep your legs warmer and thus reduce

the chance of injury. Fabric technology has exploded recently

with the aid of new synthetic materials and NASA technology.

This has aided running no end with high tech materials

filtering down to basic running kit like tights and t-shirts.

The running tights are available which hug the legs more

efficiently and stop the wind and rain penetrating the leg

itself. This helps in reducing injuries from cold muscles and also means that you can enjoy running when the weather is a

little worse than ideal. Only diehard older runners now wear loose fitting cotton tights.

The fashionable and technological knowledgeable runners are choosing high tech garments that help them in their running. Your tights should be snug fitting and comfortable. It is important to try them on before you buy because many manufacturers have different cuts to suit different styles of runner. Generally the more expensive the tight then the more comfortable they will be and the better at keeping you cool in summer and warm in winter.









Tops

Short and long sleeve t-shirts have also benefited, like tights, from technological advances. The mid to top range t-shirts all wick away sweat to keep you cooler and allow a greater air circulation through the fabric. They feel very lightweight but have the properties to keep you warm or cool depending on when and how you wear them. Running t-shirts should be reasonably tight but not figure-hugging and likewise they shouldn't flap around when you run in them. It is a fine balance between well-fitted and slightly baggy that you should aim for. With long-sleeve t-shirts, you should aim to get ones with cuffed sleeves so they stay down around your wrists. If there are no cuffs then the sleeves often ride up your arms when you run and this can be both annoying and cold.

Similarly, for hot weather training, vests are also designed with technological, wicking fabrics that also help air circulate around your body to aid cooling.

When the weather gets really cold or wet it is advisable to run in a gillet or a long sleeve waterproof top. These offer excellent wind-stopping and rain-resistance capabilities and can keep you warm and dry throughout any run. Gillets are sleeveless jackets and ideal for quicker running in slightly warmer climates while full long-sleeve waterproofs are better for colder and wetter climates. These types of tops are multi-purpose because they can be used casually as well and the ones at the top end are very high tech and guaranteed waterproof and windproof. Cheaper versions will be fine for most running conditions but they will sacrifice certain aspects like being 100% waterproof or windproof. Being prepared for cooler conditions enables you to stay warm, dry and enjoy the run more. In warmer climates the new fabrics and technologies enable you to train harder by staying cooler and wicking away sweat and moisture from the body. Both of these mean you can't blame the weather for not training anymore and you can get and stay fitter all year round now in comfort and style.







Gloves

These should be lightweight and comfortable. Only in extreme weather will you need to wear thick running gloves and more often than not you will heat up enough to be okay in the normal thin type. Woollen gloves are the norm because they are cheap to buy but they don't offer the same waterproof and wind stopper capabilities of the new high tech fabrics. Woollen gloves will be fine for most runners but if you are venturing out into colder or wetter climates, it is worth investing in a high tech pair. Running with cold hands can ruin the experience for you, so choose carefully when you buy, especially if it is near

Hats

wintertime.

Hats are similar to gloves in that woollen ones are the norm because they are easy to get hold of and cheap. The more high tech versions such as fleece offer wind stopping capabilities and some are waterproof as well. Caps offer greater protection from the rain, snow and sun but often they can get blown off in windy conditions. They don't offer the same warmth capabilities as woollen/high tech fabrics but they are good when you need better protection from the elements, or from the sun. In addition, they are better for runners who wear glasses because they help the glasses from getting rain or snow on.







Sports bras

It is important to wear a sports bra that fits you snugly and gives adequate support for running. The bust is only held in place by the skin around it and the Coopers Ligaments and when the bust moves, these ligaments can stretch result in a permanent droop. In addition, this movement can be painful and results in many women avoiding certain activities that could be enjoyed with a good sports bra! Everyone is different and you may well need to try on a few different products before finding what is just right for you.

- So does your sports bra fit?
- Your bra should fit snugly under the bust without being uncomfortably tight.
- All of your bust should fit in the bra without any bulges around the sides.
- The shoulder straps should not dig in (for larger busts wider straps are more comfortable).
- When you run there should be significantly less bounce than with a normal bra
- Most ladies should only need to wear one sports bra even for high impact activities.

There are many excellent bras on the market, which come in a large range of sizes and colours offering every different level of support.









It is common to think that when a training improvement is made, for example running further or running a faster time over a particular distance, that the improvement has been made at that specific time. In fact that is not the case, the improvement has been made some time previously, following an earlier training session.

During the training session, it is the measurable results that are registered in the form of quicker times or further distances. This is because of the way the body responds to training. When exercising, the body is challenged. Following a training session, when the body is at rest, it adapts, gets stronger and improvements can be measured during a subsequent session. Hence the most important component of any training programme is rest, so that the body is able to adapt to training. Inadequate rest can result in excessive fatigue, loss of motivation and at worst, injury.





To get the most out of your training, you should adhere to the following sequence each time you train:

Warm-up

The warm-up, raises the heart-rate, gets blood flowing to the working muscles and prepares the body for exercise. It should be for a minimum of five minutes and replicate the movements or activities of the main session.

For example: when beginning a run, 5-10 minutes very easy jogging will prime the body for the main training session.

Mobility

Some basic actions to put the limbs through the range of movement that the main session requires will ensure that the joints are loosened up, lubricated and will function more efficiently.

Main session

This will form the bulk of the training session. For example: a brisk 35 minute run.

Cool-down

The cool-down should be at a lower intensity than the main session and should bring the body temperature and heart rate closer to pre-exercise levels. Waste by-products of exercise will be flushed from the muscles and tissues, accelerating recovery before the next training session.

For example: the cool-down should be a minimum of 5-10 minutes light CV. Jogging or walking is ideal.

Flexibility

Stretching exercises should be carried out after the main session and cool-down as the body is in a greater state of relaxation than at the beginning of the session. 5-10 minutes spent stretching the muscles worked will maintain suppleness.







Obviously running will form the core of all your training because you are training to condition your body to complete 26.2 miles under your own steam. However, it is also beneficial to incorporate other types of training in your programme, so that you toe the start line in the best possible shape.

Flexibility training

There are a multitude of flexibility exercises for stretching every muscle in the body. Primarily, you need to focus on leg stretches to keep your muscles long, supple and injury free. See the realbuzz.com guide: 'Exercises & stretches – The no-nonsense guide' for specific examples of flexibility training. The key is to ensure that the muscles that have been utilised during your workout are stretched at the end of the training session.

For example: at the end of your run and cool-down, spend a few minutes stretching the hamstrings, quadriceps, calves and adductors.

Cross-training

Cross-training is the name given to other forms of training that complement your running training. Cross-training can be extremely beneficial because it allows your body to recover from a run whilst still providing training benefits. Running is a very repetitive activity that if not carried out correctly, can lead to overuse injuries.

By occasionally adding different activities to your programme, you keep fresh and significantly reduce any injury risk.

For example: the day after a long endurance training run, a light swimming session or bike ride will still provide cardiovascular benefits but without the same loading on muscles that have been fatigued from running.





Resistance training (weight training)

Resistance training is extremely beneficial to complement your running; strengthening all around the body and correcting any muscle imbalances. The range of resistance training exercises for training specific muscles is immense, (see the realbuzz.com guide: 'Exercises & stretches – The no-nonsense guide') and can enhance your running performance through improved posture and all-round strength.

Specific resistance training sessions are not included in this programme because as a new marathon runner it is important to focus as much as possible on building your endurance base for the challenge of running 26.2 miles. If you find that you have time to add in some resistance sessions to your training week, one to two workouts per week is ample.









Plan notes

The plan is broken down into two training schedules.

Schedule 1

This is an eight-week 'lead-in' schedule that will prepare you for the main training plan. Use this schedule if you are completely new to exercise/running.

Schedule 1 culminates in a 10K event, which is an ideal target for you to focus on.

Schedule 2

This is the main 16-week training schedule that will take you through to race day. Use this schedule if you have already done some running training.

For each session in the programmes, follow the protocols for warm-up, mobility, main session, cool-down and flexibility outlined earlier. Completely new exercisers should start at week one but if you have been doing some training, you can jump in at a later week. Simply check the week-by-week chart to see which week best matches your current activity levels and then start at that point.

There is flexibility within the programme for switching training sessions around during the week to fit in with your other commitments such as work, home, family etc. The key point is to ensure that your training is balanced each week, including flexibility, CV (running) and rest.









Don't be a slave to the plan! The training plan is designed with rest days, recovery sessions and lower volume weeks. This will ensure your body has time to adapt to the training. However, every runner is different and if you feel that an extra day's rest will be beneficial to your training, simply take out one of the shorter sessions in that week.

If you find it difficult to complete some weeks due to lack of training time, always try to complete the long run sessions. The most important factor with training for the marathon is to build endurance so try to complete all the long runs.

Training pace guide

Please use the following guide to help describe the training listed in the plan itself.

| Type of training run | Intensity index 1=incredibly easy 10= incredibly hard | Description |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Super slow | 2 | Really, really, slow; so easy it hardly seems worth putting your kit on! |
| Easy jog | 3 | No pressure, just loosening up or a recovery run. |
| Jog | 4 | Still an easy pace but a little faster than an easy jog. |
| Comfortable | 5 | You can chat easily to your training partner and the keep the pace going. |
| Steady | 6 | Even paced run, can chat in short sentences. |
| Brisk | 7 | Slightly breathless pace, not easy to hold a conversation with your training partner. |







Training plans

Schedule 1: Building up to the main marathon schedule

| Week 1 First steps | | | Wee | k 2 Consolidate | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | Easy 15-20 mins jog | Take walking breaks if necessary. | Mon | Rest | Recovery from Sunday's longer session. |
| Tues | Rest | | Tues | 20 mins jog | |
| Wed | Easy 15-20 mins jog | Take walking breaks if necessary. | Wed | Rest | |
| | | | Thurs | 20-25 mins jog | |
| Thurs | Rest | | Fri | Rest | |
| Fri | Easy 20 mins jog | Take walking breaks if necessary. | Sat | Rest | |
| Sat | Rest | | Sun | 25-30 mins walk / jog | |
| Sun | 25 mins walk / jog | Take it very easy. | | | |

| Week 3 | | | Week 4 Moving up | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Day | Training | Training notes | Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | Rest | | Mon | 15 mins very easy | Leave the stopwatch |
| Tues | 25 mins jog | | | recovery jog | at home! |
| Wed | Rest | | Tues | 25 mins steady | |
| | | | Wed | Rest | |
| Ihurs | rrs 30 mins jog | Thurs | 25 mins steady | | |
| Fri | Rest | | | 20 mino dicady | |
| Sat | Rest | | Fri | Rest | |
| | | | Sat | Rest | |
| Sun | 35 mins non-stop run / jog | Try and make it continuous. | Sun | 35 mins non-stop run / jog | Repeat of last Sunday, improve on time if possible. |





| Wee | Week 5 | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | | |
| Mon | 15 mins very easy recovery jog | Recovery session. | | |
| Tues | Rest | | | |
| Wed | 25-30 mins steady pace | | | |
| Thurs | Rest | | | |
| Fri | 25 mins easy | | | |
| Sat | Rest | | | |
| Sun | 40-45 mins jog / walk | Take walking breaks as necessary. | | |

| Weel | Week 6 | | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | | |
| Mon | 20 mins recovery jog | Easy pace. | | |
| Tues | 25-30 mins steady | | | |
| Wed | Rest | | | |
| Thurs | 35 mins steady | | | |
| Fri | Rest | | | |
| Sat | Rest | | | |
| Sun | 40-45 mins | Try to jog / run non-stop. | | |

| Weel | k 7 First peak week | | Weel | k 8 Taper week and | lead-in 10K race |
|-------|-----------------------|---|-------|--|--------------------|
| Day | Training | Training notes | Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | 20 mins recovery jog | Easy pace. | Mon | Rest | |
| Tues | 25-30 mins steady | Big week, 5 runs. | Tues | 25-30 mins steady | |
| Wed | Rest | | Wed | Rest | |
| Thurs | 35-40 mins steady | | Thurs | 25-30 mins easy | |
| Fri | Rest | | Fri | Rest | |
| Sat | 10 mins very easy jog | Only jogging. | Sat | 10 mins very easy jog | |
| Sun | 1 hour slow | Don't push pace; take walking breaks if you feel like it. | Sun | 10K race + walking warm-up and cool-down | Take it very easy. |





Beginner marathon training continued... •••••••

Schedule 2: Marathon training

| Weel | k 1 Building up | |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | 25 mins jog | Just jogging, very light. |
| Tues | 40 mins steady | |
| Wed | Rest | |
| Thurs | 35-40 mins | |
| Fri | Rest | |
| Sat | 15 mins very easy | |
| Sun | 75 mins easy run | Take walking breaks if needed. |

| Weel | Week 2 | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | | | |
| Mon | Rest | | | | |
| Tues | 40 mins steady | | | | |
| Wed | Rest | | | | |
| Thurs | 50 mins comfortable pace | | | | |
| Fri | Rest | | | | |
| Sat | 15 mins very easy | | | | |
| Sun | 75 mins run | Repeat last Sunday's session with fewer walking breaks, warm-up and cool-down. | | | |

| Week 3 | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 20 mins recovery jog | | |
| Tues | 40 mins steady | | |
| Wed | Rest | | |
| Thurs | 50 mins | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | Rest | | |
| Sun | 80-90 mins jog with walking breaks | | |

| Week 4 | | | |
|--------|----------------------|---|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 20 mins recovery run | | |
| Tues | 40 mins steady pace | | |
| Wed | Rest | | |
| Thurs | Rest | Double rest before brisk run. | |
| Fri | 40 mins brisk pace | | |
| Sat | Rest | | |
| Sun | 90-100 mins slow | Very, very easy. Take a drink with you. | |





| Wee | Week 5 Gradually building towards half marathon | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | | |
| Mon | Rest | Day off after long effort. | | |
| Tues | 50 mins steady | | | |
| Wed | Rest | | | |
| Thurs | 40 mins steady | | | |
| Fri | 20 mins easy | | | |
| Sat | Rest | | | |
| Sun | 100-110 mins easy | | | |

| Weel | Week 6 | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | | |
| Mon | Rest | | | |
| Tues | 20 mins steady | | | |
| Wed | 65 mins easy | | | |
| Thurs | Rest | | | |
| Fri | 40 mins | | | |
| Sat | Rest | | | |
| Sun | 120 mins taken very easy | Slow with drinks. | | |

| Week 7 Taper week and half marathon race | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | Rest | | |
| Tues | 30-35 mins steady | | |
| Wed | 30 mins steady | | |
| Thurs | Rest | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | 10 mins jog | Really slow, just to keep loose. | |
| Sun | Half marathon (13.1 miles) and walk warm-up and | Slow all the way, just a training run. | |

| Week 8 Start of peak mileage phase | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | 10-20 mins recovery session | Really slow. |
| Tues | Rest | |
| Wed | 30 mins steady | |
| Thurs | 60 mins brisk | |
| Fri | Rest | |
| Sat | 30 mins jog | |
| Sun | 120 mins comfortable pace | |
| | | |







| Week 9 Building long endurance runs | | | Wee | k 10 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Day | Training | Training notes | Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | 30 mins easy | | Mon | Rest | Recovery after |
| Tues | Rest | | | | Sunday's long session. |
| Wed | 60 mins brisk | Try to improve on last week's 60 mins | Tues | 40 mins steady | |
| | | distance. | Wed | Rest | |
| Thurs | Rest | ins steady | | 75 mins comfortable | |
| Fri | 40 mins steady | | | pace | |
| Sat | Rest | | Fri | 20 mins jog | |
| Sun | 130-140 mins taken | Long, slow, run with | Sat | Rest | |
| our | very easy | drinks. | Sun | 140-150 mins taken very easy | Long and slow |

| Week 11 | | | Week 12 | | |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | Day | Training | Training notes |
| Mon | 10-20 mins recovery jog | | Mon | 30 mins easy | |
| Tues | 40 mins steady | | Tues | Rest | |
| Wed | Rest | | Wed | 50 mins fast | Home time-trial! |
| Thurs | 75 mins | | Thurs | Rest | |
| Fri | Rest | | Fri | 50 mins easy | Avoid the temptation |
| Sat | Sat 30 mins easy pace | | | | to run at the pace of Wednesday's session. |
| Sun | 150-160 mins comfortable | | Sat | Rest | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | | | Sun | 180 mins slow | Start slowly, take drinks. |





Beginner marathon training continued... ***

| Week 13 Peak week | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 20 mins jog recovery | | |
| Tues | 40 mins brisk pace | | |
| Wed | Rest | | |
| Thurs | 60 mins steady | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | Rest | Prepare for last big run. | |
| Sun | 200 mins slow | Last long run, be economical. | |

| Weel | Week 14 Start of race taper | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 20 mins slow jog or rest if tired | | |
| Tues | 30 mins brisk | | |
| Wed | Rest | | |
| Thurs | 50 mins steady | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | Rest | | |
| Sun | 120 mins steady | | |

| Weel | Week 15 Further tapering | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 20 mins easy | | |
| Tues | Rest | | |
| Wed | 40 mins easy | | |
| Thurs | Rest | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | 10 mins jog | | |
| Sun | 70 mins easy in race kit and shoes | Slower than race pace. | |

| Weel | Week 16 Final taper and preparation week | | |
|-------|--|----------------|--|
| Day | Training | Training notes | |
| Mon | 30 mins jog | | |
| Tues | Rest | | |
| Wed | 20 mins jog | | |
| Thurs | Rest | | |
| Fri | Rest | | |
| Sat | 10 mins very, very easy jog | Keep it slow. | |
| Sun | Race day! | THE RACE! | |





Conclusion

Well done!

You have come to the end of the schedule, and your fitness has improved dramatically from little or no cardiovascular (CV) activity, to being able to complete the full marathon distance of 26.2 miles under your own steam! Along the way, you have made significant health and fitness gains, and equally importantly, you have progressed safely. By maintaining your training, you will be making a major contribution to your long-term health and fitness and this schedule can also serve as a foundation and springboard to increase your fitness levels further. Now you've achieved your first marathon, you may be tempted to step up and try to improve your finishing time. See the realbuzz.com guides 'Intermediate Marathon Training Plan' or 'Advanced Marathon Training Plan' for a comprehensive training programme that will help you progress to the next level.

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