

June 2025 Monthly Weather Report

This document provides a summary of the UK's weather and climate statistics for June 2025.

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UK overview

June overall was warmer and sunnier than average. The month started on a cool note, with low pressure dominant and unsettled weather, in a sharp change from previous months. A series of Atlantic weather systems brought rain in the first week, at times heavy.

Temperatures began to increase in the second week and high pressure returned to bring more settled conditions, although there were still some showers and isolated thunderstorms. There were extensive thunderstorms mid-month, especially across England and Wales. The high temperatures reached heatwave thresholds for many across England and Wales between the 16th and 21st before breaking with thunderstorms and showers. A few days of unsettled weather followed, before temperatures again rose towards the end of the month, resulting in another heatwave for some parts of central and eastern England.

This was provisionally England's warmest June on record, with a mean temperature of 16.9°C (2.5°C above the long-term average). The UK saw its second warmest June, while Wales saw its third warmest. 30°C was reached and exceeded on several occasions in parts of central, southern and eastern England. Areas of southeastern England saw provisional mean temperatures over 3°C above average, and many counties including Greater London, Essex and Kent recorded the warmest June on record. Rainfall for the UK was slightly above average, with the UK provisionally recording 79.5 mm of rainfall (103% of the long-term average). However, there was a strong regional divide to the country's rainfall, with Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all seeing well above average rainfall but England, and especially southern England, seeing well below average rainfall. While Orkney provisionally recorded its wettest June and Cumbria saw its fourth wettest, counties including Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire and Bedfordshire saw less than half of their average June rainfall. Although the UK overall recorded above average sunshine hours for June, provisionally seeing 192.1 hours (112% of the average), much of this was in England along the east coast. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all recorded slightly below average sunshine hours, while East Anglia provisionally recorded 141% of the average sunshine.

Reference climatology used for calculating anomalies is the period 1991-2020 unless otherwise stated.

Weather impacts

- **Severe thunderstorms on the 13th/14th and the 21st led to surface water flooding and damage from lightning strikes**
- **Areas of southern, central and eastern England saw high temperatures towards the end of the month, with temperatures exceeding 30C in some places**

June 2025 was England's warmest June on record and the UK's second warmest. The month opened with ten days of below average temperatures, but soon warmed up to above average, with 30C subsequently exceeded on several occasions in parts of central, southern and eastern England. After the very dry spring, a sequence of Atlantic weather systems in the early part of the month, combined with occasional thundery breakdowns thereafter, resulted in near or above average rainfall for much of western England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Both Cumbria and Orkney recorded twice the long-term average rainfall, with Orkney seeing its wettest June on record and Cumbria seeing its fourth wettest. However, parts of central, southern and eastern England saw yet another drier than average month, with some areas including Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire and Bedfordshire recording less than half the mean monthly rainfall.

There was little or no impactful weather of note until the 12th, by which point conditions were starting to destabilise from the southwest with heavy rain and thunderstorms moving northwards across southwest England and Wales. In Plymouth there were numerous reports of surface water flooding on the roads during the morning of the 12th with various main roads reported closed. There was further disruption in the southwest the following day when a section of the rail line between Plymouth and Newton Abbot was reported closed due to flooding, with the lines reopening later on the 13th.

By the morning of the 13th attention was focussing on the potential for severe thunderstorms to affect parts of East Anglia and southeast England overnight into the 14th. With medium impact yellow warnings already in place, the likelihood of medium impacts was assessed as sufficient to trigger an amber warning for the coming night, the first amber warning issued since February. The night of the 13th/14th saw reports of surface water flooding in parts of Kent, while in Dover around 20 residents of basement flats were reportedly evacuated from their homes due to flood water. Buckland Hospital in Dover also suffered flood water ingress, which resulted in delays/cancellations to clinical services. Nearby, around 120 students at the Royal Military School were forced to evacuate their dormitories due to sudden water ingress, whilst in Maidstone a house was reportedly struck by lightning.

In East Anglia, Norwich also experienced surface water flooding with the BBC regional studios taken off air when flood water damaged technical equipment. Several stores in the city centre were reportedly damaged by flood water and a partial collapse of the roof at the Tesco superstore in Saxmundham, Norfolk was attributed to the intense downpours. A house in Lowestoft was badly damaged by fire after a reported lightning strike, and frequent lightning was also blamed for power outages that affected around 400 homes in southwest Norwich.

The 13th also saw heavy, thundery rain along a belt running from southwest England through Wales and northwest England and into southern Scotland. In south Wales flooding was reported from Bridgend, affecting some properties that had been inundated nine months previously. Further north in Caernarfon a church reportedly suffered significant damage after being struck by lightning in a morning storm.

The period from the 19th to the 21st was very warm/hot across the bulk of the UK with a number of heat-related casualties reported at the Royal Ascot race meeting on the 19th. A thundery breakdown followed on the 21st but with the main activity this time focussed across parts of northern England and southeast Scotland. The most active thunderstorms affected Cumbria and the Scottish Borders. The coastal town of Eyemouth in southeast Scotland saw extensive surface water flooding in the town centre with hail around 1cm in diameter also reported. In addition, there were unconfirmed reports of several hundred properties losing power as a result of lightning strikes impacting high voltage transmission lines. Meanwhile, across southern England the 21st was to prove the hottest day of the month with 33C recorded at Charlwood, Surrey.

After a brief cooler interlude, the closing days of the month saw temperatures yet again on the rise, especially across southern and eastern England where, on the 30th, the Wimbledon tennis championships had their hottest opening day on record with 32C recorded.

Monthly extremes

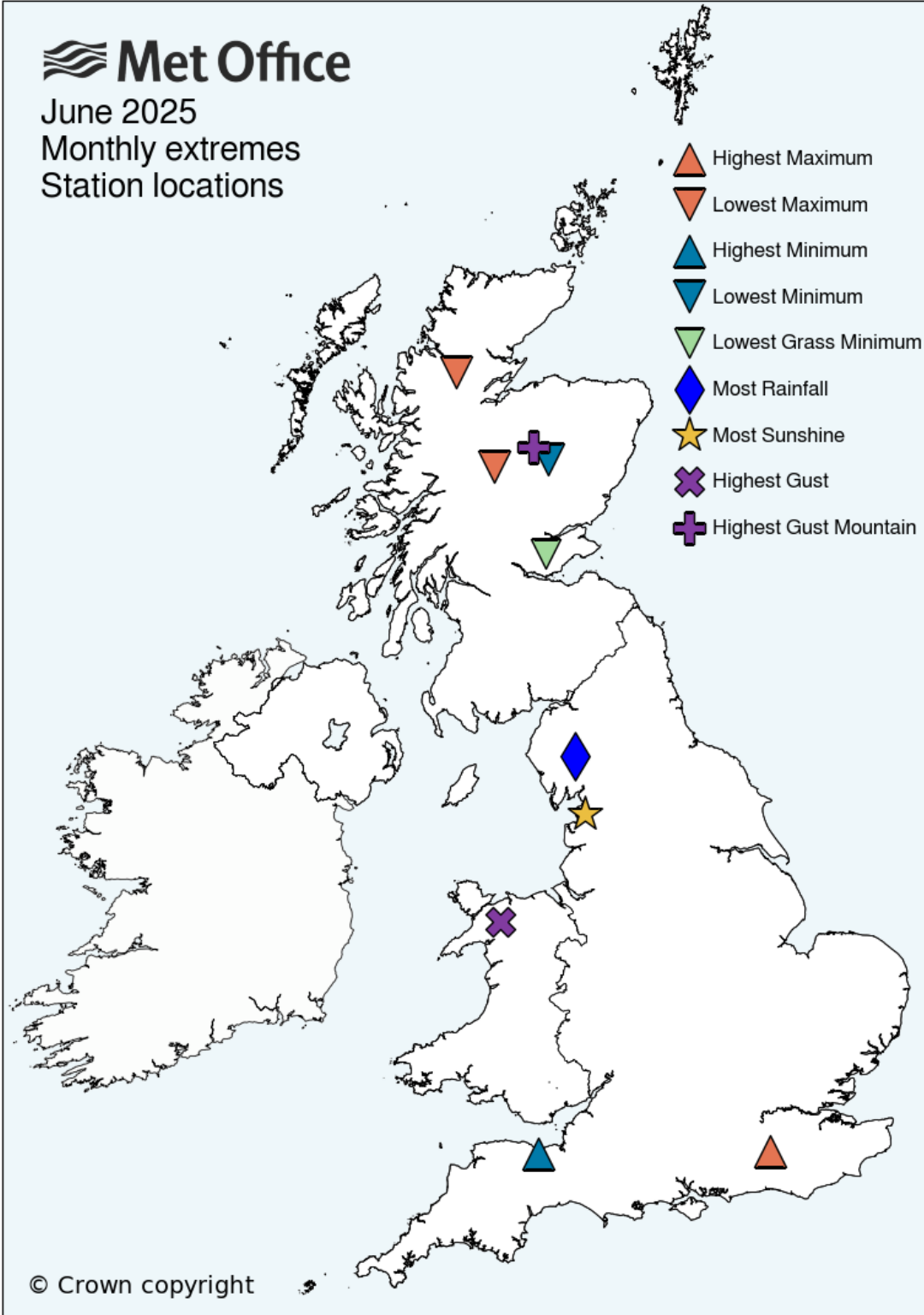
The table below lists UK monthly weather extremes recorded at individual weather stations during June 2025 from data available on 03/07/2025. The map shows the location of these stations.

Highest Maximum	33.2°C on 21st at Charlwood (Surrey, 67mAMSL)
Lowest Maximum	10.1°C on 3rd at Loch Glascarnoch (Ross & Cromarty, 269mAMSL) also on 4th at Dalwhinnie No 2 (Inverness-shire, 351mAMSL)
Highest Minimum	20.5°C on 21st at Nettlecombe (Somerset, 96mAMSL)
Lowest Minimum	0.0°C on 8th at Braemar No 2 (Aberdeenshire, 327mAMSL)
Lowest Grass Minimum	-4.2°C on 9th at Kinross (Kinross-shire, 116mAMSL)
Most Rainfall	70.9mm on 27th at Brothers Water, Hartsop Hall (Cumbria, 167mAMSL)
Most Sunshine	15.8hr on 19th at Hazelrigg (Lancashire, 95mAMSL)
Highest Gust	61Kt 70mph on 3rd at Capel Curig No 3 (Gwynedd, 216mAMSL)
Highest Gust (mountain*)	99Kt 114mph on 2nd at Cairngorm Summit (Inverness-shire, 1237mAMSL)
Greatest Snow Depth at 0900 UTC	No non-zero values.

mAMSL refers to station elevation in metres above mean sea level.

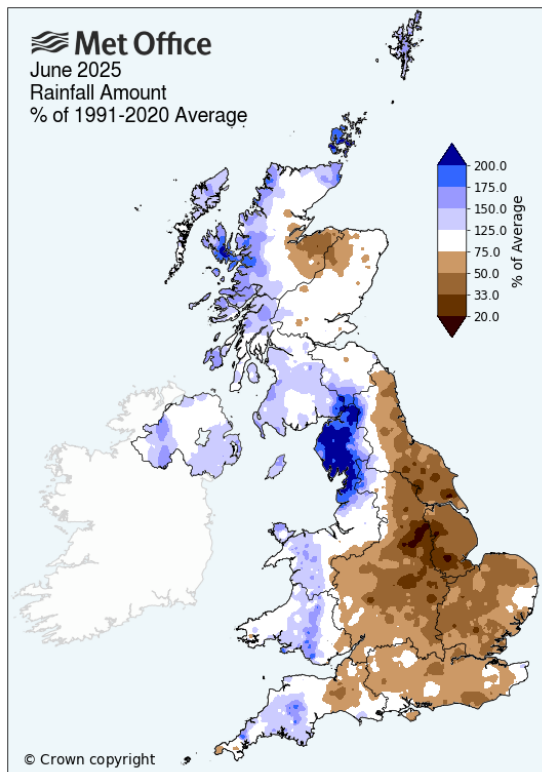
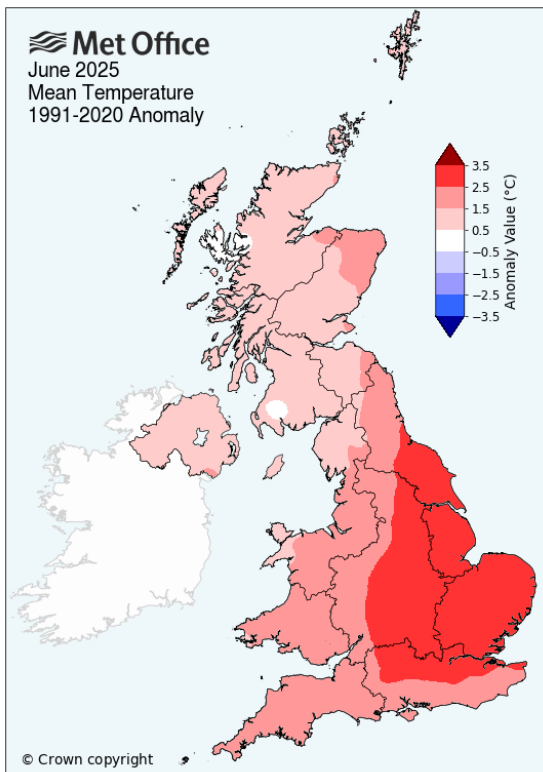
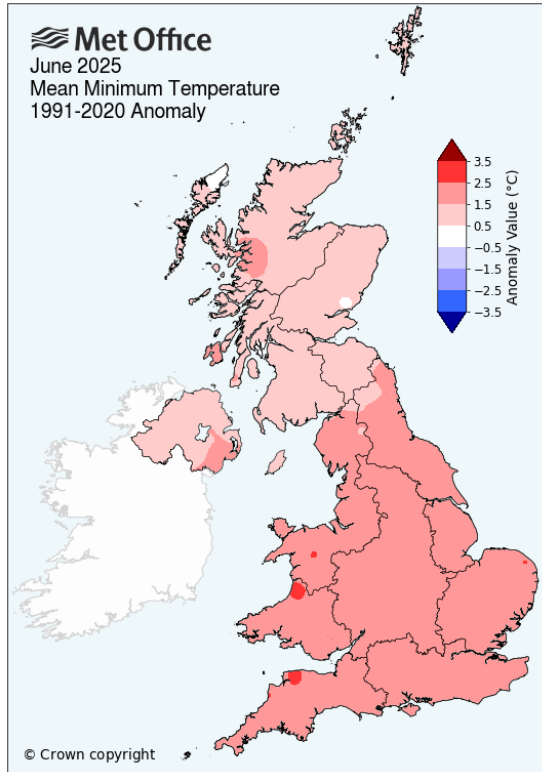
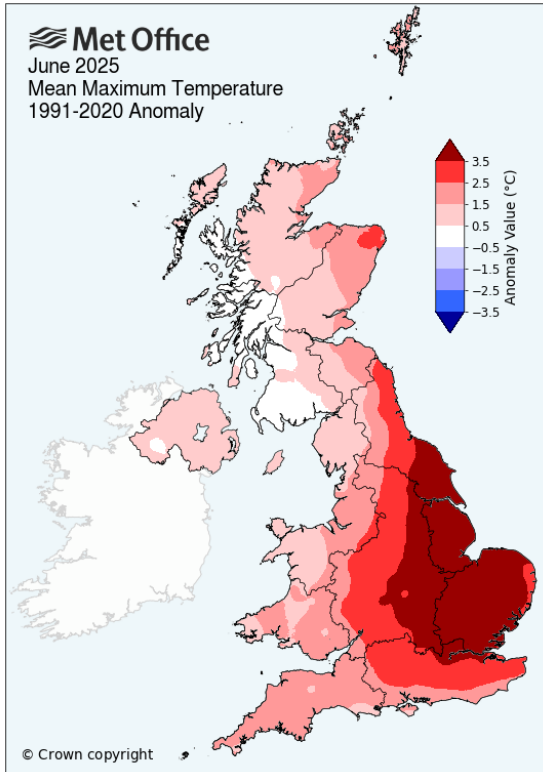
*Mountain stations are above 500mAMSL.

June 2025
Monthly extremes
Station locations

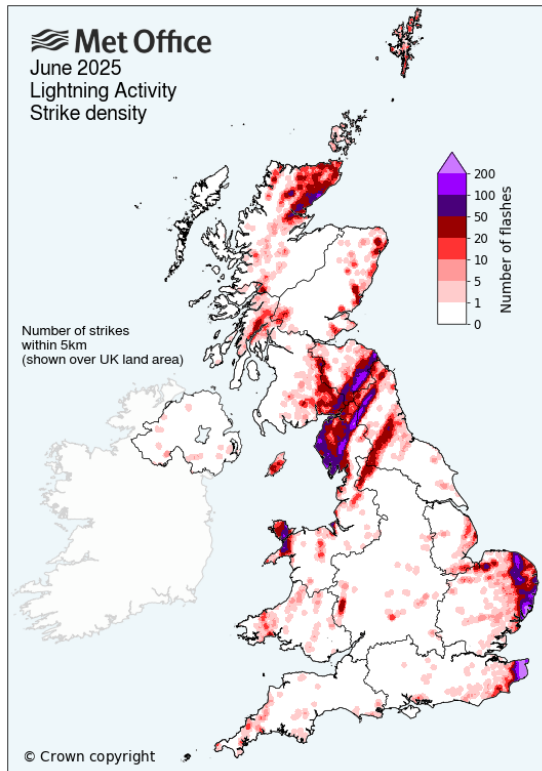
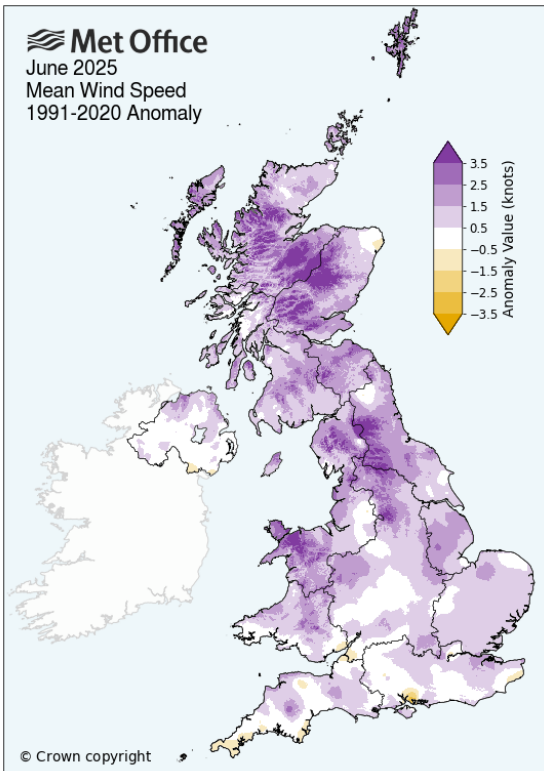
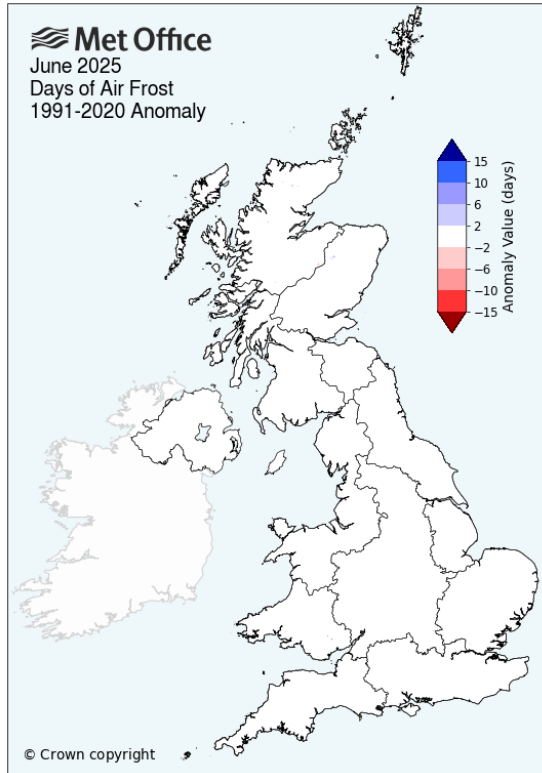
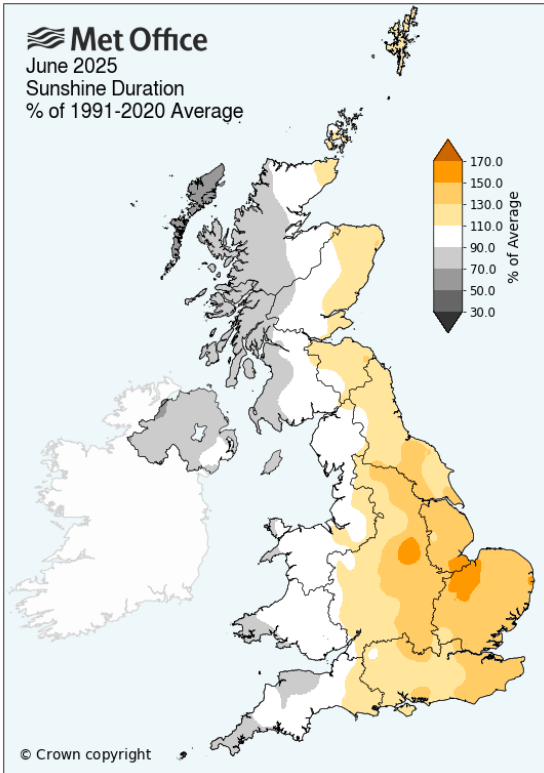


Monthly maps

These maps show monthly average daily maximum, monthly average daily minimum and monthly mean temperature and monthly rainfall for June 2025 as anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average.



These maps show monthly sunshine, monthly air frost and monthly windspeed for June 2025 as anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average, plus a map showing lightning activity as the number of strikes within a 5km radius of any land location.



Monthly climate statistics - actuals and anomalies

These tables show the UK and national climate statistics for June 2025 for max, min and mean temperature, rainfall, sunshine and windspeed as actual values and anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average. The position of the value within the full series (in both ascending and descending order) is shown in the two 'Rank' columns. Central England Temperature (CET) and England & Wales Precipitation (EWP) are also included.

Mean maximum temperature

Region	Maxtemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	19.7	2.1	6	137	142
England	21.9	2.9	3	140	142
Wales	19.2	1.5	17	126	142
Scotland	16.6	1.0	24	119	142
Northern Ireland	18.0	0.8	25	118	142
Central England	22.0	2.8	3	146	148

Mean minimum temperature

Region	Mintemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	10.8	1.7	1	142	142
England	11.9	2.1	1	142	142
Wales	11.5	2.1	1	142	142
Scotland	9.0	1.1	4	139	142
Northern Ireland	10.3	1.4	2	141	142
Central England	12.0	1.8	1	148	148

Mean temperature

Region	Meantemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	15.2	1.9	2	141	142
England	16.9	2.5	1	142	142
Wales	15.3	1.8	3	140	142
Scotland	12.7	1.0	11	132	142
Northern Ireland	14.1	1.1	12	131	142
Central England	17.0	2.3	5	363	367

Rainfall

Region	Rainfall (mm)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - wettest	Rank - driest	Series length (yrs)
UK	79.5	103	62	129	190
England	51.9	80	110	81	190
Wales	114.0	124	45	146	190
Scotland	112.0	121	36	155	190
Northern Ireland	103.9	128	33	158	190
EWP (England and Wales)	55.2	78	158	103	260

Sunshine

Region	Sunshine (hours)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - sunniest	Rank - dullest	Series length (yrs)
UK	192.1	112	40	77	116
England	233.4	124	17	100	116
Wales	173.9	98	66	51	116
Scotland	140.3	96	80	37	116
Northern Ireland	122.7	82	95	22	116

Windspeed

Region	Windspeed (knots)	1991-2020 Anomaly (knots)	Rank - windiest	Rank - calmest	Series length (yrs)
UK	9.5	1.3	5	53	57
England	8.5	1.1	7	51	57
Wales	10.2	1.6	8	50	57
Scotland	11.2	1.9	5	53	57
Northern Ireland	8.1	0.5	17	41	57

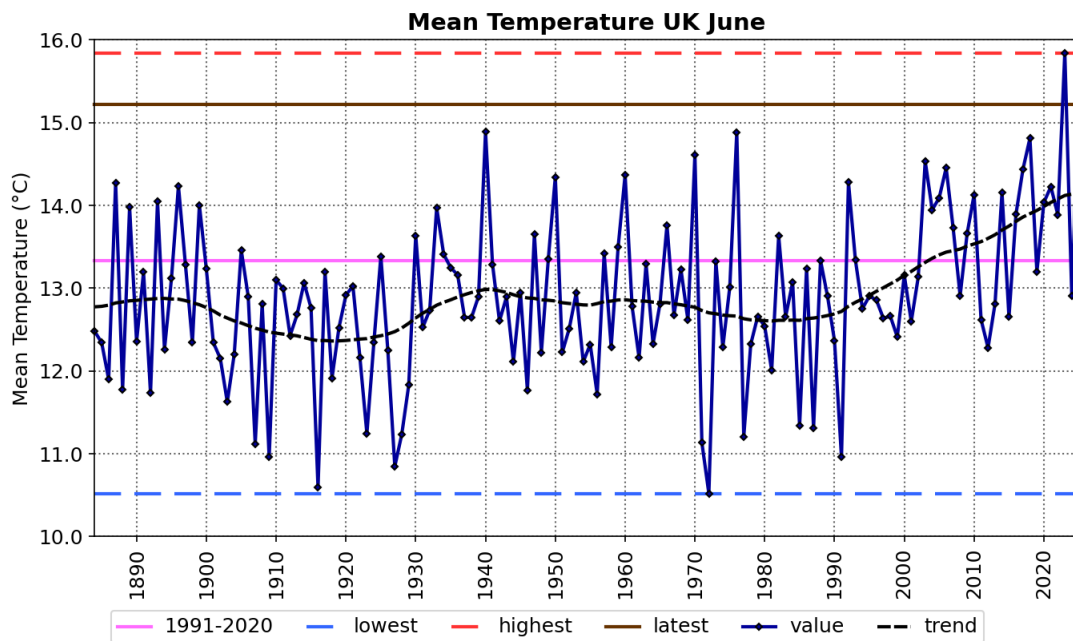
Monthly time-series

These charts show time-series for the UK for June for monthly mean temperature (from 1884), monthly rainfall (from 1836) and monthly sunshine (from 1919). The brown line shows the latest (2025) value. The hatched black line is a smoothing filter which shows the long-term trend. The tables below show statistics for the latest year, latest 10 years 2016-2025, the most recent 30-year climate reference period 1991-2020 and the 30-year baseline climate reference period 1961-1990.

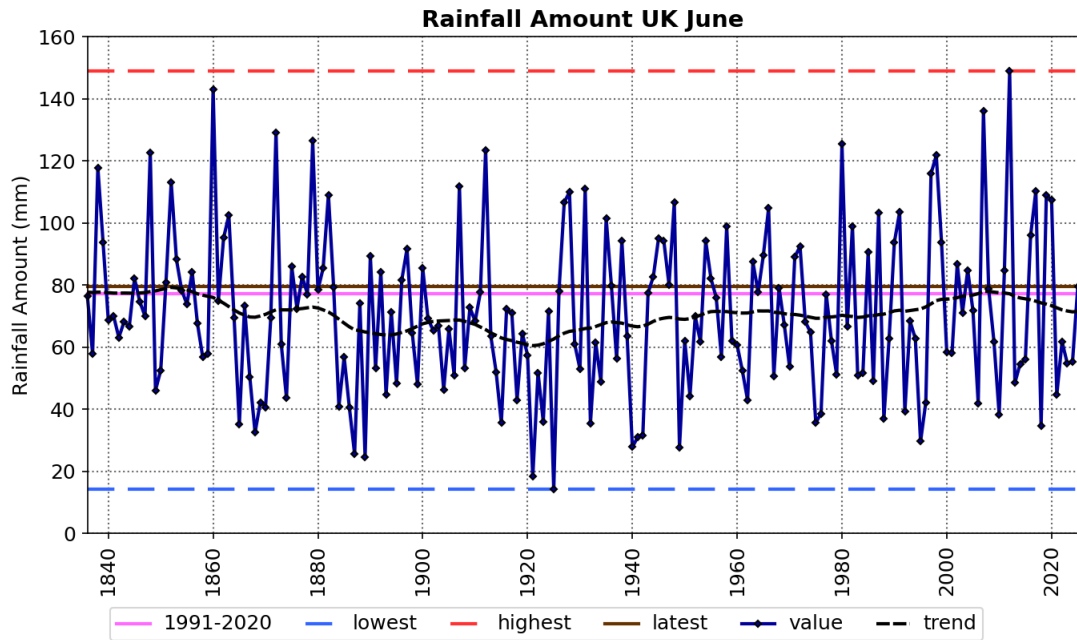


Source: HadUK-Grid 01/07/2025 11:38

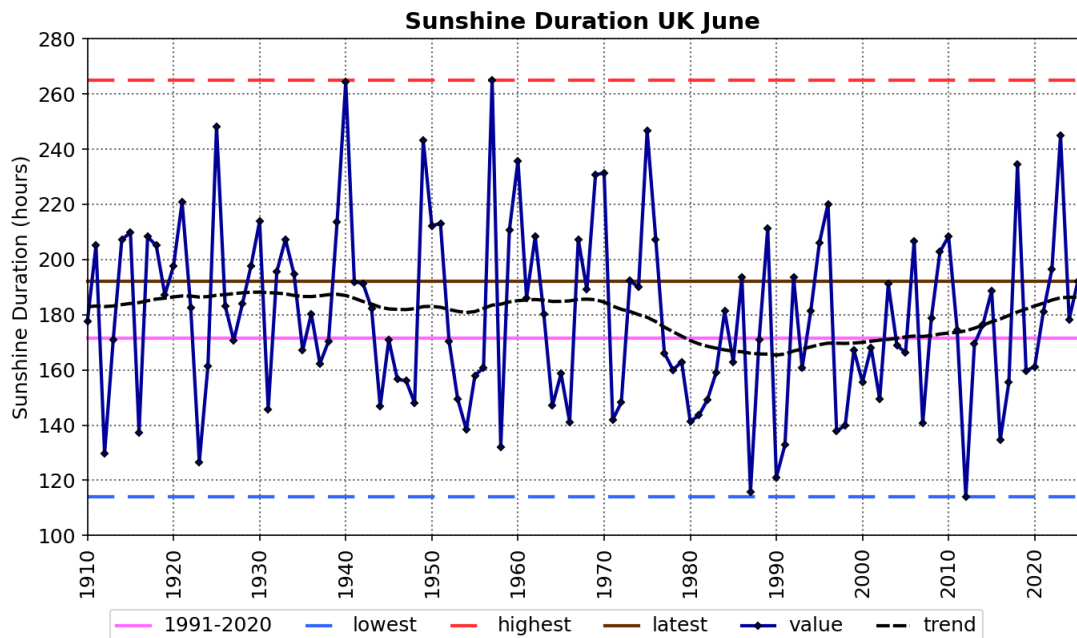
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Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Meantemp (°C)	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.2



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Rainfall (mm)	70.5	77.2	75.4	79.5



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Sunshine (hours)	174.9	171.5	183.8	192.1

Daily time-series

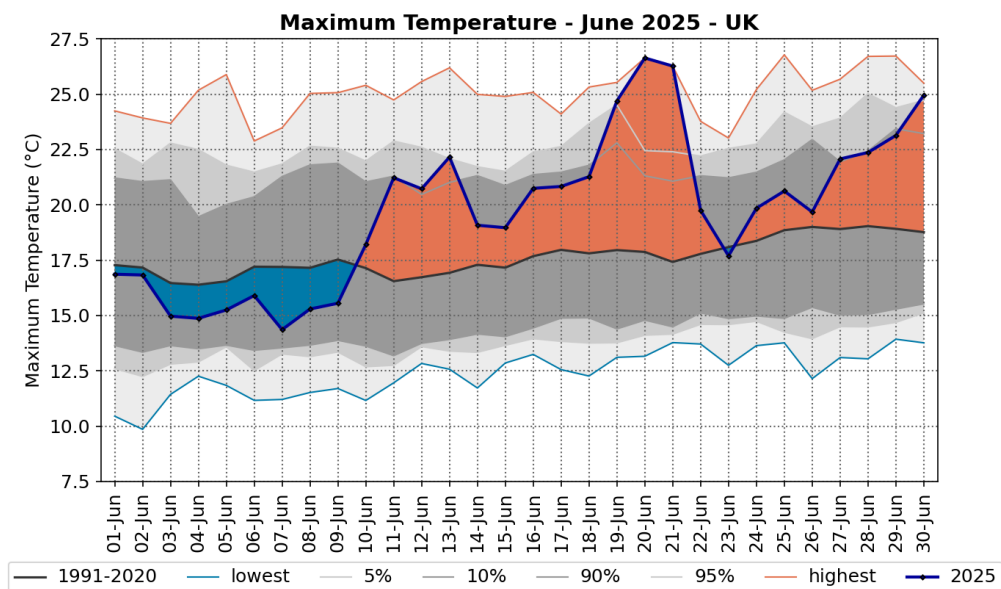
These charts show time-series of UK area-average daily maximum and daily minimum temperature and daily rainfall for each day of June 2025. The areas shaded in grey show the highest and lowest values in the daily temperature series (from 1960) and daily rainfall series (from 1891) together with percentiles and the 1991-2020 long term averages for each day. The rainfall accumulation chart shows the daily rainfall series as an accumulation through the month.

Daily maximum and daily minimum temperature



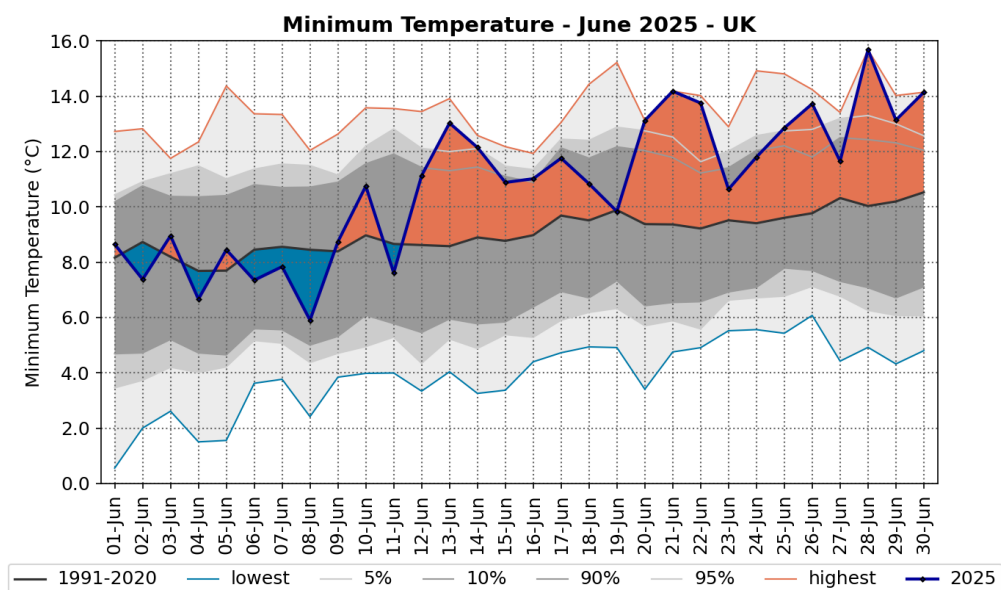
Source: HadUK-Grid 01/07/2025 13:19

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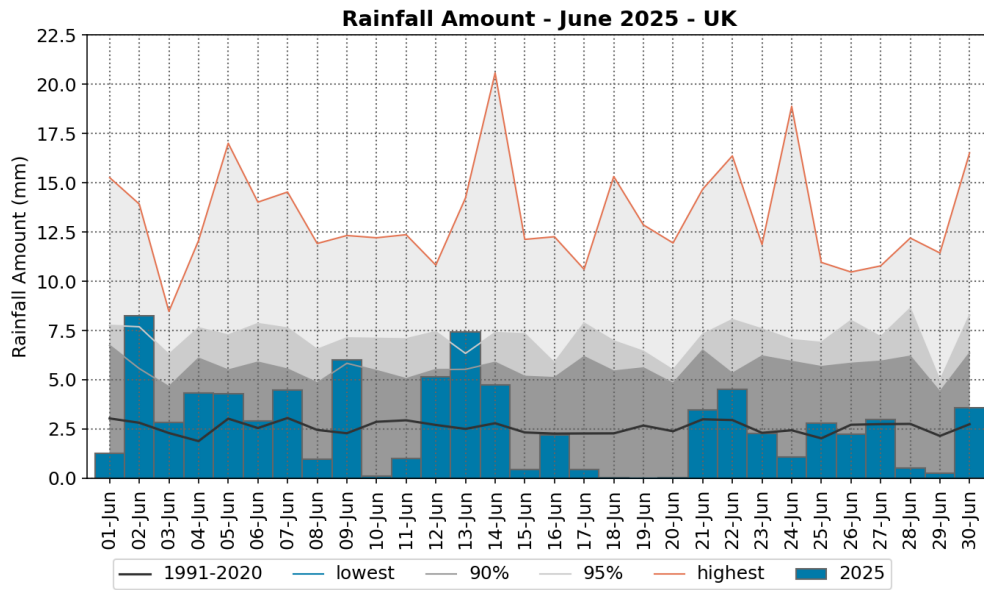


Daily rainfall and rainfall accumulation

Met Office

Source: HadUK-Grid 01/07/2025 13:20

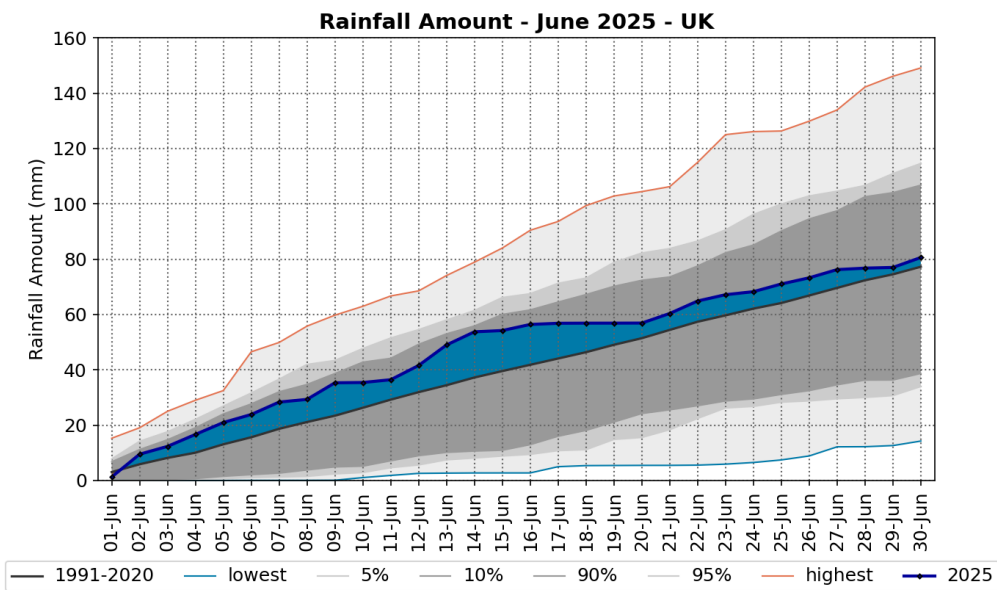
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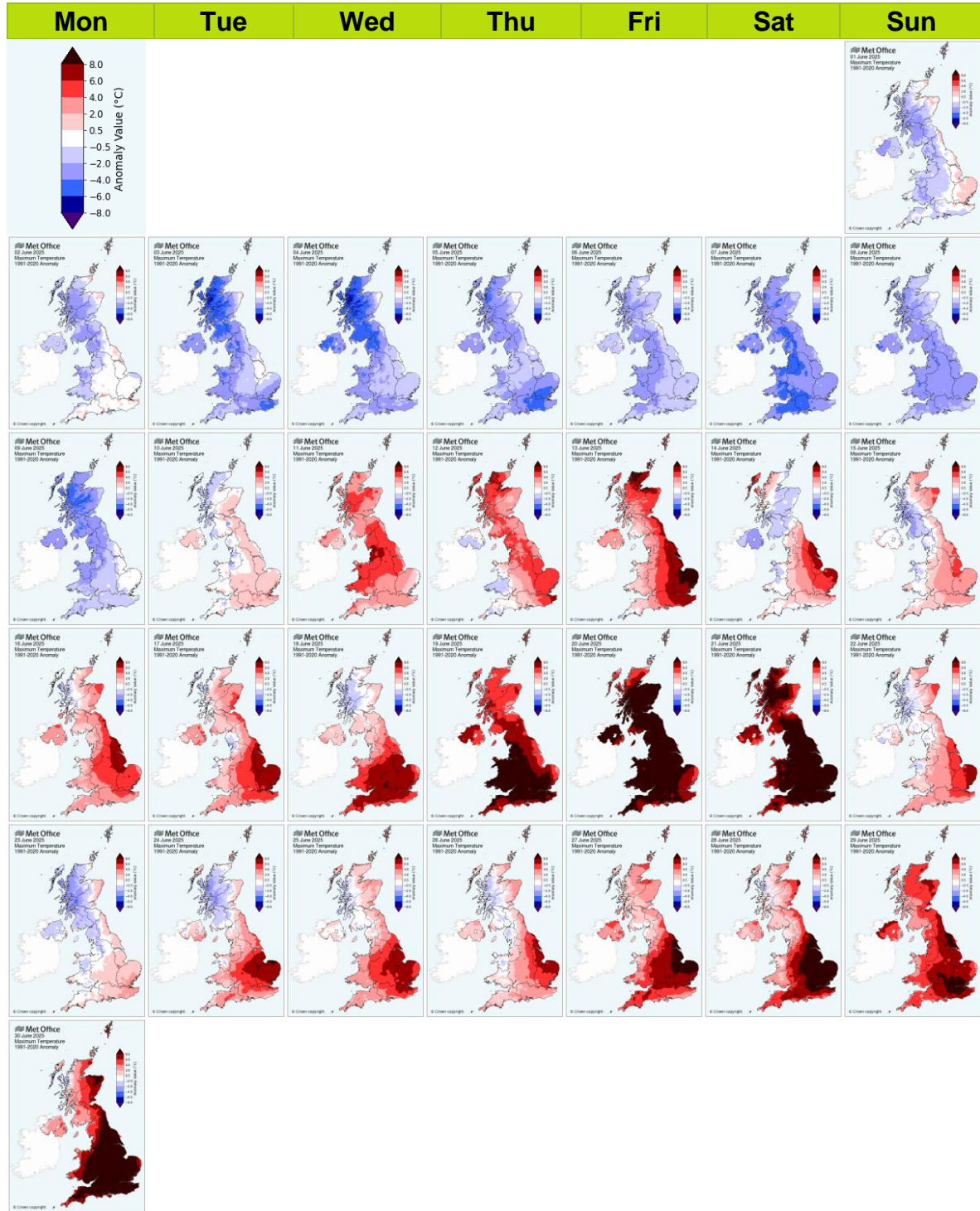
Source: HadUK-Grid 01/07/2025 13:21

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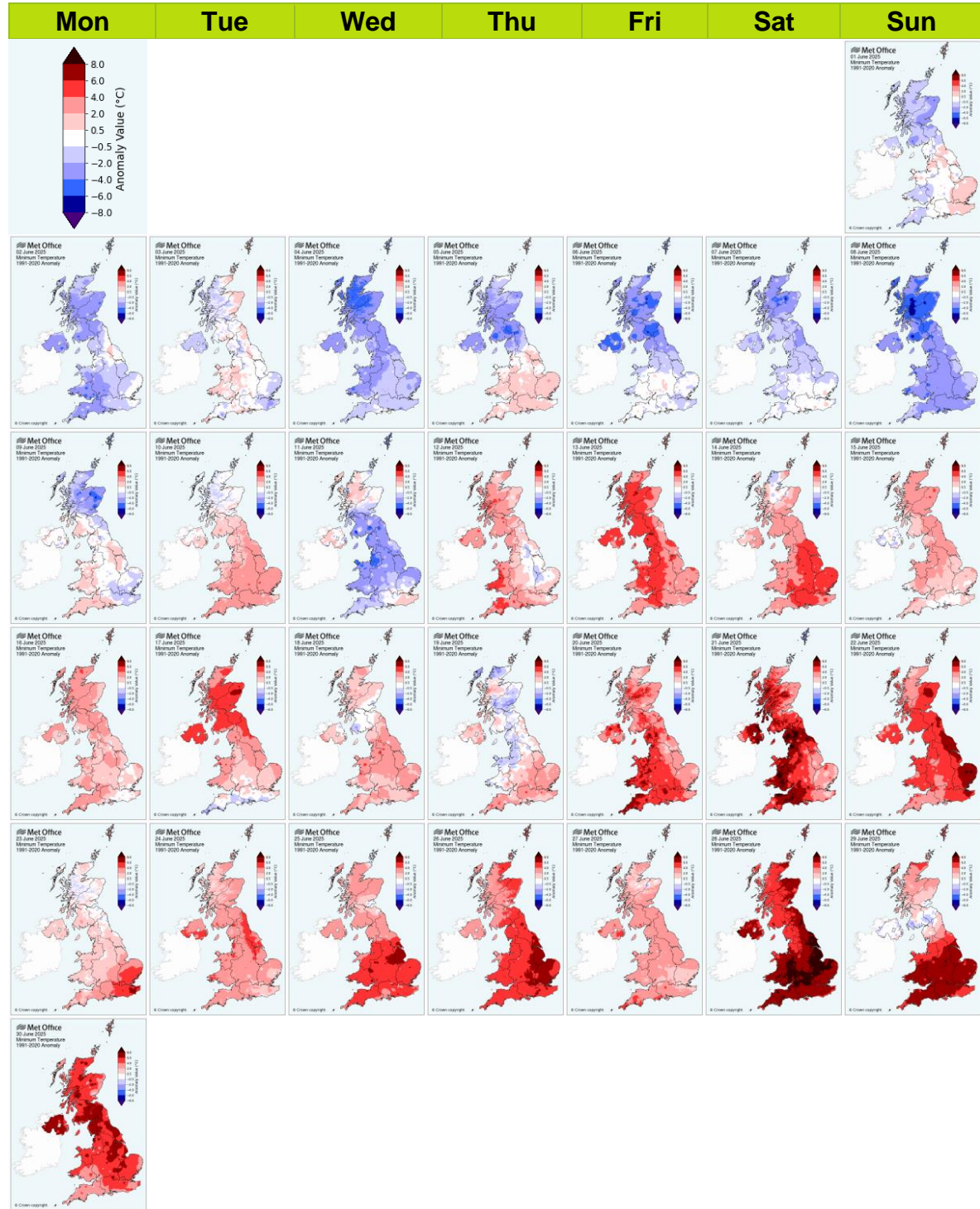
Daily maximum temperature maps - calendar view

These maps show daily maximum temperatures for each day of June 2025 as anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average. The daily maximum temperature is the maximum from 0900UTC on the day in question to 0900UTC the following day. Normally, the maximum occurs in the early afternoon.



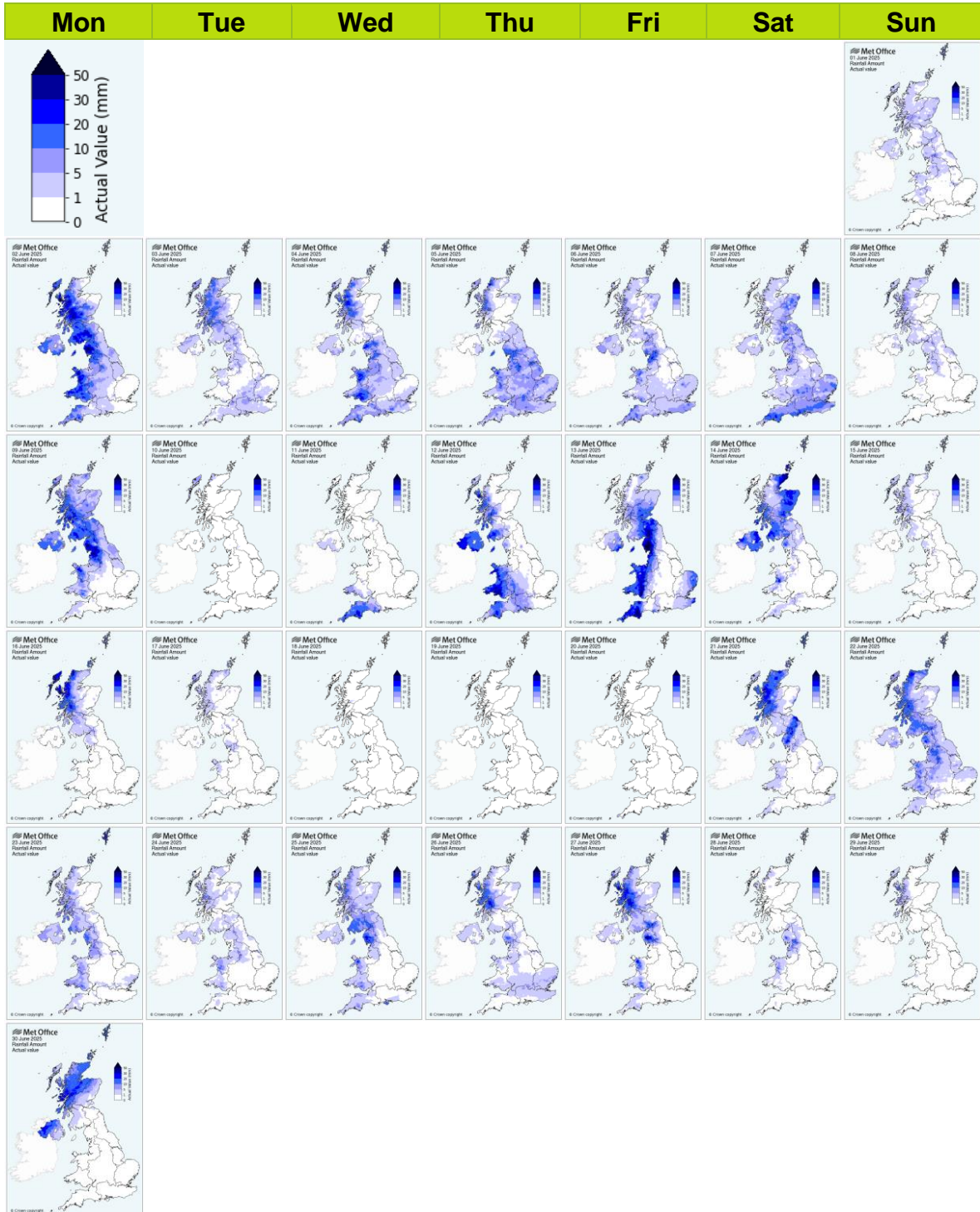
Daily minimum temperature maps - calendar view

These maps show daily minimum temperatures for each day of June 2025 as anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average. The daily minimum temperature is the minimum from 0900UTC the previous day to 0900UTC on the day in question. Normally, the minimum occurs in the early morning.



Daily rainfall maps - calendar view

These maps show daily rainfall for each day of June 2025 as daily totals. The daily rainfall is the total from 0900UTC on the day in question to 0900UTC the following day.

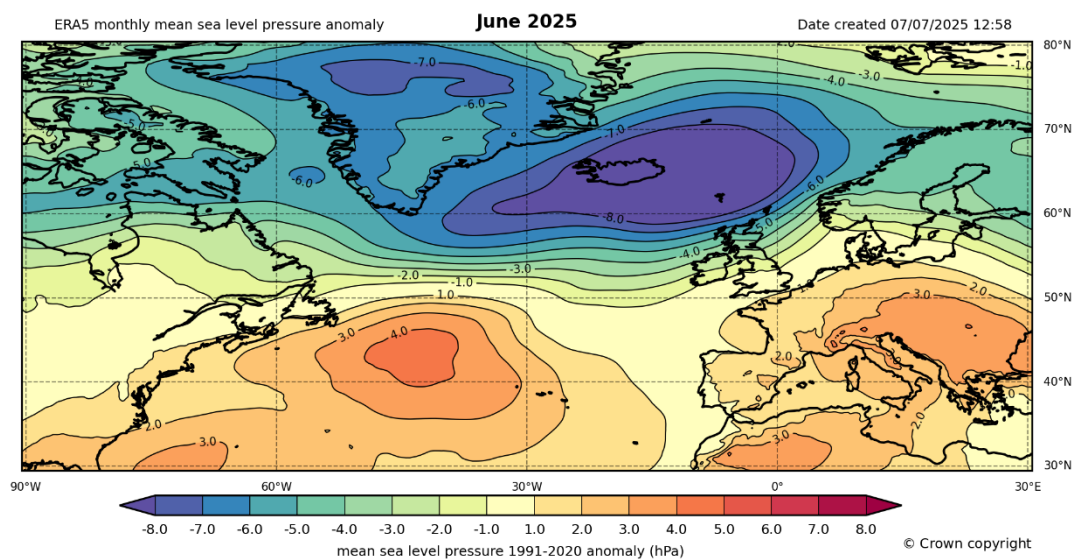
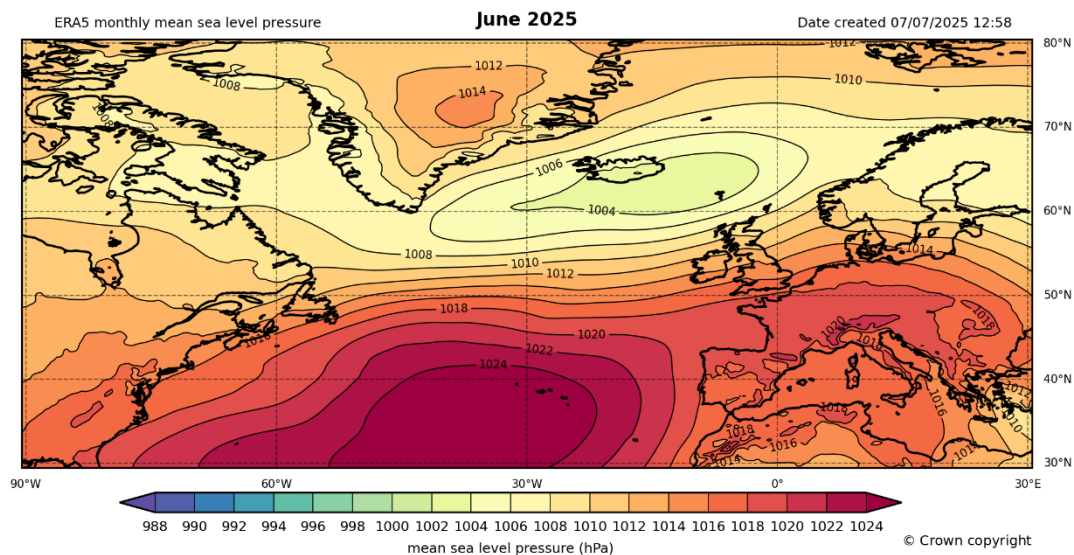


Monthly atmospheric circulation

Mean sea level pressure

These charts show the monthly mean sea level pressure for June 2025 for the UK and north Atlantic, based on the ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al, 2019), both as actual values and as an anomaly relative to the June long term average. These charts provide an indication of the weather characteristics of the month overall i.e. whether the weather type has been generally settled (high pressure) or unsettled (low pressure) during the month.

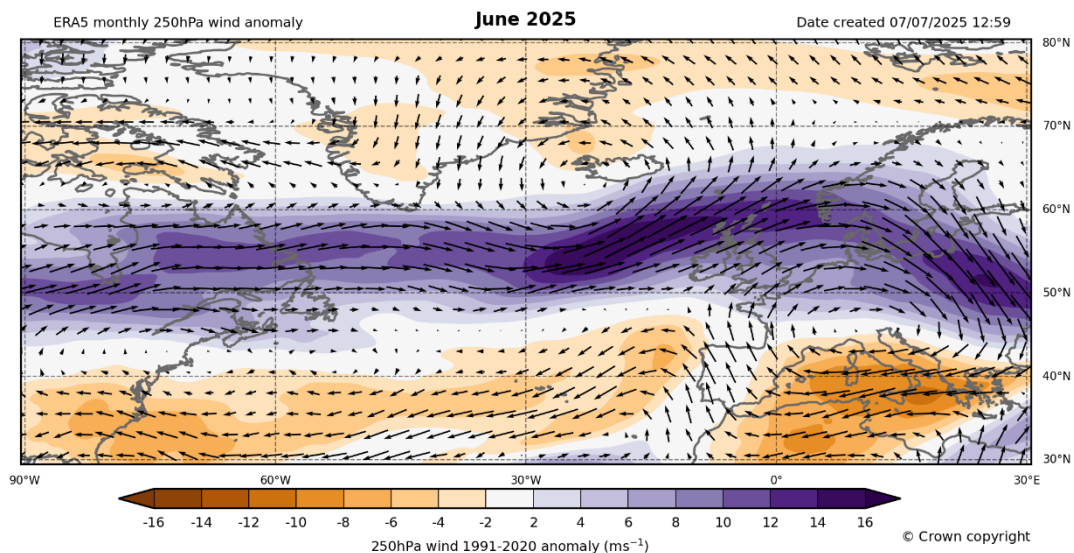
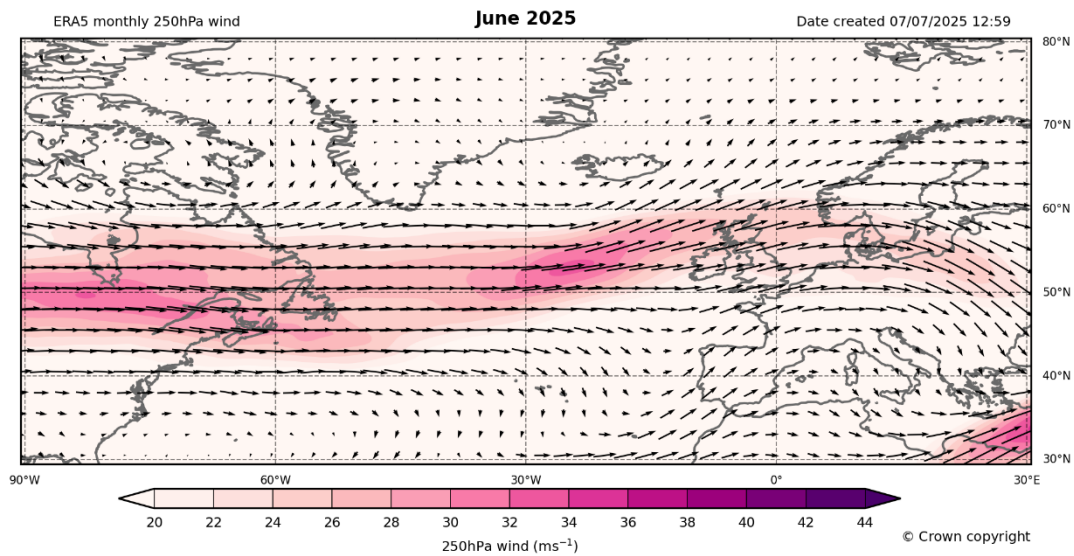
June saw high pressure across continental Europe and low pressure over Iceland, resulting in a north-south pressure gradient across the UK.



250hPa wind speed and direction

These charts show the monthly 250hPa wind speed and direction for June 2025 for the UK and north Atlantic, based on the ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al, 2019), both as actual values and as an anomaly relative to the June long term average. This provides an indication of the mean strength and position of the jet stream compared to normal. The wind anomaly map shows shaded (scalar) wind speed anomalies with arrows as (vector) wind anomalies.

There was a stronger than normal westerly flow across the UK in June, especially in the north.



Weather diary

- **Mostly cool and unsettled but very warm at times**

Low pressure was firmly in charge of the weather over the UK in the early part of the month, resulting in generally cool, wet and windy conditions over all regions. Maximum temperatures between the 1st and 5th were restricted to low to mid teens Celsius over the north of the UK, to low 20's Celsius for southern counties. With winds generally off the Atlantic, rainfall was heaviest over western facing counties.

The 10th to the 12th brought some welcome respite from the cool, wet weather with a ridge of high pressure introducing a southerly airstream off the near continent. This allowed maximum temperatures to hit 20C in all regions, and as high as 28C in the southeast of England. It wasn't to last though as the Atlantic won out once again, bringing cooler and wetter westerlies for a time across the UK. The 13th was particularly wet with parts of southeast and southwest England and central Wales seeing record rainfall in one day, with totals ranging between 50 and 60mm.

By the 18th, however, high pressure was firmly in charge once again with both daytime maxima and nighttime minima breaking records. All regions saw maxima into the high 20s or low 30s Celsius on the 20th and 21st, with some minima not falling below 18deg C.

A cooler, wet and windy westerly flow reestablished itself over the UK from the 22nd. Temperatures were on the rise once again though by the 26, particularly in England, and by the 28th were exceeding 30deg C across most of the country, with some places recording values above 33deg C on the 30th.

Notes

The Met Office National Meteorological Library and Archive holds a near-continuous record of monthly weather reports from 1884, and this report forms a continuation of that series. The purpose of each report is to provide an overview of the weather conditions across the UK for that month. The emphasis is mainly based on observations from the surface network of weather stations. Climate series based on data from these stations are used to provide long term context.

This summary was produced on 08/07/2025 13:48. The statistics are a provisional assessment of the observational data available at the time of production. Ongoing data receipt and quality assurance processes may result in subsequent updates to the statistics presented.

If you have any questions or feedback about this product, spot any data errors or omissions, or wish to obtain further data, please contact the Met Office.

For historical monthly weather reports please visit the Library and Archive.

- The land-surface observations presented in this report are from the Met Office official weather station network which includes both automatic weather stations and manual climate stations operated by volunteer observers. Rainfall data are from the official registered rain-gauge network which includes rain-gauges operated by a number of key partners including the Environment Agency, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and Northern Ireland Water.
- The observations are carefully managed such that they conform to current best-practice observational standards as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The observations also pass through a range of quality assurance procedures at the Met Office before application for climate monitoring.
- Daily and monthly maps, monthly statistics and monthly time-series are primarily based on the HadUK-Grid dataset of 1km resolution UK gridded climate data (Hollis et al, 2019). Monthly statistics from the monthly Central England temperature series 1659 (Manley, 1974) and England and Wales precipitation series from 1766 (Wigley et al, 1984) provide long term context.
- The monthly lightning activity map is based on data from the Met Office LEELA (Lightning Electromagnetic Emission Location by Arrival time difference) system. This is an automatic lightning location network comprising around ten lightning outstation sensors located across Europe.
- The monthly maps of mean sea level pressure and 250hPa wind speed and direction are based on the ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al, 2019). ERA5 is the fifth generation ECMWF reanalysis for the global climate and weather for the past 4 to 7 decades. Reanalysis combines model data with observations from across the world into a globally complete and consistent dataset using the laws of physics.

Hersbach, H., Bell, B., Berrisford, P., Biavati, G., Horányi, A., Muñoz Sabater, J., Nicolas, J., Peubey, C., Radu, R., Rozum, I., Schepers, D., Simmons, A., Soci, C., Dee, D., Thépaut, J-N. (2019): ERA5 monthly averaged data on single levels from 1959 to present. Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) Climate Data Store (CDS).
<https://doi.org/10.24381/cds.f17050d7>

Hollis, D, McCarthy, MP, Kendon, M, Legg, T, Simpson, I. HadUK-Grid - A new UK dataset of gridded climate observations. *Geosci Data J.* 2019; 6: 151-159.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/gdj3.78>

Manley, G. (1974), Central England temperatures: Monthly means 1659 to 1973. *Q.J.R. Meteorol. Soc.*, 100: 389-405. <https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.49710042511>

Wigley, T.M.L., Lough, J.M. and Jones, P.D. (1984), Spatial patterns of precipitation in England and Wales and a revised, homogeneous England and Wales precipitation series. *J. Climatol.*, 4: 1-25. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.3370040102>

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