October 2025 Monthly Weather Report

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

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UK overview

October began warmer than average but wet, with heavy rain across northern Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on the 1st. Rain spread further south over the following days, with the first storm of the 2025/2026 season, Storm Amy, arriving on the 3rd. Amy brought strong winds and heavy rain across Scotland and Northern Ireland. The storm brought 50 to 75mm of rainfall to some areas, and gale-force winds across northern parts of the country. The rain eased in the second week of October with high pressure moving in. This brought "anticyclonic gloom" - settled conditions with persistent cloud. Rain approached the west again on the 18th, extending across the UK on the 19th, with some heavy showers in the southwest. The 22nd saw heavy persistent rain and strong winds along the south coast of the UK. The remainder of the month saw unsettled conditions persist, with temperatures below average for most.

Temperatures were above average for October, although not record-breaking. The UK overall saw temperatures provisionally 0.7°C above average, with Scotland and Northern Ireland slightly warmer. The month started with above average temperatures, shifting to average temperatures mid-month and then ending with below average temperatures. Rainfall was slightly below average for the UK, provisionally 99% of the long-term average rainfall, but there was some regional variation. Northern Ireland was much wetter than average, provisionally recording 136% of the average October rainfall, while parts of England were much drier. County Fermanagh provisionally saw 162% of the average rainfall, while Northamptonshire saw only 60% of the average rainfall. Sunshine hours were well below average across the UK, which provisionally recorded just 63.3 hours (69% of the average). It was the UK's third dullest October on record, with just 1960 and 1968 duller. Wales and Northern Ireland saw their second dullest October on record - Northern Ireland was particularly dull, provisionally seeing just 41% of the average sunshine hours.

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

Weather impacts

- **The first named storm of the 2025/2026 season, Storm Amy, brought strong winds and heavy rain to Northern Ireland, Scotland and northern England, causing disruption to rail and ferry services and closure of roads**
- **Heavy rain and strong winds towards the end of the month caused further flooding and travel disruption along the south coast**

October saw settled and unsettled weather in almost equal measure with a fortnight of quiet, anticyclonic weather between the 5th and 18th bookended by a very unsettled start which included the first named storm of the 2025/2026 season, Storm Amy, and an unsettled final 12 days. Overall rainfall ranged from above average in Northern Ireland to near or below average across much of England and Wales. Almost all of the UK had a warmer than average month, mainly as a result of above average temperatures over night and extensive cloudiness that prevailed during the settled phase in the weather. Unsurprisingly the month was also appreciably duller than average, particularly across Northern Ireland and some western parts of England and Wales where less than 50% of the average sunshine was recorded.

The opening days of October were dominated by Storm Amy's arrival, the first storm of the new season. On the very first day of the month there were three medium impact yellow warnings ahead of the storm, two for wind and one for rain, issued for parts of Scotland, Northern Ireland and northern England. Escalation of the wind warnings soon followed and on the 2nd a high impact amber wind warning was issued for northern and western Scotland including the Western and Northern Isles, a second medium impact amber warning following later that day for Northern Ireland. A further medium impact amber wind warning was issued for northern mainland Scotland, Lewis and Orkney to cover any impacts later on the 4th as Amy began to withdraw to the northeast.

Amy's main impacts were on road/rail transport infrastructure and power transmission across Northern Ireland, Scotland and the Isles. Various key A-routes in Scotland were reported closed due to tree-blockage, whilst trees and other debris falling onto adjacent rail lines caused numerous issues on the train network. On the evening of the 3rd, Highland Council reported the suspension of bus and coach services across large areas as a result of worsening conditions. The evening of the 3rd also saw a suspension of Scotrail services from Glasgow Central and Glasgow Queen Street. Near the centre of Glasgow, a derelict building collapse was reported in the early evening of the 3rd, crushing a nearby car. In Cumbernauld, central Scotland, a block of flats had its roof reportedly ripped away by the winds, on a street where Storm Isha had performed a similar feat some 21 months previously. The Tay Bridge out of Dundee was reported closed with a gust of almost 98mph

recorded on the bridge wind sensors, although the maximum official gust during Amy of 83Kt (96mph) was recorded on the island of Tiree late on the 3rd. The island's digital connection to the Scottish mainland was reportedly compromised after subsea fibre cables were damaged by the sea conditions resulting from the peak winds. The winds unsurprisingly also brought widespread disruption to ferry services between the Scottish mainland and the Isles on the 3rd and 4th.

By early evening on the 3rd, Northern Ireland Electricity was reporting around 52,000 customers off supply due to infrastructure damage, whilst all rail services across Northern Ireland were reported suspended. The rain associated with Amy was also having an impact, with the West Coast Main Line between Lockerbie and Carstairs reported closed due to flooding. There were also several reports of road closures across Northern Ireland, and the Oxenholme to Windermere rail line in Cumbria was also reported closed due to flooding. Localised property flooding was reported across the west of Scotland, and Scotrail reported that Amy had resulted in as many as 420 individual incidents across the network by the time the winds and rain finally abated. As for power outages, around 102,000 customers had been impacted across Scotland, with around 27,000 reported to still be off supply by the morning of the 5th.

After the events of Storm Amy, the middle half of October was quiet and relatively non-impactful. Unsettled conditions then returned on the 19th with heavy rain affecting County Down in the southeast of Northern Ireland and reports of surface water flooding in Newcastle with significant amounts of debris from the nearby Mourne Mountains having been washed into some residential roads. The night of the 22nd/23rd saw Storm Benjamin, named by MeteoFrance, track up the English Channel into the southern North Sea. Strong winds affected the east and southeast of England early on the 23rd with around 2,000 properties reportedly losing power. There were also reports of fallen trees blocking rail lines in both Essex and at Carpenders Park between Watford Junction and Euston. Sheppey Leisure Centre in Sheerness was reported closed on the morning of the 23rd after being impacted by a fallen tree.

The closing days of the month saw further unsettled weather with mostly minor impacts from rainfall reported from various locations across the UK. The most notable impacts occurred across the eastern half of Northern Ireland on the morning of the 31st with areas of south and east Belfast affected by road flooding and Bangor rail station closed due to flooding.

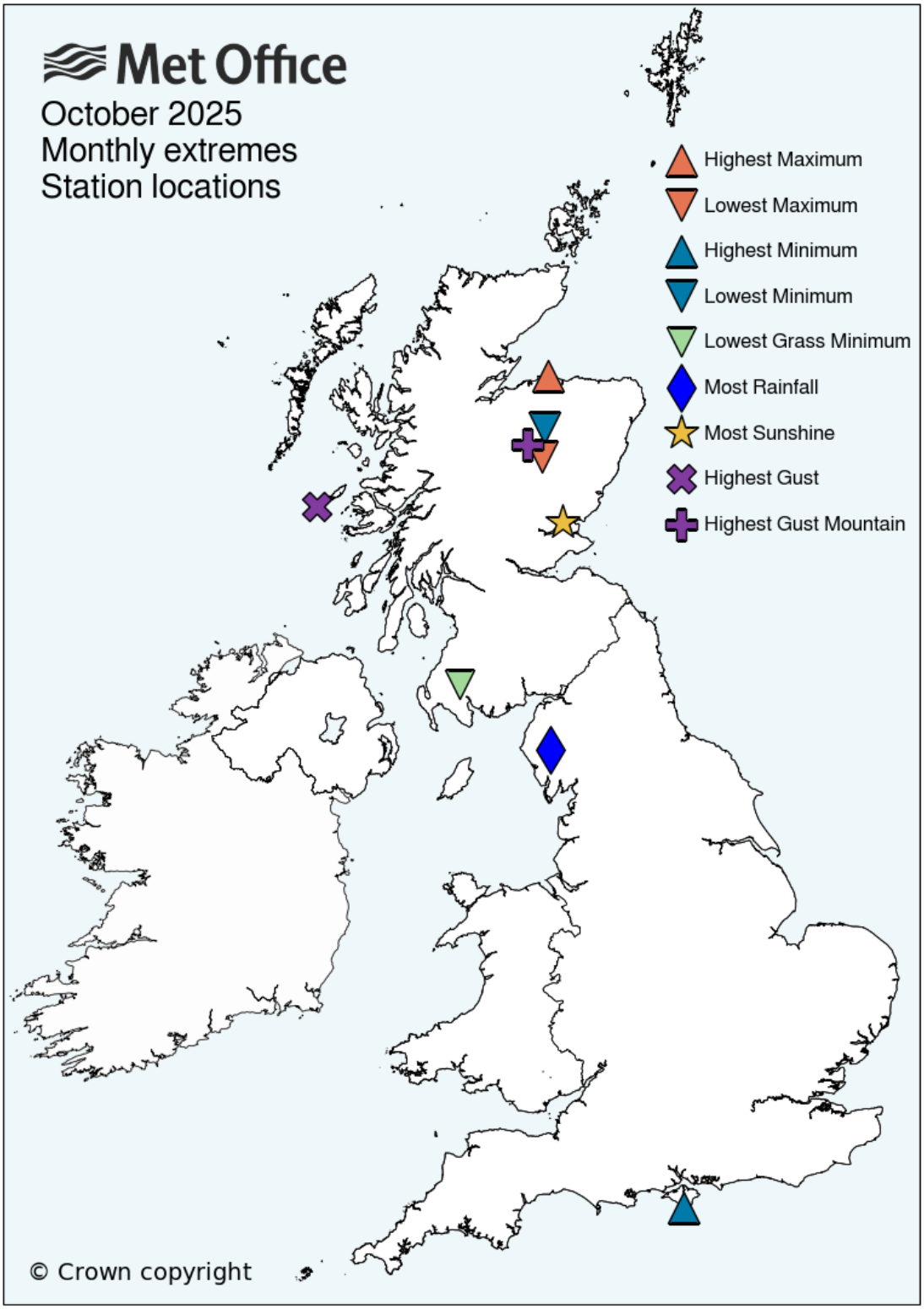
Monthly extremes

The table below lists UK monthly weather extremes recorded at individual weather stations during October 2025 from data available on 03/11/2025. The map shows the location of these stations.

Highest Maximum	**22.3°C** on **6th** at Lossiemouth (Moray (in Grampian Region), 7mAMSL)
Lowest Maximum	**4.8°C** on **25th** at Braemar No 2 (Aberdeenshire, 327mAMSL)
Highest Minimum	**15.8°C** on **3rd** at Wight: St Catherines Point (Isle Of Wight, 20mAMSL)
Lowest Minimum	**-4.0°C** on **18th** at Tomintoul No 6 (Banffshire, 320mAMSL)
Lowest Grass Minimum	**-6.6°C** on **26th** at Brigton (Wigtownshire, 36mAMSL)
Most Rainfall	**104.0mm** on **3rd** at Seathwaite (Cumbria, 129mAMSL)
Most Sunshine	**10.2hr** on **10th** at Mylnefield (Angus, 26mAMSL)
Highest Gust	**83Kt 96mph** on **3rd** at Tiree (Argyll (in Strathclyde Region), 13mAMSL)
Highest Gust (mountain*)	**118Kt 136mph** on **3rd** 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.


Met Office
October 2025
Monthly extremes
Station locations
Highest Maximum
Lowest Maximum
Highest Minimum
Lowest Minimum
Lowest Grass Minimum
Most Rainfall
Most Sunshine
Highest Gust
Highest Gust Mountain
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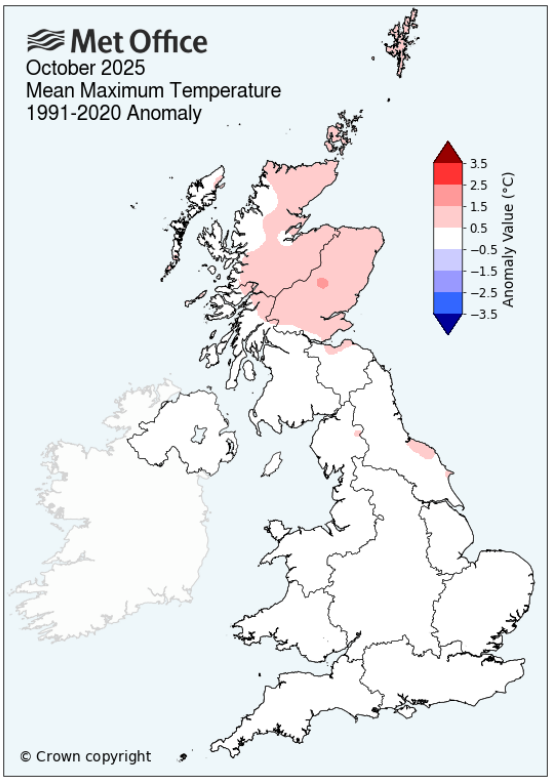
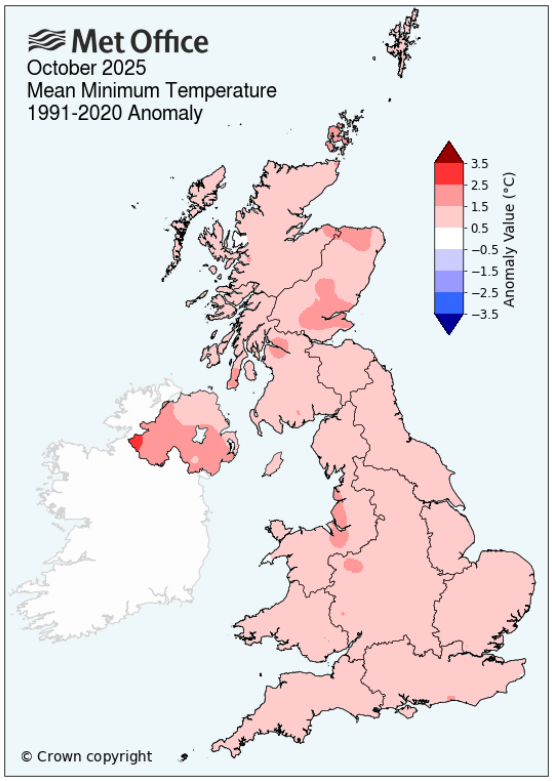
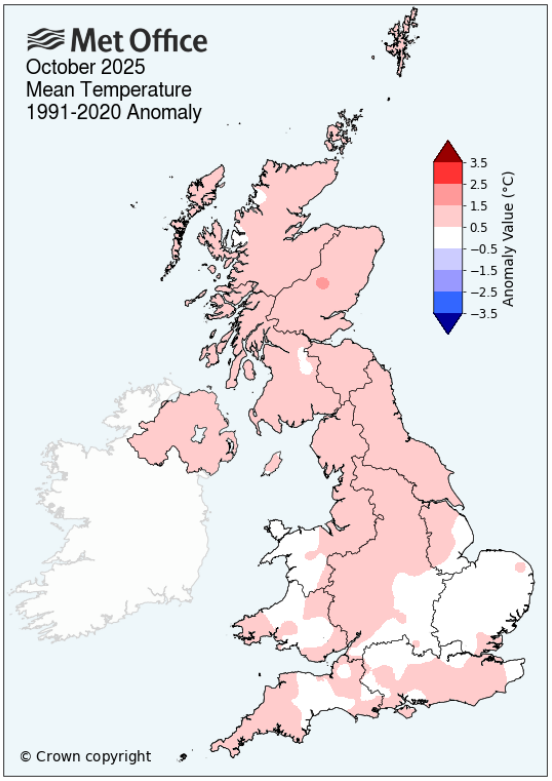
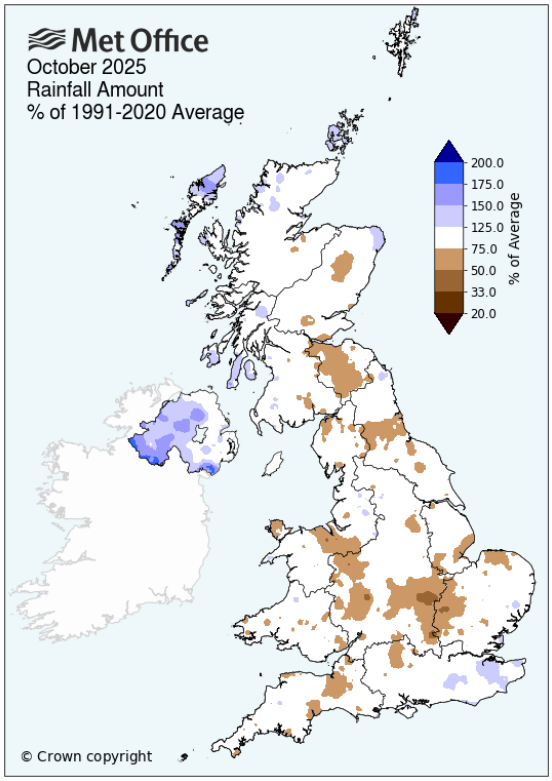
Monthly maps

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

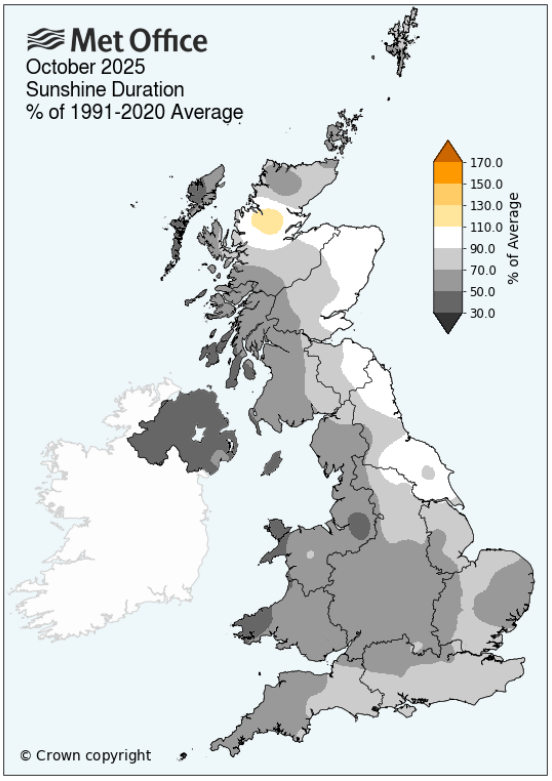


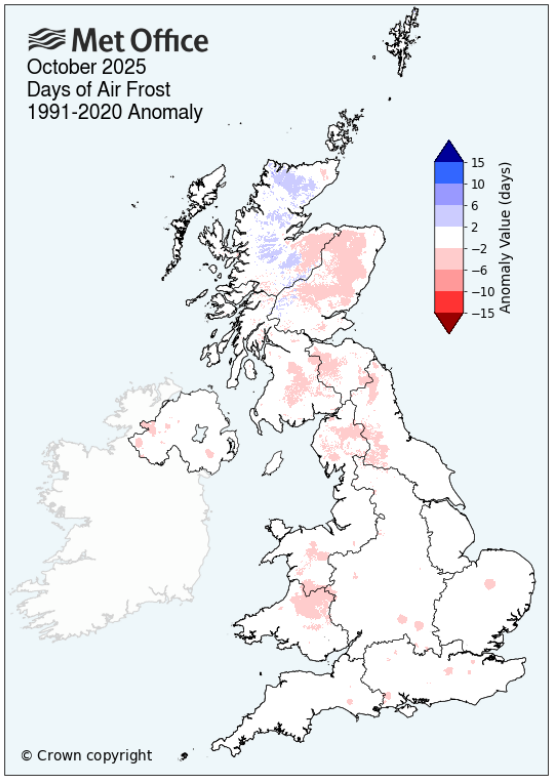


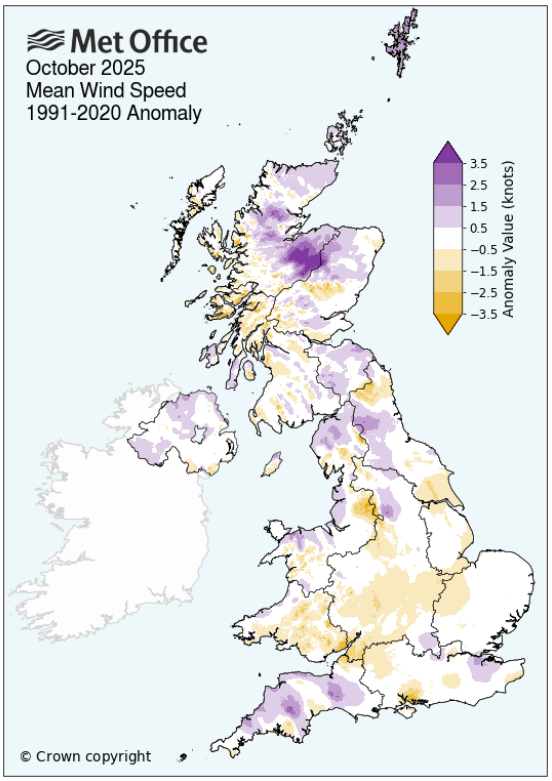


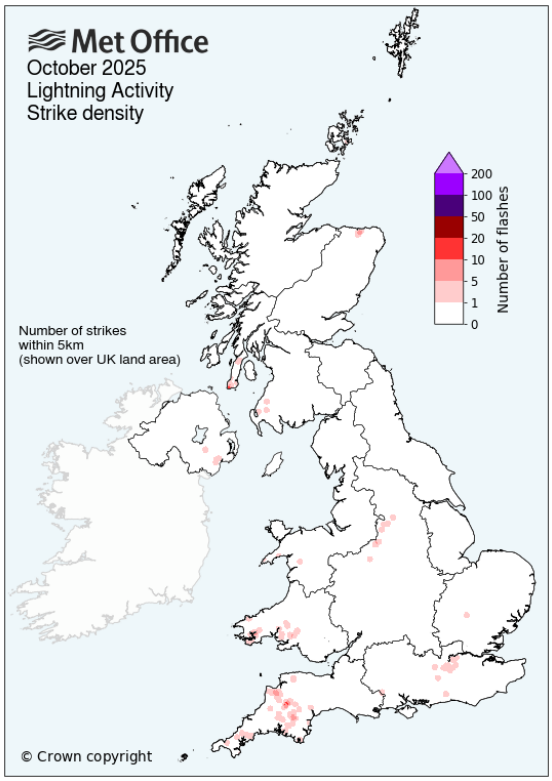


These maps show monthly sunshine, monthly air frost and monthly windspeed for October 2025 as anomalies relative to the October 1991-2020 long term average, plus a map showing lightning activity as the number of strikes within a 5km radius of any land location.









Monthly climate statistics - actuals and anomalies

These tables show the UK and national climate statistics for October 2025 for max, min and mean temperature, rainfall, sunshine and windspeed as actual values and anomalies relative to the October 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	13.3	0.2	39	104	142
England	14.2	0.1	42	101	142
Wales	13.3	-0.0	49	94	142
Scotland	11.8	0.5	32	111	142
Northern Ireland	12.9	0.0	55	88	142
Central England	14.0	-0.2	49	100	148

Mean minimum temperature

Region	Mintemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	7.6	1.2	14	129	142
England	8.2	1.1	16	127	142
Wales	7.9	1.0	24	119	142
Scotland	6.4	1.2	17	126	142
Northern Ireland	8.0	1.7	8	135	142
Central England	8.5	1.0	17	132	148

Mean temperature

Region	Meantemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	10.4	0.7	24	119	142
England	11.2	0.6	26	117	142
Wales	10.6	0.5	28	115	142
Scotland	9.1	0.9	20	123	142
Northern Ireland	10.4	0.8	25	118	142
Central England	11.3	0.4	45	323	367

Rainfall

Region	Rainfall (mm)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - wettest	Rank - driest	Series length (yrs)
UK	121.2	99	77	114	190
England	81.0	90	98	93	190
Wales	141.8	90	106	85	190
Scotland	176.7	105	57	134	190
Northern Ireland	155.5	136	24	167	190
EWP (England and Wales)	90.6	88	146	115	260

Sunshine

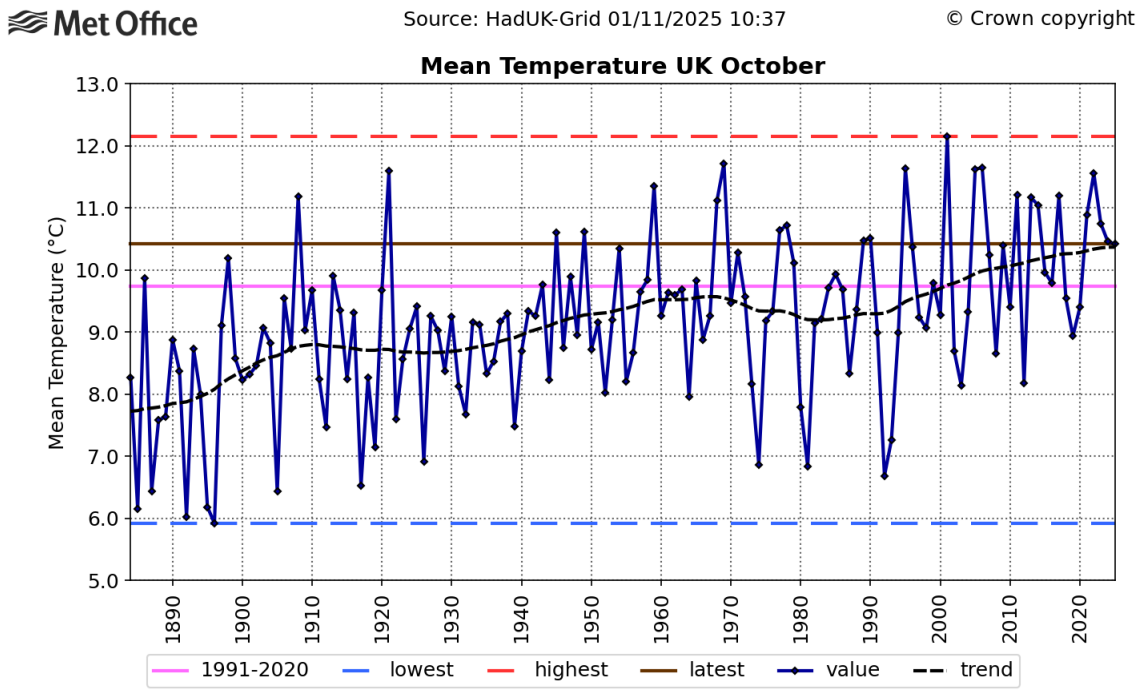
Region	Sunshine (hours)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - sunniest	Rank - dullest	Series length (yrs)
UK	63.3	69	114	3	116
England	72.2	70	109	8	116
Wales	50.9	56	115	2	116
Scotland	56.8	76	104	13	116
Northern Ireland	34.9	41	115	2	116

Windspeed

Region	Windspeed (knots)	1991-2020 Anomaly (knots)	Rank - windiest	Rank - calmest	Series length (yrs)
UK	9.3	0.0	30	28	57
England	8.2	-0.1	31	27	57
Wales	9.8	-0.3	31	27	57
Scotland	11.2	0.3	30	28	57
Northern Ireland	8.9	0.4	30	28	57

Monthly time-series

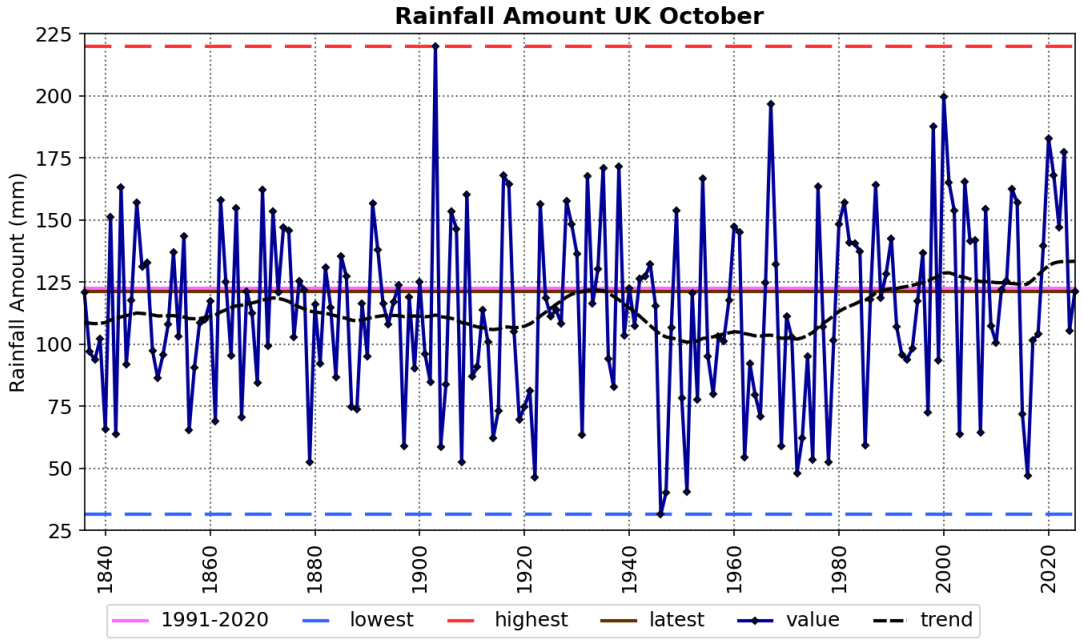
These charts show time-series for the UK for October for monthly mean temperature (from 1884), monthly rainfall (from 1836) and monthly sunshine (from 1919). The brown line shows the latest (2025) value. The hatched black line is a smoothing filter which shows the long-term trend. The tables below show 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.



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Meantemp (°C)	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.4

Met Office

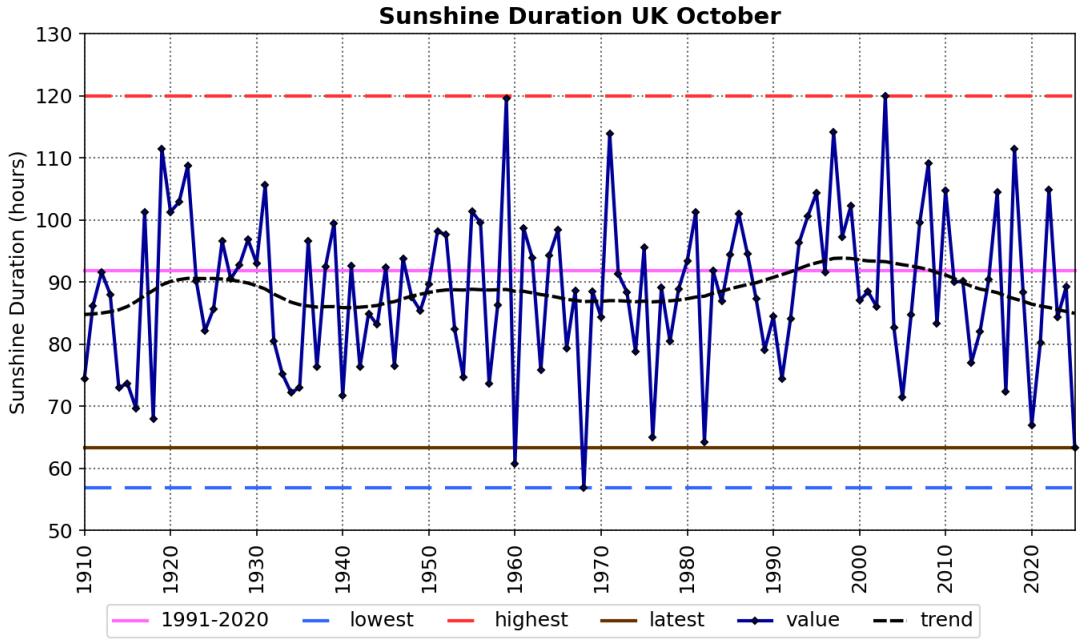
Source: HadUK-Grid 01/11/2025 10:37



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Rainfall (mm)	110.2	122.5	129.4	121.2

Met Office

Source: HadUK-Grid 01/11/2025 10:37

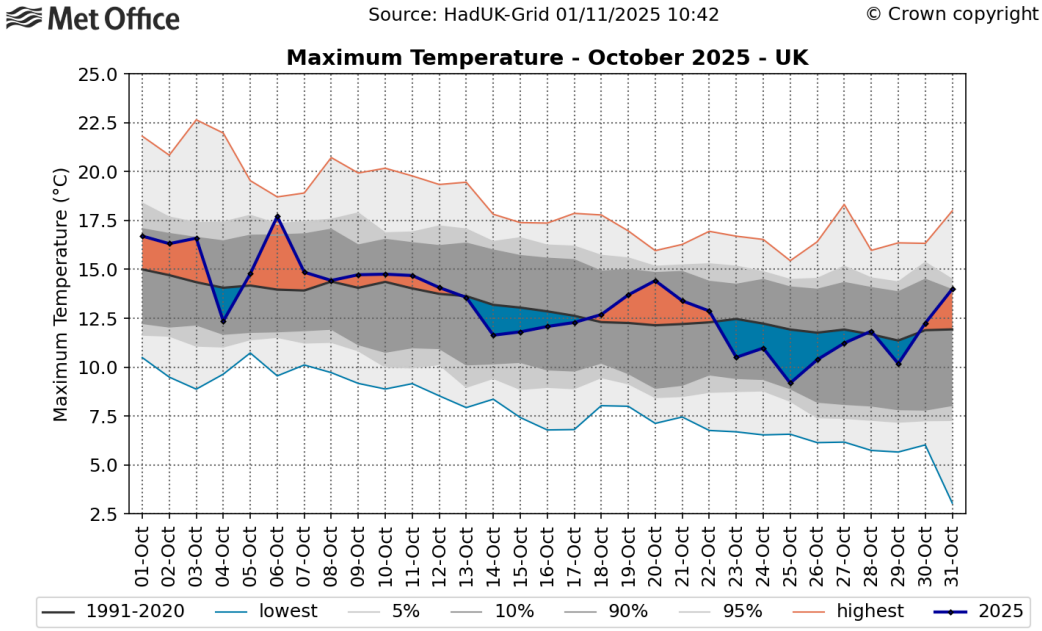


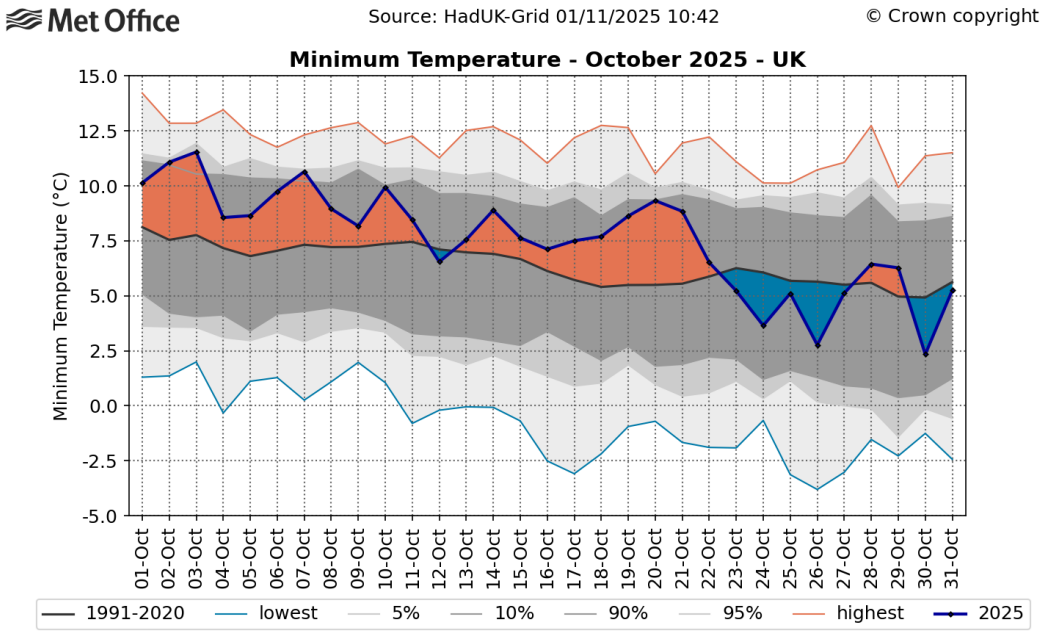
Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Sunshine (hours)	87.6	91.8	86.6	63.3

Daily time-series

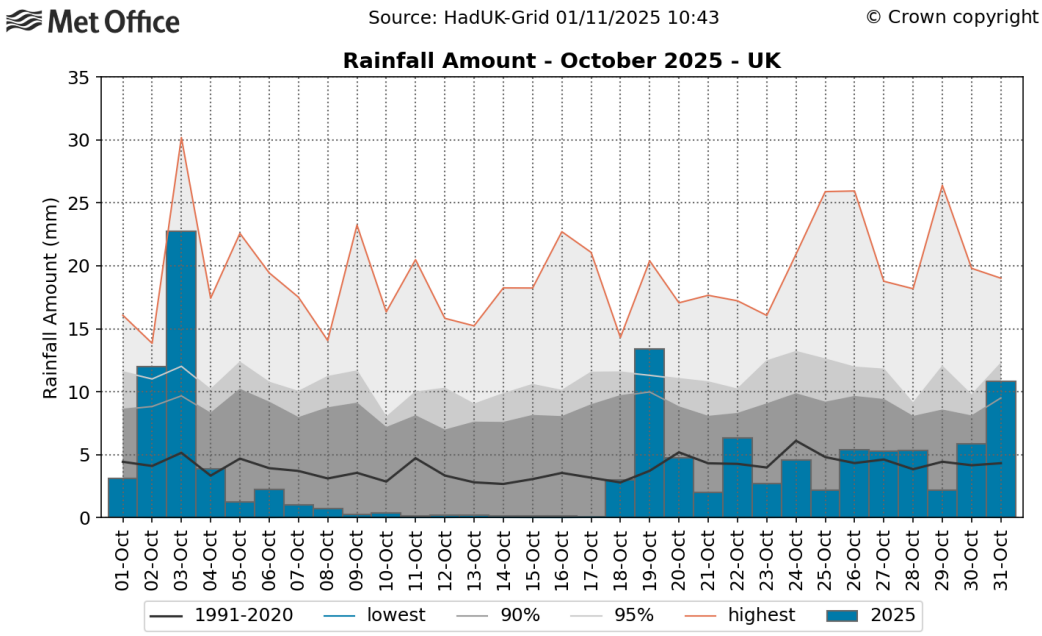
These charts show time-series of UK area-average daily maximum and daily minimum temperature and daily rainfall for each day of October 2025. The areas shaded in grey show the highest and lowest values in the daily temperature series (from 1960) and daily rainfall series (from 1891) together with percentiles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

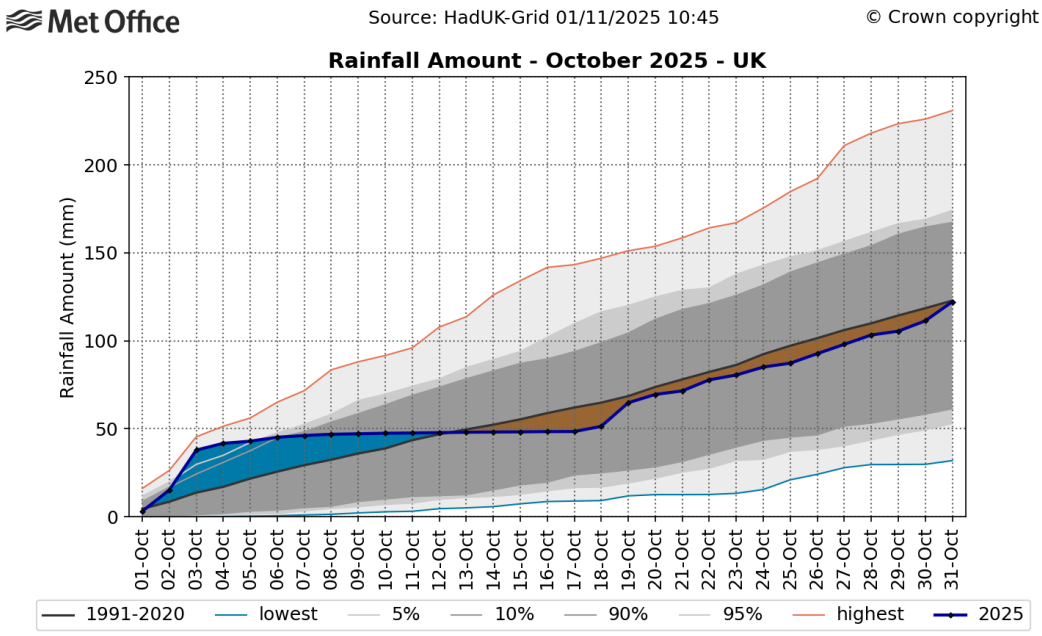
Daily maximum and daily minimum temperature





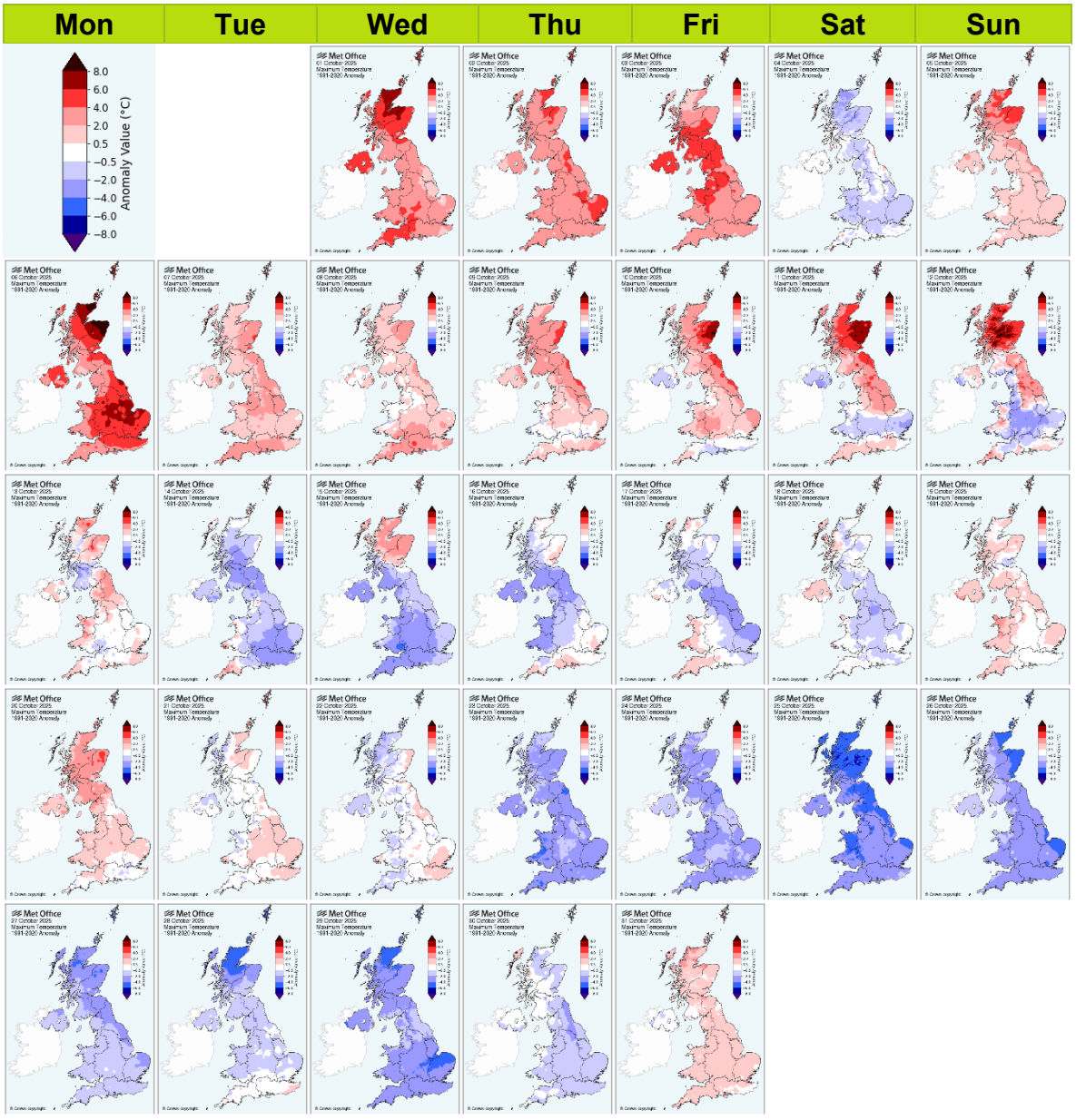
Daily rainfall and rainfall accumulation





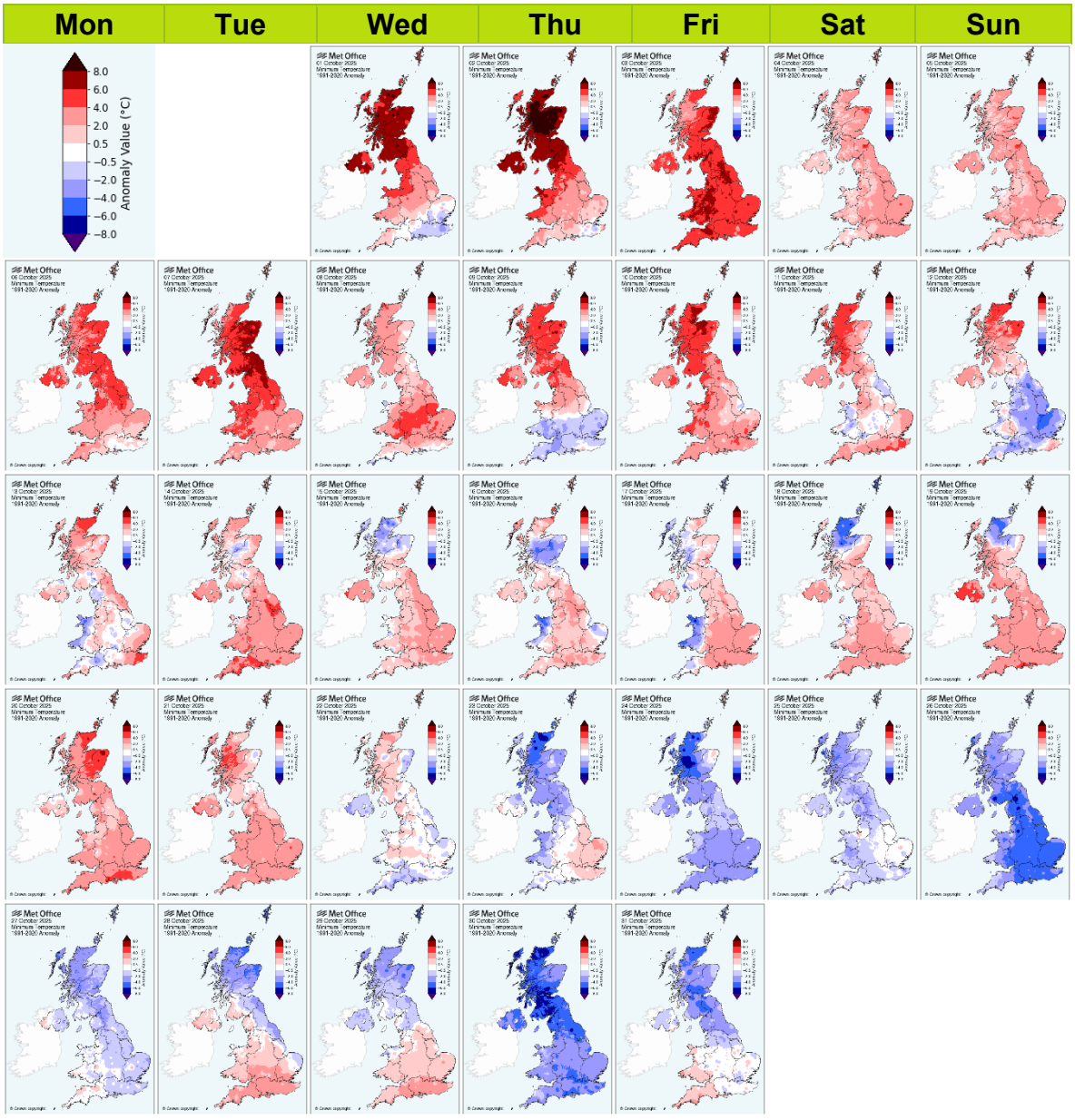
Daily maximum temperature maps - calendar view

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



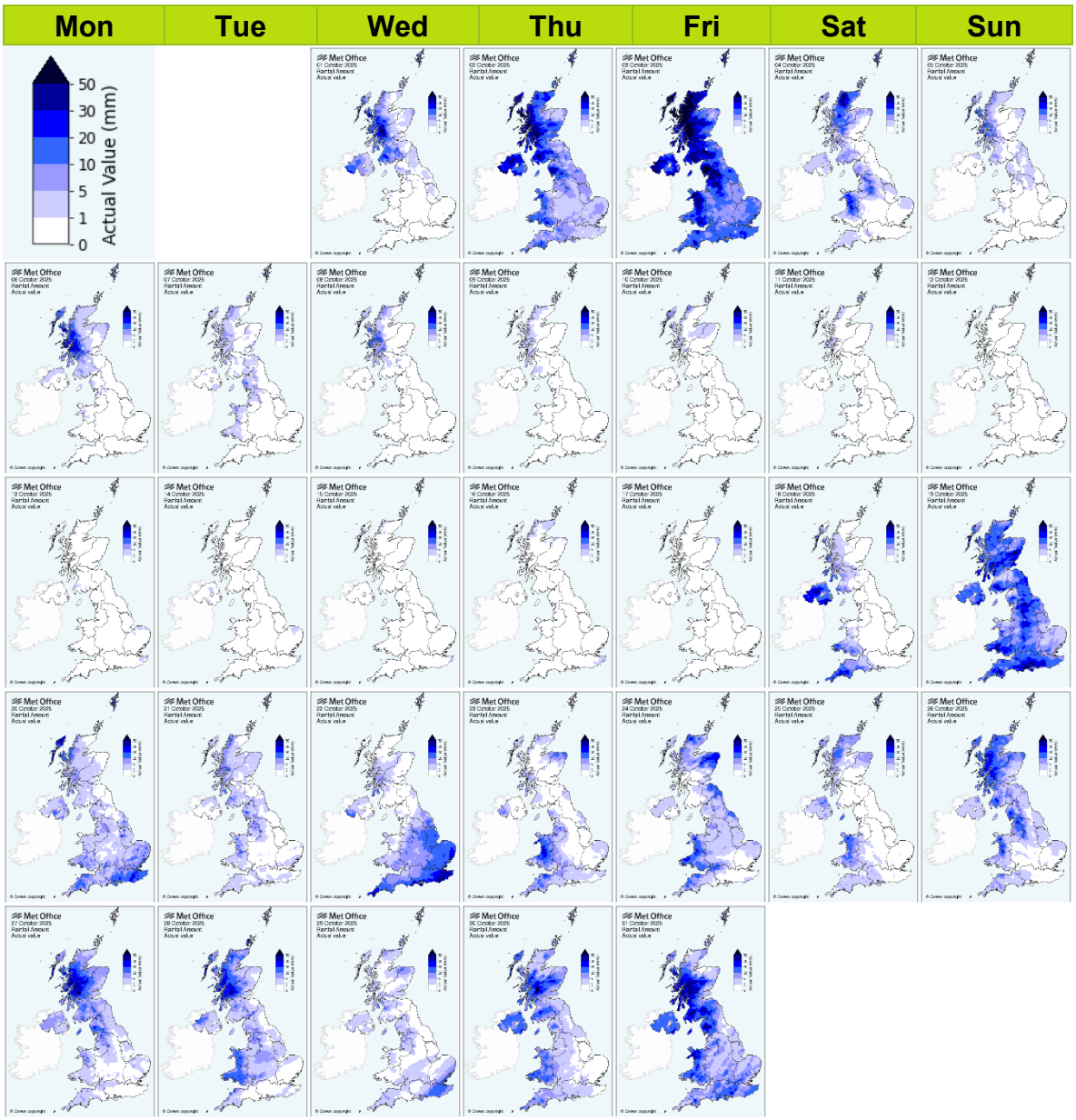
Daily minimum temperature maps - calendar view

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

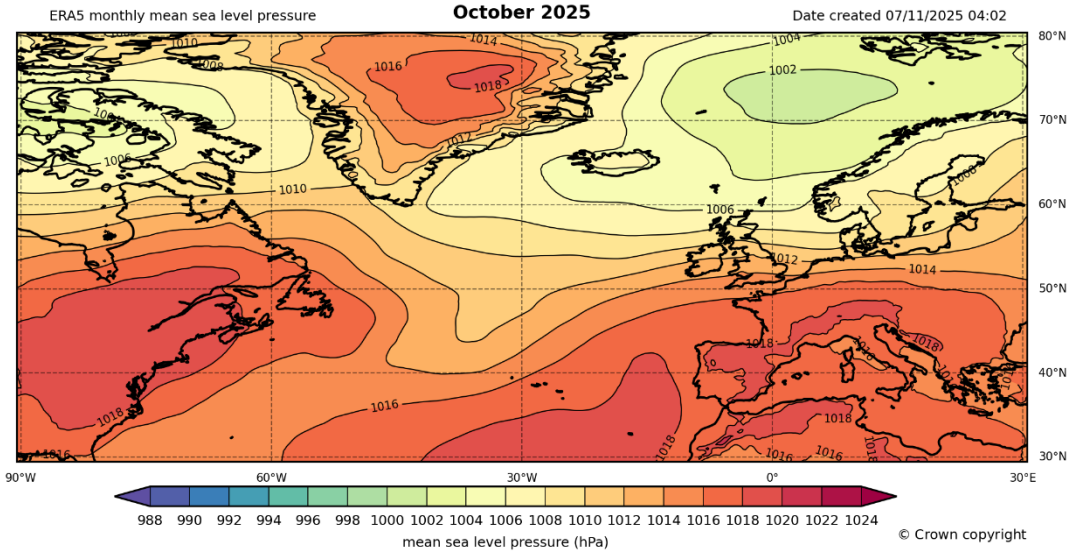


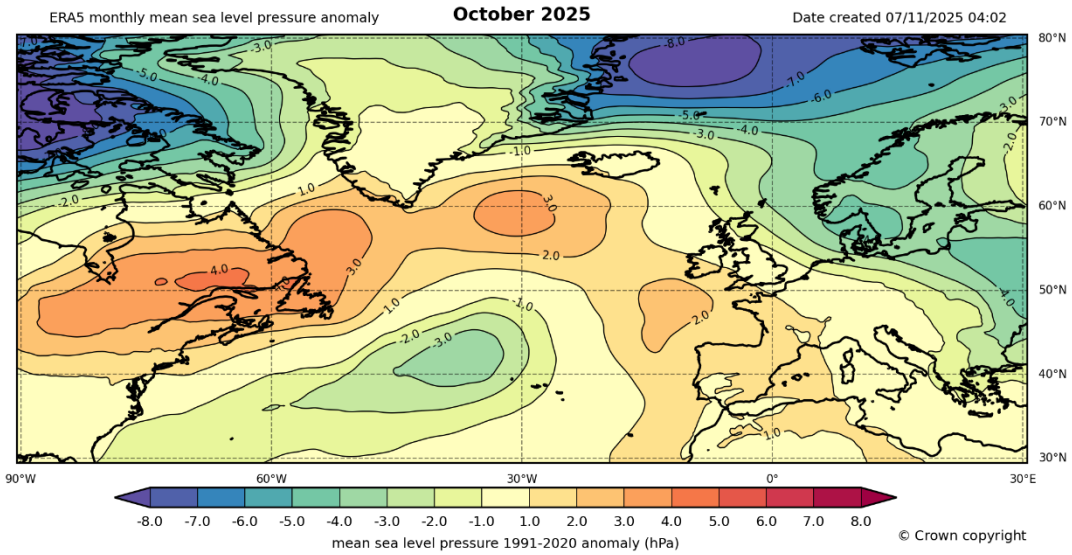
Monthly atmospheric circulation

Mean sea level pressure

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

October saw slightly higher than average mean sea level pressure to the south west of the UK and slightly lower than average mean sea level pressure to the east of the UK. This resulted in much of the UK having average mean sea level pressure.

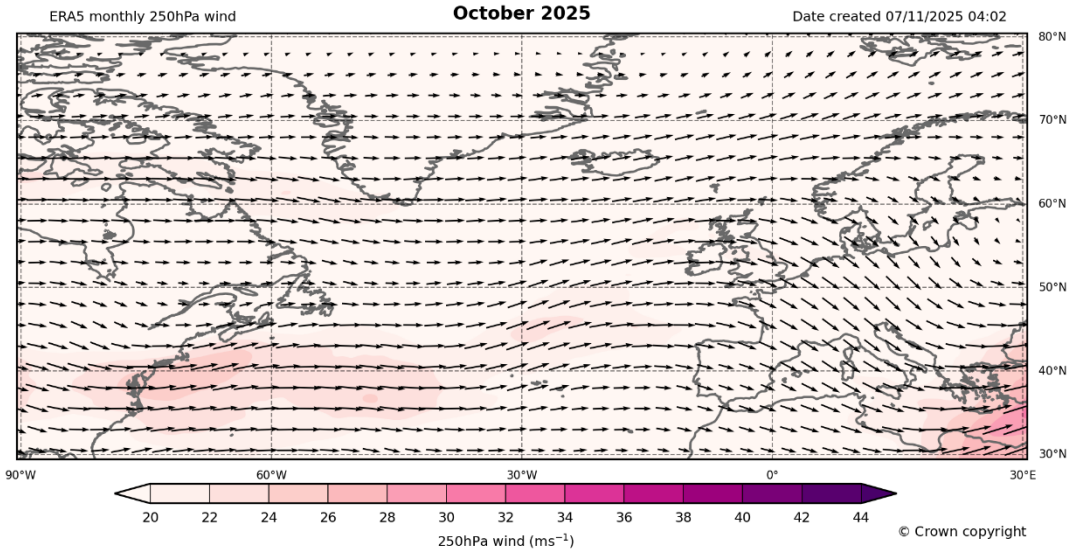


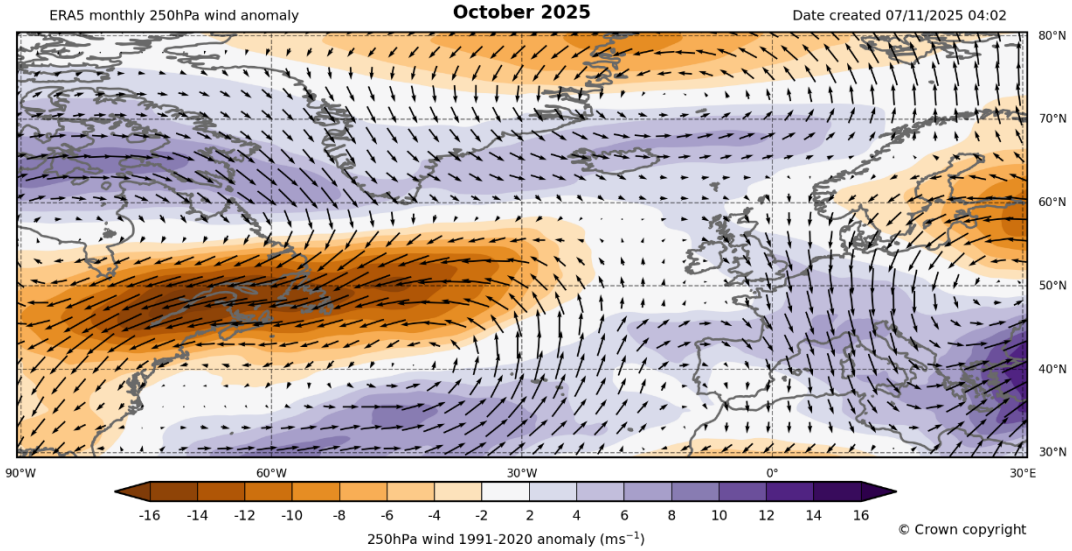


250hPa wind speed and direction

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

October saw anomalously southerly flow over the UK. The jetstream was anomalously weak off the east coast of North America.





Weather diary

- **Stormy start, settled mid-month, then wet and windy end**

The UK experienced its first Met Office named storm of the season from the 3rd to the 5th in Storm Amy which brought extremely strong winds to Northern Ireland, northern England and Scotland. The Shetland Isles recorded their lowest mean sea level pressure at 947.9hPa, and many places across Cumbria, Scotland and Northern Ireland reported record gusts for October. Rainfall totals across all regions on the 3rd were significant with somewhere recording around 50mm, and as high as 85-90mm over the west coast of Scotland.

Thankfully, by the 6th, the weather was settling down with high pressure starting to exert its influence from both the near continent and, from the 9th, from the Atlantic. The UK was now subject to a period of anticyclonic gloom with cloudy or overcast skies and mist and fog affecting all regions. By the 16th, however, the area of high pressure was slipping east into western Europe, allowing an Atlantic depression to push it s fronts into the UK.

Northern Ireland and western counties of Wales, England and Scotland experienced significant rainfall on the 18th and 19th, with totals exceeding 40mm in places. A low pressure area that moved over southern counties of England, brought widespread, locally heavy and persistent showers on the 20th. More was to come for southern and eastern England and eastern Scotland on the 23rd and 24th in the shape of Storm Benjamin, named by the French Met Service, with strong winds and locally heavy and persistent rain. As Benjamin moved east into the North Sea, the UK was plunged into colder conditions with northerly winds bringing sunshine and showers, some turning wintry over higher ground in Scotland.

The last week of October saw low pressure in charge with brisk west or northwesterly winds bringing in periods of rain followed by sunshine and frequent showers. Parts of northern England and southern Scotland saw rainfall totals on the 31st hit 40mm.

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 from data from these stations are used to provide long term context.

This summary was produced on 07/11/2025 08:14. 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

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