

August 2025 Monthly Weather Report

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

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UK overview

August was an unsettled month, with showers, thunderstorms, a named storm, and a heatwave. The month started with temperatures around average for the first week, with some areas dropping below average and others creeping above average. The sixth named storm of the year, Storm Floris, arrived on the 4th and brought strong winds and heavy rain to northern Scotland in particular. Parts of northern England, northern Wales and Northern Ireland also saw heavy rain in the first week of the month. The second week was warmer, with temperatures widely above average. Heatwave conditions were met in parts of central and eastern England between the 11th and 15th. Mid-month saw dry conditions for most, with only scattered showers and mist. August ended with unsettled weather as low pressure brought outbreaks of rain, some heavy, to much of the country. The 25th and 26th saw increased rainfall along the west coast of the UK as the remnants of Hurricane Erin arrived. Temperatures returned to around average for many in the last few days of the month, and much of the country saw showers and some heavy rain.

The UK recorded a provisional mean temperature of 16.3°C for August, 1.2°C above average. All four nations were similarly above average for mean temperatures, with the heatwave pulling the average up despite some cooler temperatures early in the month. Rainfall was below average for the UK overall, which provisionally recorded just 62% of the long-term average. However, there were strong regional variations, with Scotland recording 83% of the average rainfall and southern England seeing just 43%, much of this from the final week of August. Sunshine hours were above average for most, with the UK overall recording 112% of the long-term average sunshine duration. The first half of the month was particularly sunny, with all four nations recording over 60% of their average sunshine hours by mid-month.

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

Weather impacts

- **The sixth named storm of the season, Storm Floris, brought heavy rain and strong winds to northern Scotland on the 4th**
- **Wildfires in North Yorkshire and Dorset were declared as Major Incidents mid-month**
- **Heavy rain caused flooding across the southwest and south England on the 29th and 29th**

August was warmer than average, and along with above-average temperatures in June and July led to summer 2025 being the warmest summer on record. Away from western Scotland, it was a predominantly dry month, especially across parts of the Midlands. The month was bookended by periods of unsettled weather, most notably during the first week when Storm Floris whipped through northern Scotland on the 4th, bringing unusually strong winds for early August and a raft of impacts. The main period of warmth was focussed between the 10th and 18th, which was also the driest part of the month. The warmth also briefly reappeared in time for the August Bank Holiday on the 25th.

A changeable Atlantic weather pattern dominated the first 10 days but in terms of impacts Storm Floris captured all the headlines. The medium impact yellow wind warning, issued on the 1st for northern Wales, northern England, Northern Ireland and Scotland, was escalated to amber on the 3rd for central and northern Scotland including the Western Isles, later extended to include Orkney. With observed gusts in excess of 70mph across much of the northern half of Scotland, impacts were concentrated here with widespread disruption to transport and power reported. The day before the storm hit (3rd) saw pre-emptive rail service suspensions with northbound cross-border services reportedly stopping at Carlisle and Newcastle throughout the 4th and various ScotRail services curtailed. As the winds peaked on the 4th so various roads and rail bridge restrictions/closures across central/northern Scotland came into force as the power outages mounted up and numerous trees were brought down. By the 5th Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks reported that in excess of 70,000 homes across northern Scotland had lost power at some stage on the previous day whilst Network Rail reported some 119 separate incidents across Scotland's rail lines. Whilst the majority of the power outages were restored on the 5th, several thousand properties remained off supply for a second night. The roads saw numerous trees down with the A95 and A96 in Aberdeenshire both reported closed due to fallen trees, whilst several campervans were reportedly blown over on the A87 on Skye. Amongst the road bridges impacted were the Skye, Dornoch, Tay and Forth. In Fort William, two of the town's main streets were reportedly closed for safety reasons after the winds partially dislodged a section of copper roofing. In Edinburgh, the Royal Military Tattoo was cancelled on the evening of

the 4th - the first time ever due to adverse weather. Over 100 Edinburgh Fringe events were also reportedly cancelled due to the weather.

Away from Scotland the disruption from Floris's winds was less severe. Impacts were reported from Northern Ireland with over 1000 properties losing power and the Department for Infrastructure reporting some 106 road weather incidents related to the storm. Across northern England several hundred power outages were reported and the trans-Pennine section of the A66 was reported closed to high-sided vehicles during the period of strongest winds.

After Floris, as the weather gradually become more settled and warmer, several wildfires broke out in widely-varying locations with a gorse fire observed on the flanks of Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh on the 10th/11th and longer-lasting fires reported from near RAF Fylingdales on the North Yorkshire Moors and at Holt Heath near Bournemouth in Dorset, both of which were declared as Major Incidents by North Yorkshire and Dorset/Wiltshire fire services respectively. The 12th and 13th were the warmest days of the month but a thundery breakdown threatened Scotland in particular, with medium impact yellow thunderstorm warnings issued for both the 13th and 14th. The main thunderstorm activity was across Scotland on the 14th in a band from Dundee towards Inverness. In Dundee the Overgate shopping centre was reportedly evacuated when water started pouring in during a thunderstorm, and the A92 in Fife reportedly closed for a time due to surface water flooding. In Dinnet near Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, large hail from a severe thunderstorm reportedly damaged Velux windows, car windscreens and greenhouses. Culloden leisure centre in Inverness was forced to close due to storm damage to its roof whilst Network Rail Scotland reported lightning damage to signalling equipment across various sections of the Highland Main Line.

As the month drew to a close there was further disruption from heavy rain across the far southwest and south of England on the 28th and 29th as areas of heavy rain flirted with the south coast. Low impact rain warnings were in force across much of southern England on these days and impacts were reported from Cornwall across to Sussex. The evening of the 28th brought reports that Derriford Hospital in Plymouth had had to close one of its operating theatres due to flooding, and several properties in Plymouth and Looe reportedly flooded. The A379 at Modbury, Devon was closed due to a landslide. Further east there were reports of road flooding from Weymouth and Dorchester. Property and surface water flooding were reported from the Isle of Wight, and the local radio station suffered flood water ingress but managed to maintain its broadcast output. The Sainsbury's store in Newport was forced to temporarily close to allow a roof leak to be fixed whilst across in Sussex the heavy rain early on the 29th reportedly led to rail line flooding and short-lived disruption on the section between Horsham and Gatwick Airport.

Monthly extremes

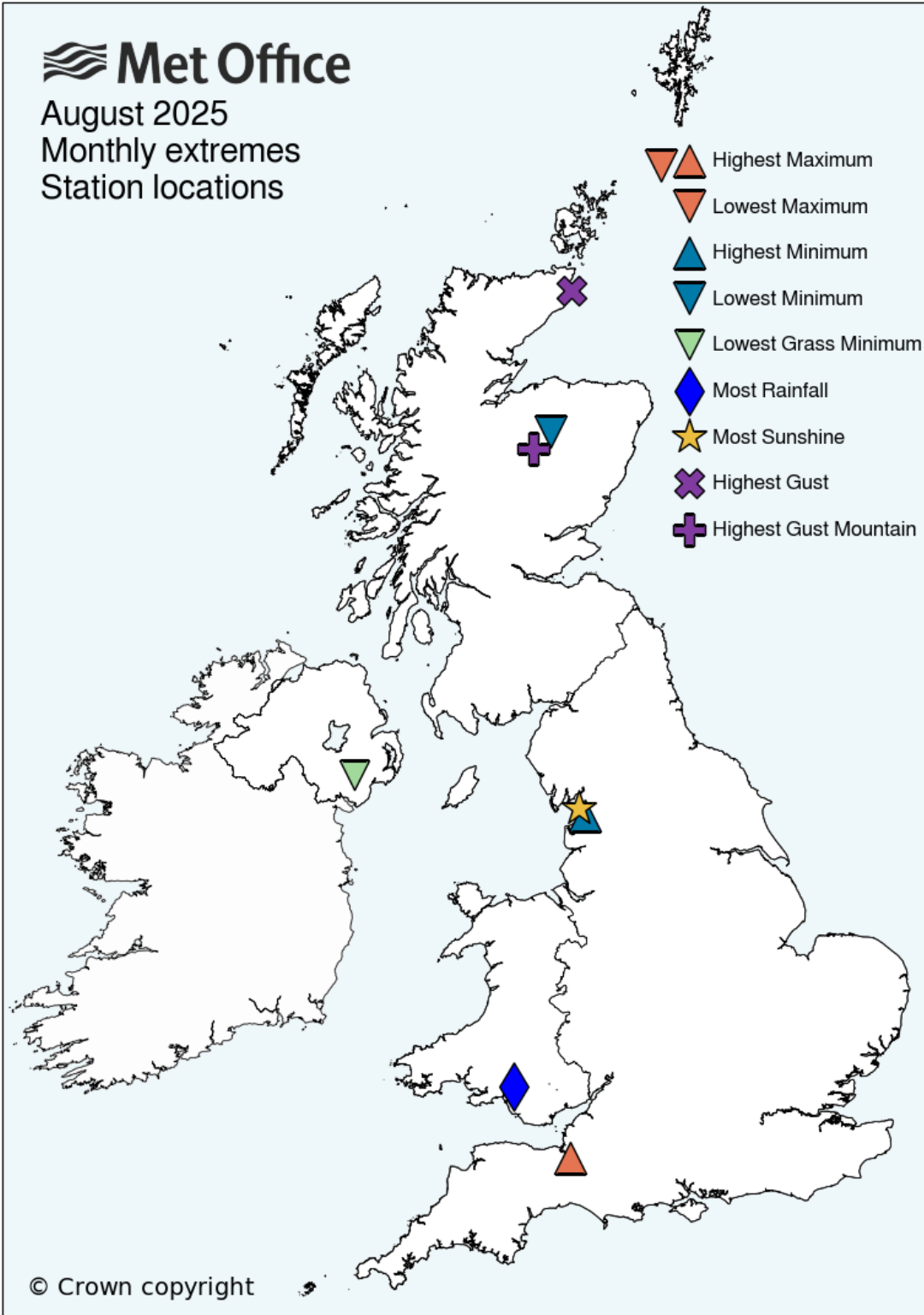
The table below lists UK monthly weather extremes recorded at individual weather stations during August 2025 from data available on 03/09/2025. The map shows the location of these stations.

Highest Maximum	33.9°C on 12th at Westonzoyland (Somerset, 3mAMSL)
Lowest Maximum	12.6°C on 22nd at Fair Isle (Shetland, 57mAMSL)
Highest Minimum	20.4°C on 13th at Hazelrigg (Lancashire, 95mAMSL)
Lowest Minimum	1.2°C on 23rd at Tomintoul No 6 (Banffshire, 320mAMSL)
Lowest Grass Minimum	-3.3°C on 21st at Katesbridge (Down, 91mAMSL)
Most Rainfall	81.6mm on 27th at Resolven S Wks (West Glamorgan, 25mAMSL)
Most Sunshine	14.0hr on 2nd at Morecambe No 2 (Lancashire, 7mAMSL)
Highest Gust	71Kt 82mph on 4th at Wick Airport (Caithness, 36mAMSL)
Highest Gust (mountain*)	108Kt 124mph on 4th 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.

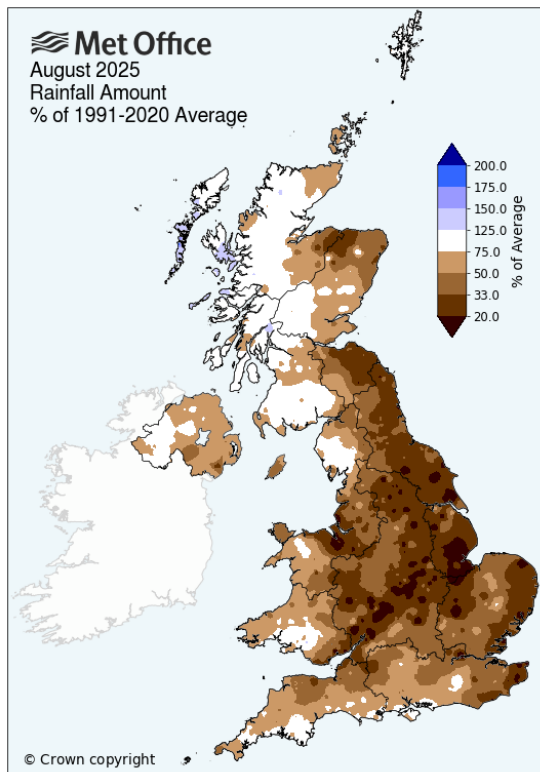
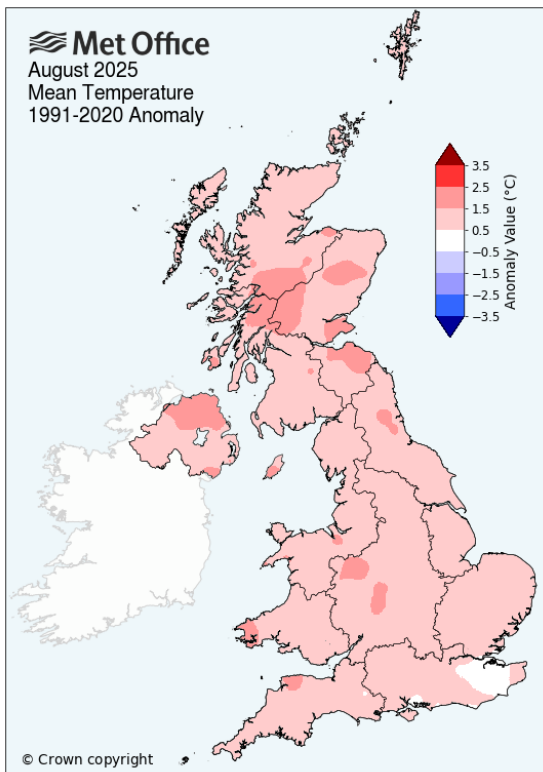
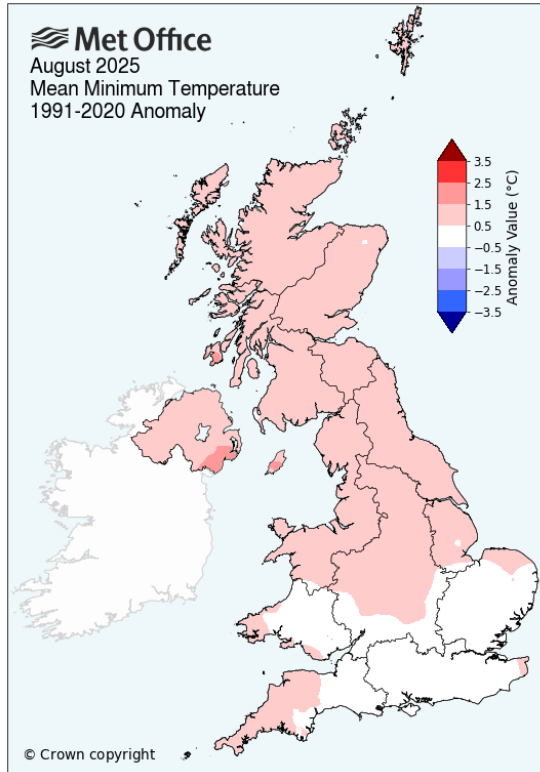
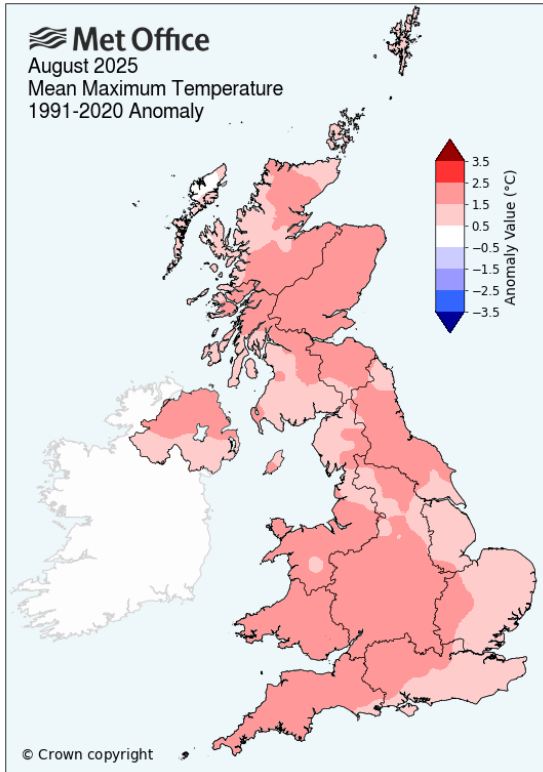
*Mountain stations are above 500mAMSL.

August 2025
Monthly extremes
Station locations

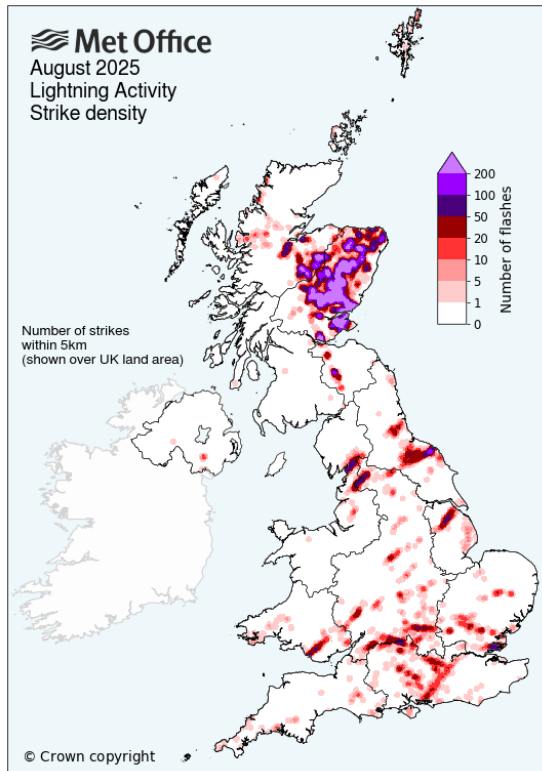
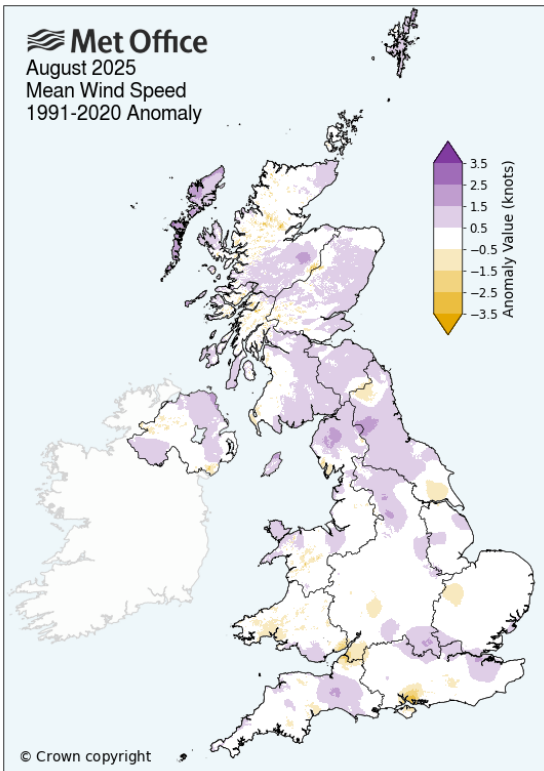
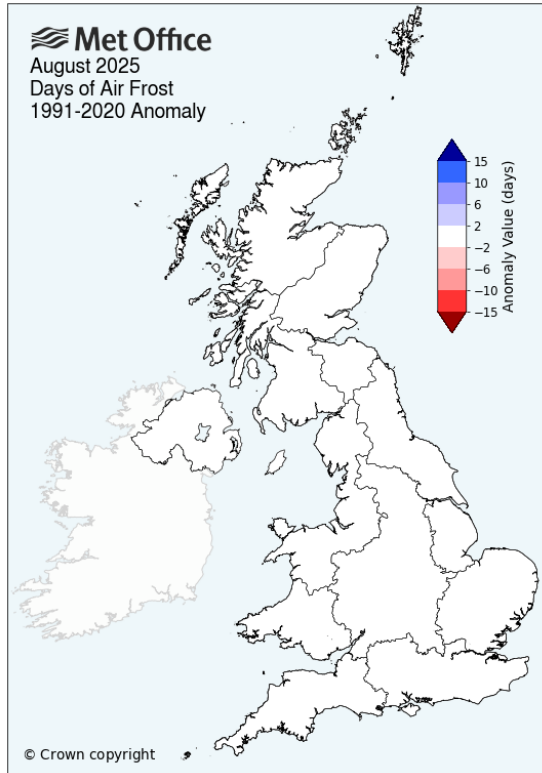
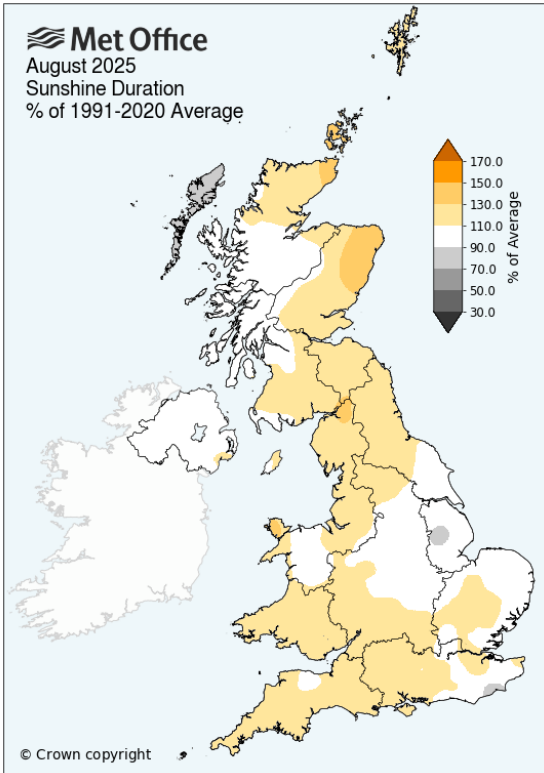


Monthly maps

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



These maps show monthly sunshine, monthly air frost and monthly windspeed for August 2025 as anomalies relative to the August 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 August 2025 for max, min and mean temperature, rainfall, sunshine and windspeed as actual values and anomalies relative to the August 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	20.9	1.6	11	132	142
England	22.5	1.6	12	131	142
Wales	20.9	1.9	13	130	142
Scotland	18.5	1.6	10	133	142
Northern Ireland	19.9	1.6	11	132	142
Central England	22.7	1.7	13	136	148

Mean minimum temperature

Region	Mintemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	11.7	0.8	7	136	142
England	12.3	0.6	13	130	142
Wales	11.8	0.6	19	124	142
Scotland	10.7	1.1	4	139	142
Northern Ireland	11.9	1.3	2	141	142
Central England	12.7	0.5	19	130	148

Mean temperature

Region	Meantemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	16.3	1.2	9	134	142
England	17.4	1.1	9	134	142
Wales	16.3	1.2	11	132	142
Scotland	14.6	1.3	6	137	142
Northern Ireland	15.9	1.4	6	137	142
Central England	17.7	1.1	13	355	367

Rainfall

Region	Rainfall (mm)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - wettest	Rank - driest	Series length (yrs)
UK	58.4	62	168	23	190
England	31.3	42	181	10	190
Wales	67.2	60	167	24	190
Scotland	99.9	83	123	68	190
Northern Ireland	66.8	67	153	38	190
EWP (England and Wales)	34.4	42	247	14	260

Sunshine

Region	Sunshine (hours)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - sunniest	Rank - dullest	Series length (yrs)
UK	180.7	112	16	101	116
England	200.7	111	21	96	116
Wales	185.9	116	18	99	116
Scotland	153.3	114	15	102	116
Northern Ireland	138.7	102	42	75	116

Windspeed

Region	Windspeed (knots)	1991-2020 Anomaly (knots)	Rank - windiest	Rank - calmest	Series length (yrs)
UK	8.2	0.3	21	37	57
England	7.5	0.2	21	37	57
Wales	8.3	0.0	25	33	57
Scotland	9.4	0.5	19	39	57
Northern Ireland	7.6	0.4	23	35	57

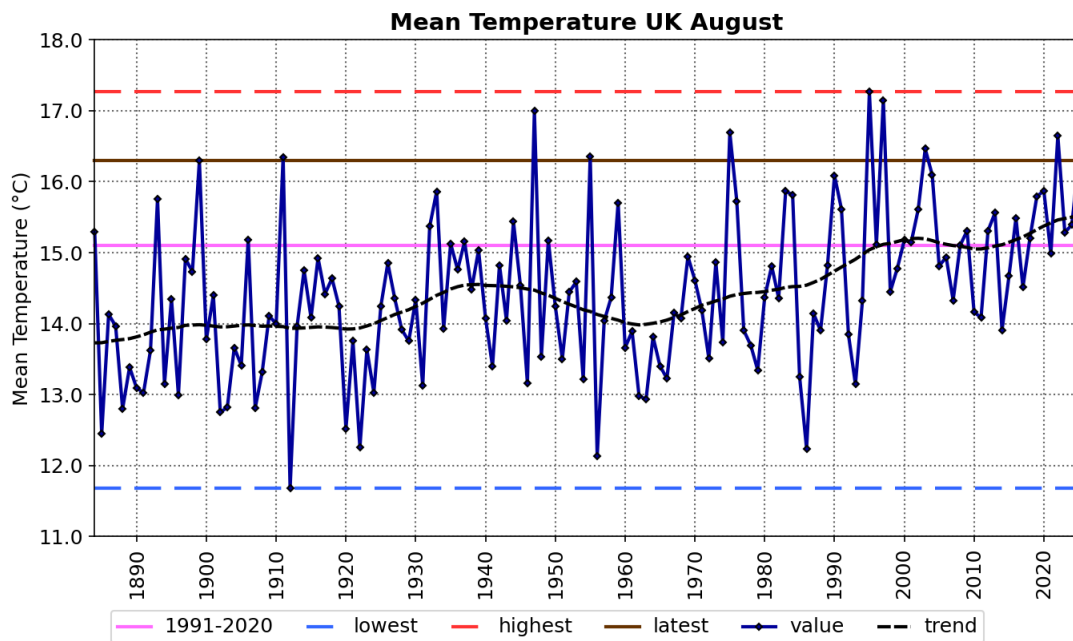
Monthly time-series

These charts show time-series for the UK for August 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.

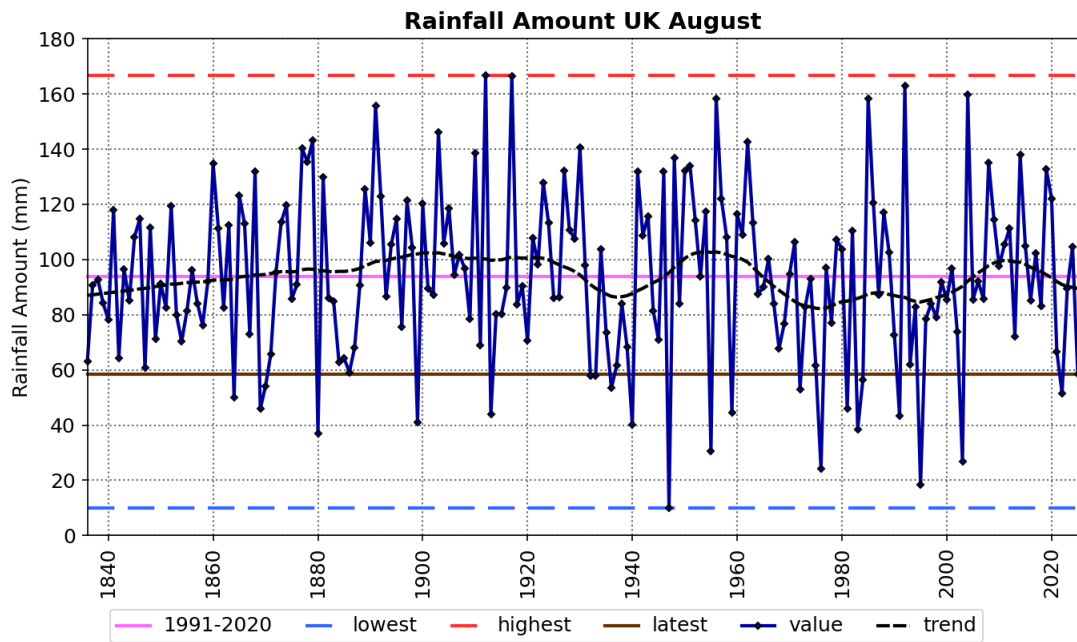


Source: HadUK-Grid 01/09/2025 14:22

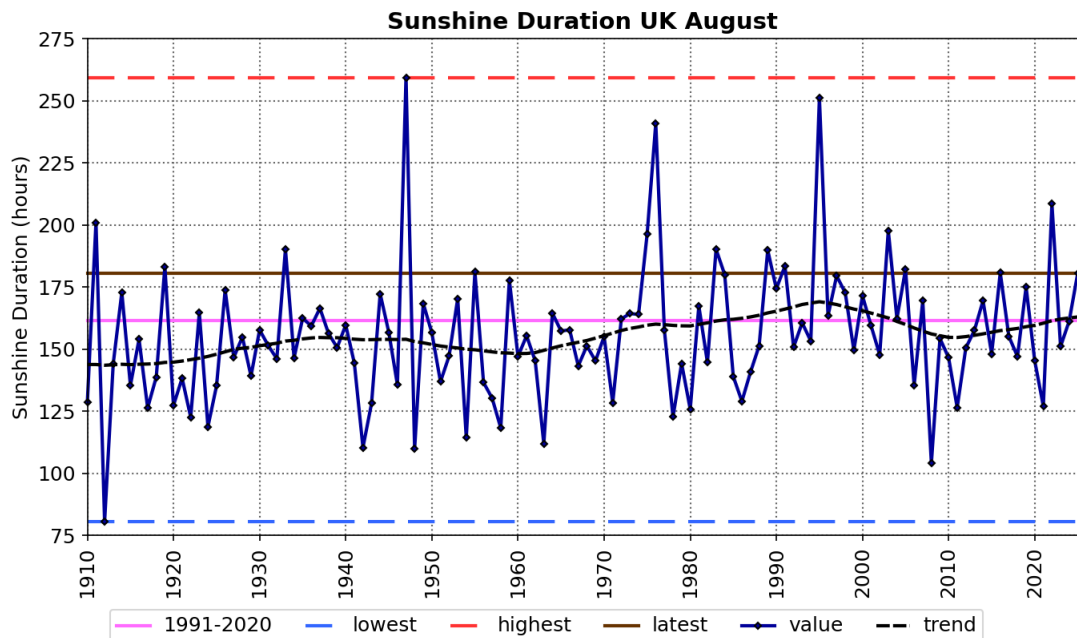
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Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Meantemp (°C)	14.2	15.1	15.5	16.3



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Rainfall (mm)	89.4	93.8	89.6	58.4



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Sunshine (hours)	156.7	161.7	163.2	180.7

Daily time-series

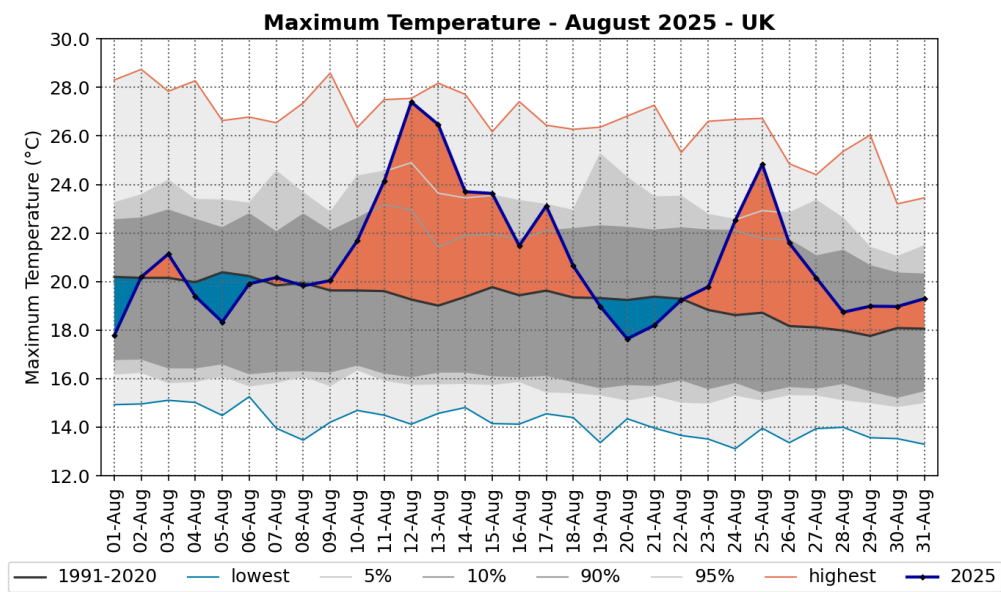
These charts show time-series of UK area-average daily maximum and daily minimum temperature and daily rainfall for each day of August 2025. The areas shaded in grey show the highest and lowest values in the daily temperature series (from 1960) and daily rainfall series (from 1891) together with percentiles 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



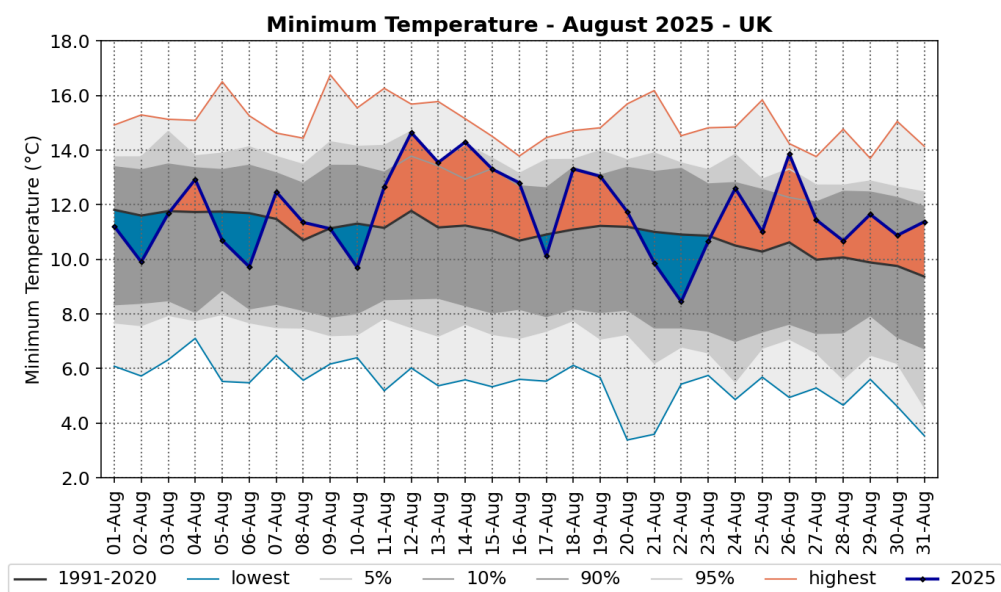
Source: HadUK-Grid 01/09/2025 14:26

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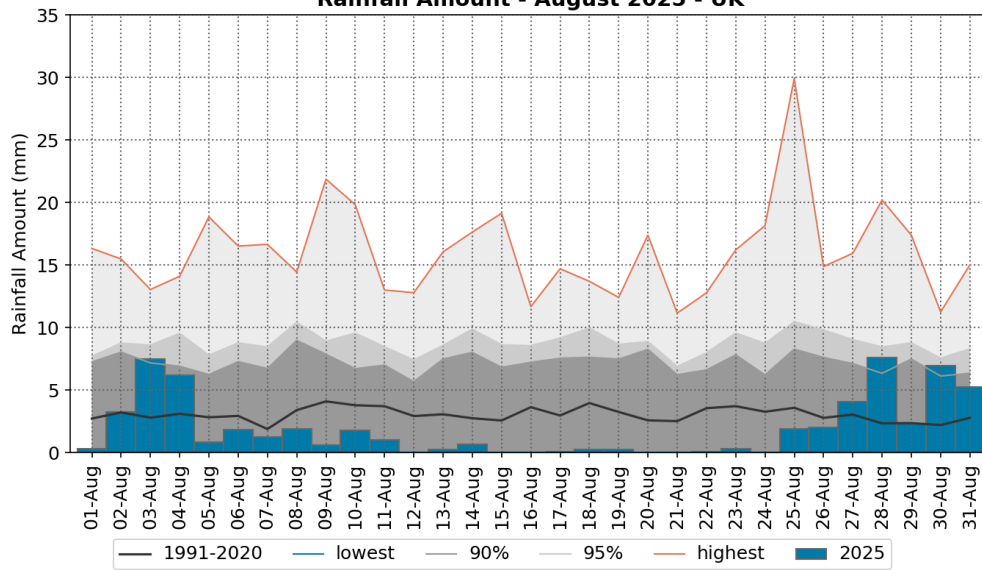
Daily rainfall and rainfall accumulation

Met Office

Source: HadUK-Grid 01/09/2025 14:26

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Rainfall Amount - August 2025 - UK

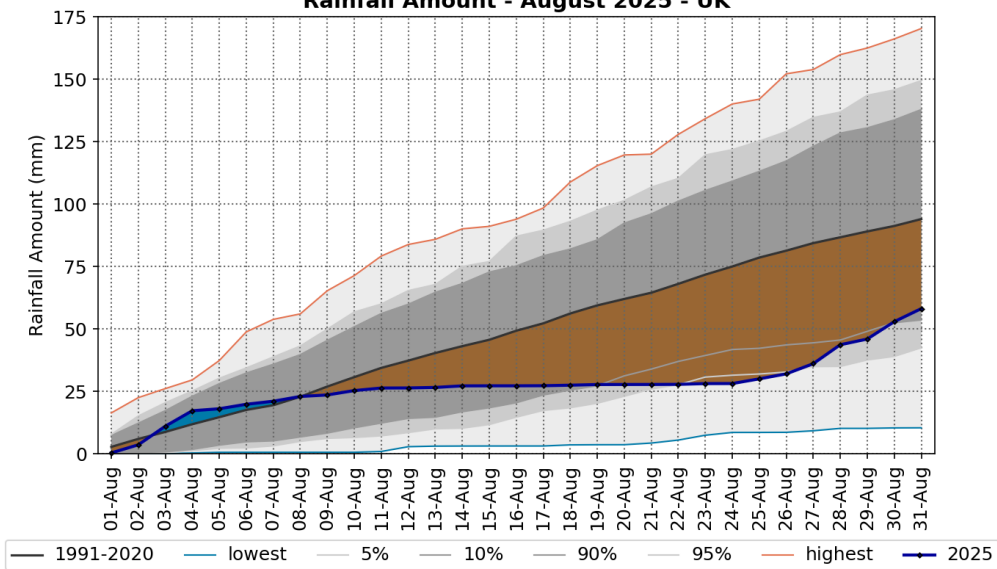


Met Office

Source: HadUK-Grid 01/09/2025 14:29

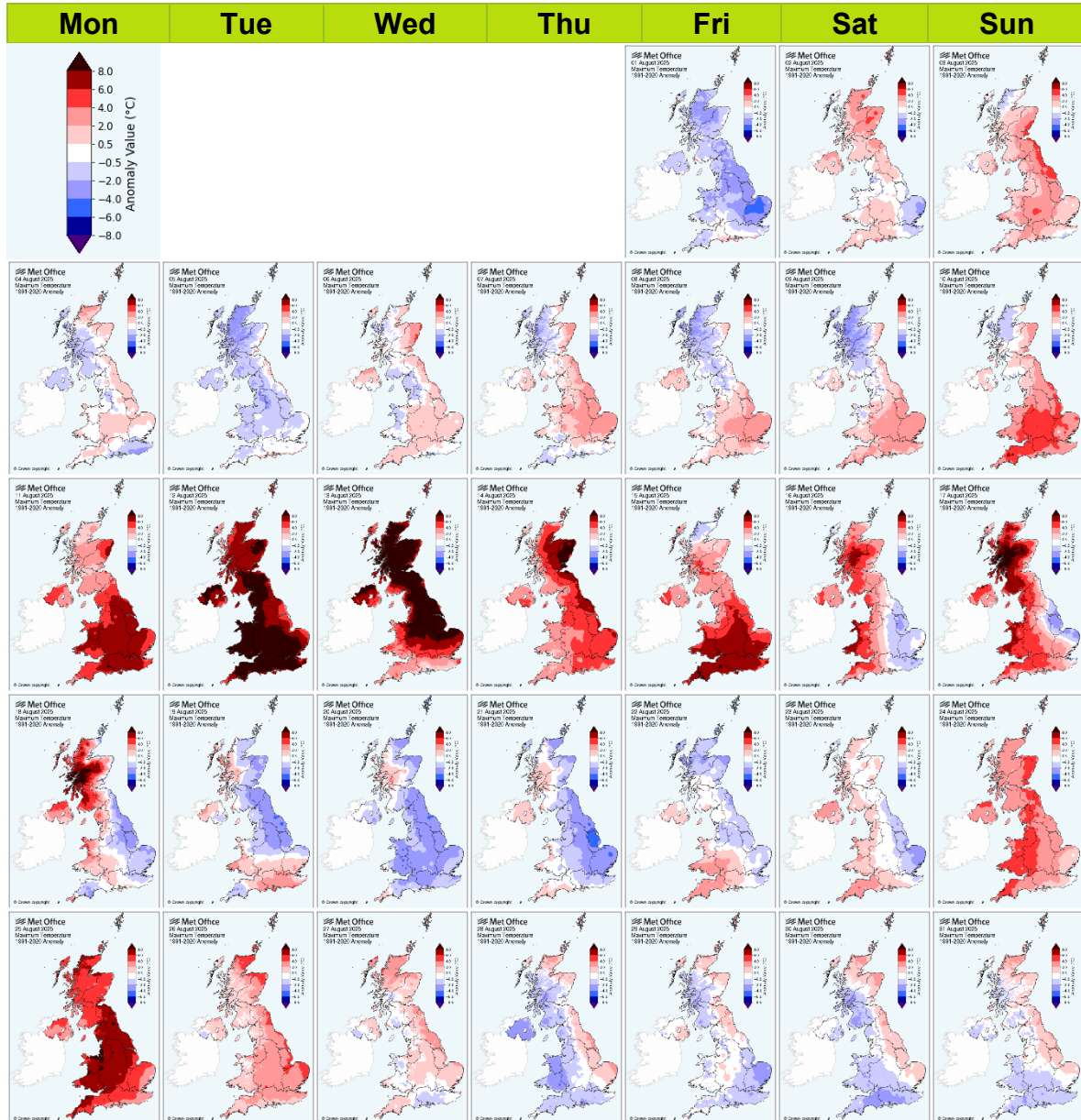
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Rainfall Amount - August 2025 - UK



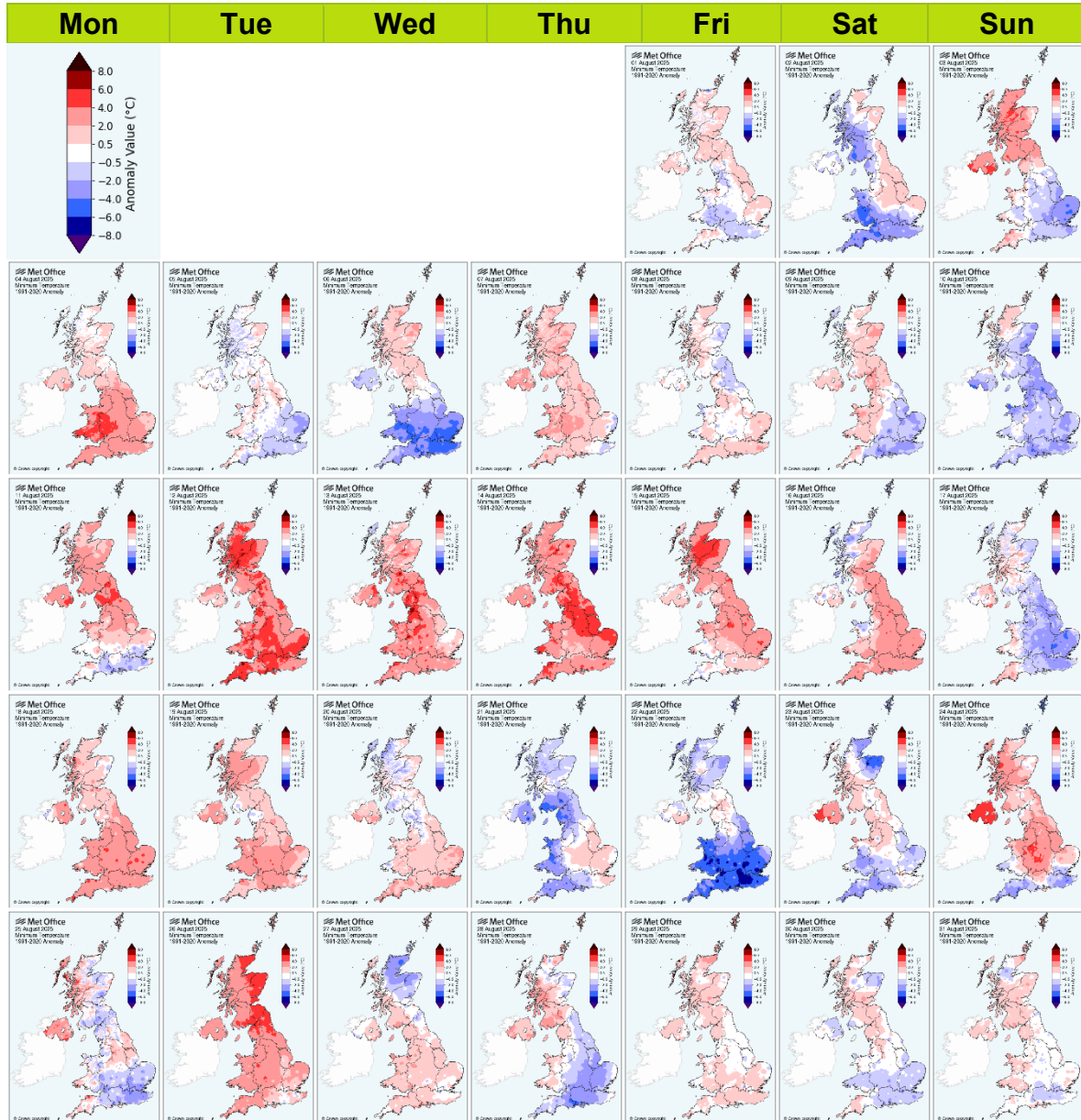
Daily maximum temperature maps - calendar view

These maps show daily maximum temperatures for each day of August 2025 as anomalies relative to the August 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.



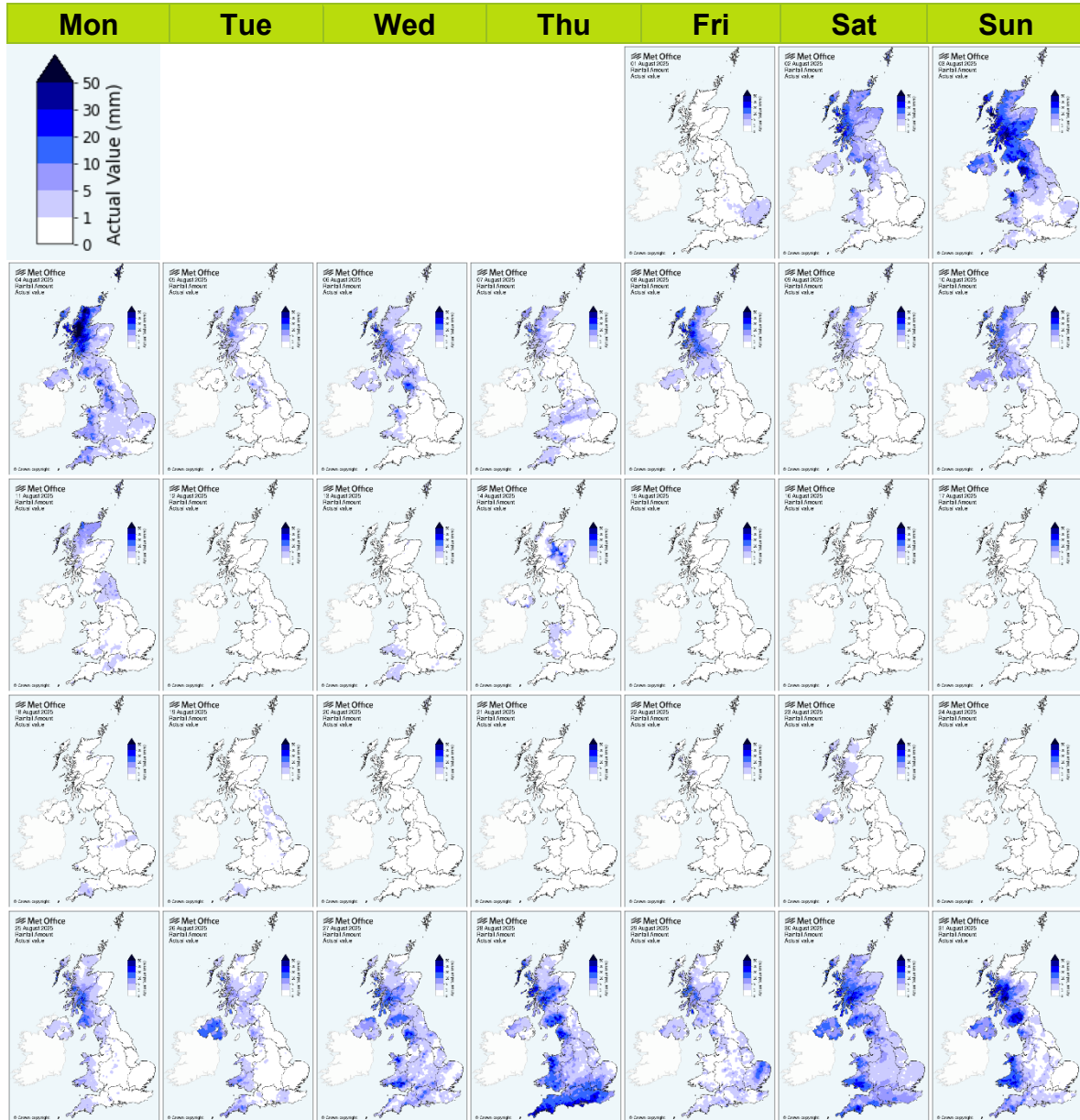
Daily minimum temperature maps - calendar view

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

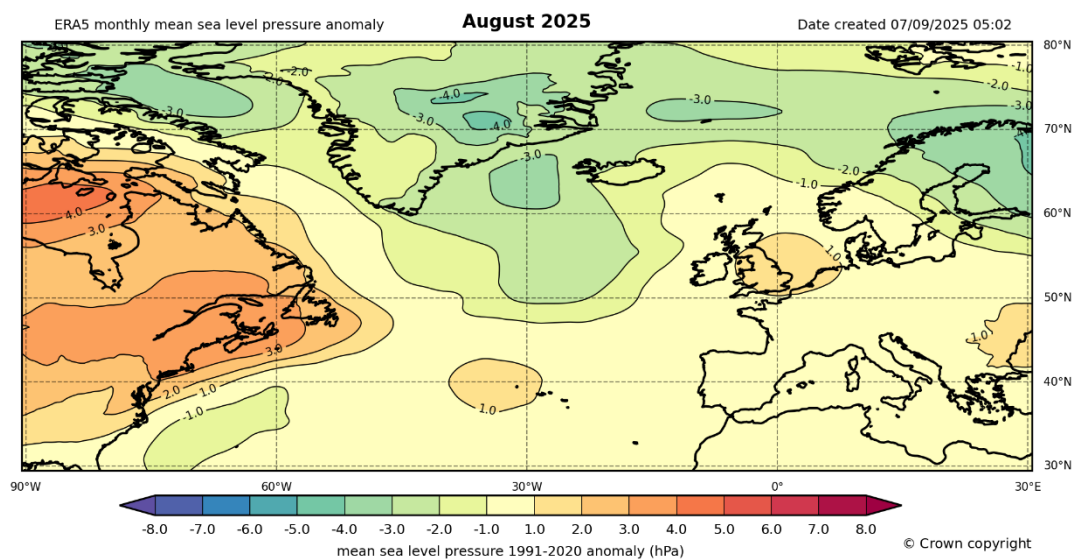
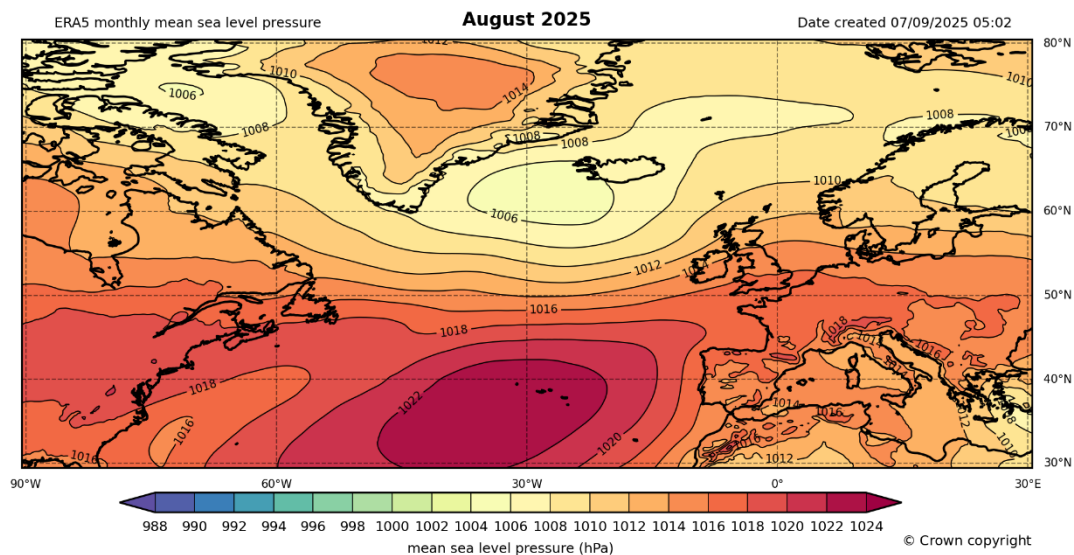


Monthly atmospheric circulation

Mean sea level pressure

These charts show the monthly mean sea level pressure for August 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 August 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.

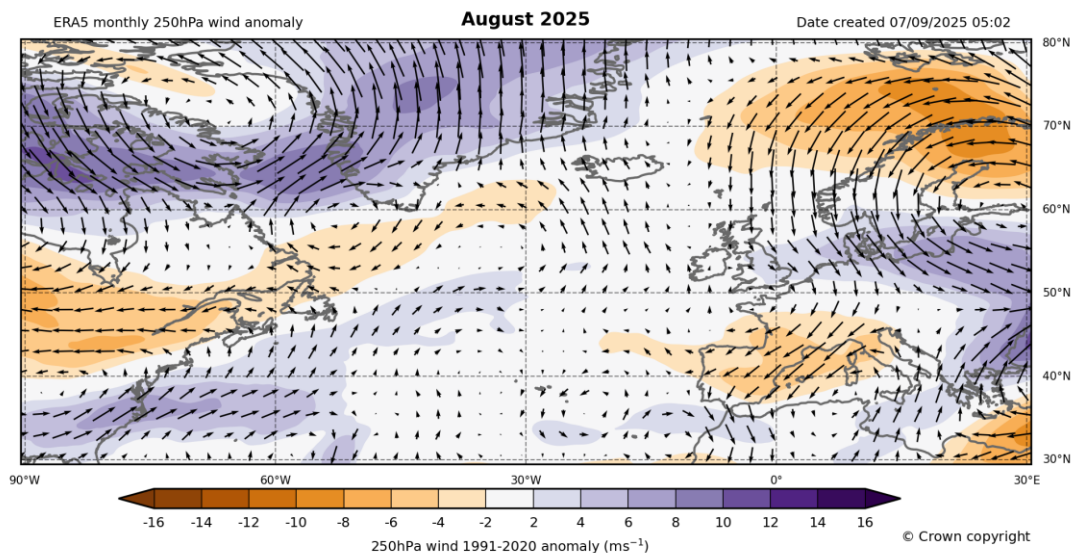
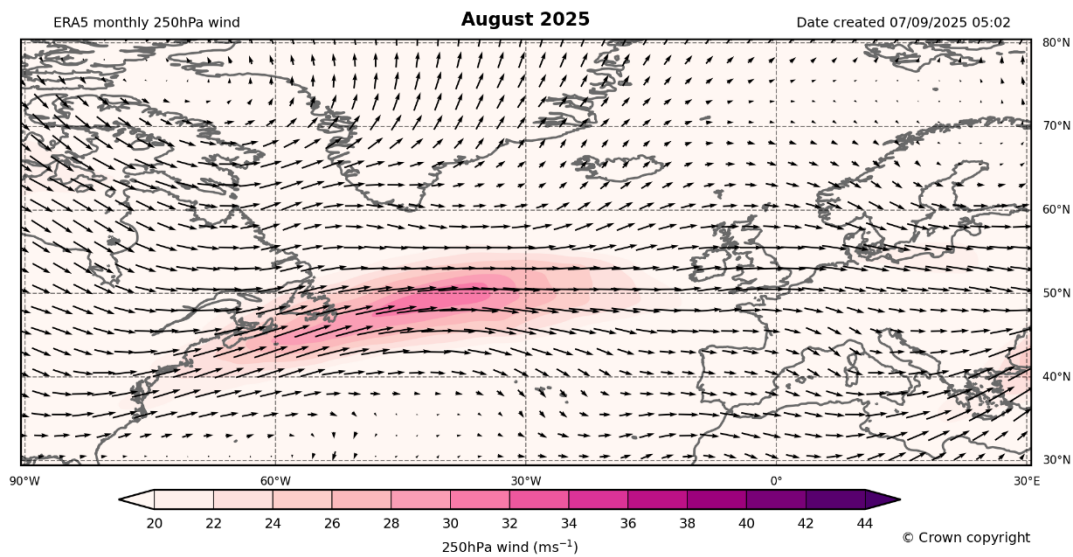
Pressure was slightly above normal for August in central and eastern parts of the UK, and fairly near normal elsewhere.



250hPa wind speed and direction

These charts show the monthly 250hPa wind speed and direction for August 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 August 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.

Overall, the jetstream was fairly near normal for the UK in August.



Weather diary

- **Very changeable but also very warm at times**

August is often renowned as a month for high temperatures and the occasional summer storm. This month did not disappoint, as Storm Floris hit on the 4th and temperatures were soaring into the mid-30s Celcius by the 11th. Rainfall was well below average across the country prior to the arrival of ex-hurricane Erin.

The 1st to the 9th was categorized by a series of Atlantic systems bringing wet and windy weather, interspersed by transient ridges of high pressure. The 4th saw the arrival of Storm Floris, the centre of which passed close to the north coast of Scotland. Winds to the south of the centre exceeded 70mph across most of Scotland, with 82mph being recorded in parts of Caithness. Large areas of Scotland and northern England also saw significant rainfall with 24-hour values in excess of 30mm, and sites in Cumbria and the west coast of Scotland seeing total reaching between 60 and 90mm.

As Floris tracked east into Scandinavia on the 5th, the old pattern of weather system and ridge returned but with a warming trend as maximum temperatures across all regions hit the low to mid-20s Celcius. From the 10th to the 14th, all regions were seeing high temperatures, with the southeast of England seeing maxima above 30 Celcius. Minimum temperatures were also remarkable in parts of Eastern England, not falling below 20deg Celcius. There was a dramatic explosion of thunderstorms over northeast Scotland on the 14th, producing some spectacular lightening and torrential downpours.

With high pressure never very far away, the UK retained the summer warmth, with any frontal systems restricted to coastal areas. Maximum temperatures across all regions were still hitting the upper 20s Celcius. A northeasterly airstream set in on the 18th, cooling things down a little.

It was all change from the 25th. As the last of the very warm weather was driven eastwards, ex-hurricane Erin set up shop just to the west of the UK, pushing its fronts eastwards, cooling things down and introducing the first meaningful rain for several weeks across all regions, together with heavy showers and thunderstorms. The month ended with the development of another deep depression tracking between Northern Ireland and western Scotland on the 30th and 31st, bringing more strong winds and locally heavy rain and showers to all parts.

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 10/09/2025 10:45. 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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