November 2025 Monthly Weather Report

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

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UK overview

November started on a warm note, with temperatures widely above average and in some areas 6-7°C above average on the 4th and 5th. However, it was also a wet start to the month as frontal systems brought bands of rain across the country, occasionally heavy. The 14th saw exceptionally heavy rain across central and southern England as well as parts of Northern Ireland as Storm Claudia, named by the Spanish Meteorological Service, swept through. Temperatures dropped following Claudia associated with a northerly influx of Arctic Maritime air. There were some hard frosts with the daily minimum temperature on 21st falling to -12.6°C at Tomintoul, Moray; notable although not exceptional for this stage in November. Wintry showers in a northerly flow also led to some weather impacts, particularly across the North York Moors where lying snow made conditions on roads extremely difficult. Temperatures recovered during the last few days, with the month closing as mild, westerly and very wet Atlantic weather systems resumed. Overall, November has been characterised by some very variable weather and large temperature swings. For example, in contrast to -12.6°C at Tomintoul on the 21st, the daily minimum fell to only 14.8°C at Chivenor, Devon on the 5th.

The monthly statistics for November are unremarkable, with the mean temperature 0.7°C above the 1991-2020 average. The UK has been wetter than average with 131%. A large area extending from the Midlands to Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire has been particularly wet with over 200% of normaly rainfall. For example Lincolshire has had 212% of the 1991-2020 average rainfall - here provisionally the wettest November in a series from 1836 and marginally wetter than November 2019. Overall, the UK has recorded near-average sunshine hours. Northern Scotland has been particularly dull, averaging only around an hour per day at several stations (for example Loch Glascarnoch, Highland 20.3 hours).

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

Weather impacts

- **Storm Claudia brought heavy rain to large parts of England and Wales, resulting in flooding and impacts on road transport**
- **A cold spell mid-month saw disruptive snow impact the North York Moors and Yorkshire Wolds**

November was a typical month in many ways, with unsettled Atlantic weather interspersed with a notable cold snap. High pressure never really gained a foothold at any time during the month, so it was no surprise that a good part of the UK experienced wetter than average conditions, most notably in a corridor from the Midlands across to the Humber where more than double the monthly average rainfall was recorded. Airflows for the majority of the month were from between south and west, making for a mostly milder than average month, except over parts of Scotland. Sunshine totals exceeded the long-term average across much of England and Wales, particularly along the length of the Offas Dyke.

During the first week, several low impact rain warnings were issued. Substantial rainfall fell across Cumbria in the opening days which may have contributed to a landslide that caused the derailment of a Glasgow to London service at Shap early on the 3rd. The next day came reports of several road closures in west Cumbria due to surface water flooding. Parts of Wales were also notably wet during the opening days of the month and by the 5th there were reports of several road closures across Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion as well as some property flooding. A major incident was declared by Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service at Whitland in Carmarthenshire due to reports of a flooded retirement housing complex with around 50 properties affected.

The period from the 9th to the 14th was similarly very unsettled with a complex low pressure centre moving slowly west of Biscay. This was named Storm Claudia by the Spanish Met Service and was responsible for some very wet weather across the southern half of the UK. On the 13th, very heavy overnight rainfall was responsible for the closure of the M6 between Penrith and Carlisle in Cumbria. On the 14th, rainfall in excess of 50mm was recorded widely over England and Wales. The most impactful rain fell in and around Monmouth in Gwent, southeast Wales where a nearby gauge recorded just shy of 120mm between the 13th and 14th. Four severe flood warnings were issued by Natural Resources Wales for the Monmouth area and the centre of the town was inundated by the overtopping River Monnow, a tributary of the River Wye, with a major incident declared as a result. More than 50 properties in the area were reportedly flooded. Across southeast Wales in particular widespread impacts to road transport were reported with various roads closed including the major routes of the A40 and A465. Rail links in the area also suffered with reported closures of the Newport to Shrewsbury line. Around 150 people overall were reported as being

rescued from flood waters across Gwent with several hundred properties experiencing power outages.

Storm Claudia also made its mark over the border in England throughout the 14th. The rail line between Hereford and Shrewsbury was reported closed due to flooding whilst Great Western Rail were reported as advising against all travel between London Paddington and Bristol, Paddington and South Wales, Exeter and Barnstaple, and Hereford and Worcester. Services were also badly disrupted between Birmingham and Redditch, Worcester, and Hereford. Flood defences were reportedly erected in Bewdly and Shrewsbury to protect local properties from the rising River Severn. Flood water from the nearby Dulas Brook was reportedly flowing freely through the Herefordshire village of Ewyas Harold where several homes were reportedly flooded. The east Midlands was also impacted with reports of several rescues of motorists from trapped vehicles and significant numbers of roads closed due to excess surface water.

In the wake of Claudia there followed a cold spell from the 16th to the 20th as Arctic air spread southwards into the UK giving some parts significant snow accumulations. Various low and medium impact yellow snow and ice warnings were issued for this period, mostly for those areas typically exposed to the north including northern/eastern Scotland, Northern Ireland, west Wales/southwest England and areas of northeast/east England close to the coast. On the 18th, however, the existing yellow warning was escalated to amber for parts of the North York Moors and Yorkshire Wolds for disruptive snow amounts on the 20th. In the amber warning area multiple school closures were reported, together with several road closures as around 100 snow ploughs fought to keep the local A-roads open in the face of snow accumulations that reached 20 to 25cm in the worst affected areas. Pembrokeshire was similarly hit by appreciable snowfalls on the 19th and 20th with over 40 schools reported closed, several roads impassable and a number of trees brought down by the weight of snow.

The cold spell subsided on the 21st after a minimum overnight temperature of -12.6°C was recorded at Tomintoul in the Scottish Highlands. Unsettled conditions returned with widespread rain affecting England and Wales on the 29th, though only one or two minor transport impacts were recorded. Attention was, by this time, turning to developments 48 hours into the future with widespread rain expected on the first day of meteorological winter (1st December). For this a fresh crop of yellow and amber rain warnings came into force across England and Wales as autumn closed out.

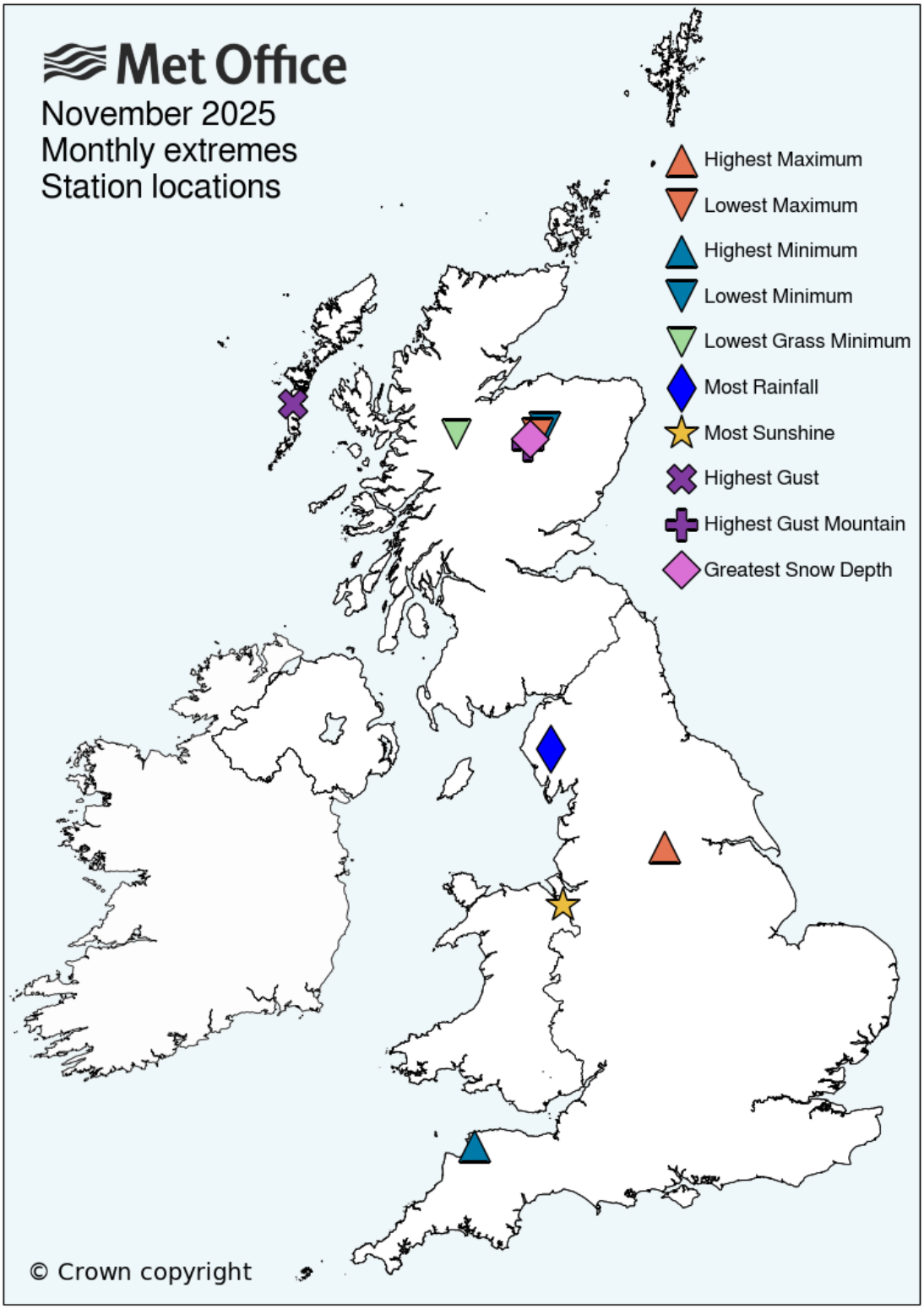
Monthly extremes

The table below lists UK monthly weather extremes recorded at individual weather stations during November 2025 from data available on 03/12/2025. The map shows the location of these stations.

Highest Maximum	**18.9°C** on **5th** at Thornes Park (West Yorkshire, 35mAMSL)
Lowest Maximum	**-0.3°C** on **19th** at Tomintoul No 6 (Banffshire, 320mAMSL)
Highest Minimum	**14.8°C** on **5th** at Chivenor (Devon, 6mAMSL)
Lowest Minimum	**-12.6°C** on **21st** at Tomintoul No 6 (Banffshire, 320mAMSL)
Lowest Grass Minimum	**-13.7°C** on **21st** at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre (Inverness-shire, 123mAMSL)
Most Rainfall	**150.4mm** on **3rd** at Honister Pass (Cumbria, 358mAMSL)
Most Sunshine	**8.2hr** on **2nd** at Hawarden Airport (Clwyd, 11mAMSL)
Highest Gust	**72Kt 83mph** on **28th** at South Uist Range (Western Isles, 4mAMSL)
Highest Gust (mountain*)	**98Kt 113mph** on **28th** at Cairngorm Summit (Inverness-shire, 1237mAMSL)
Greatest Snow Depth at 0900 UTC	**19cm** on **21st** at Tomintoul No 6 (Banffshire, 320mAMSL)

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

*Mountain stations are above 500mAMSL.


Met Office
November 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
Greatest Snow Depth
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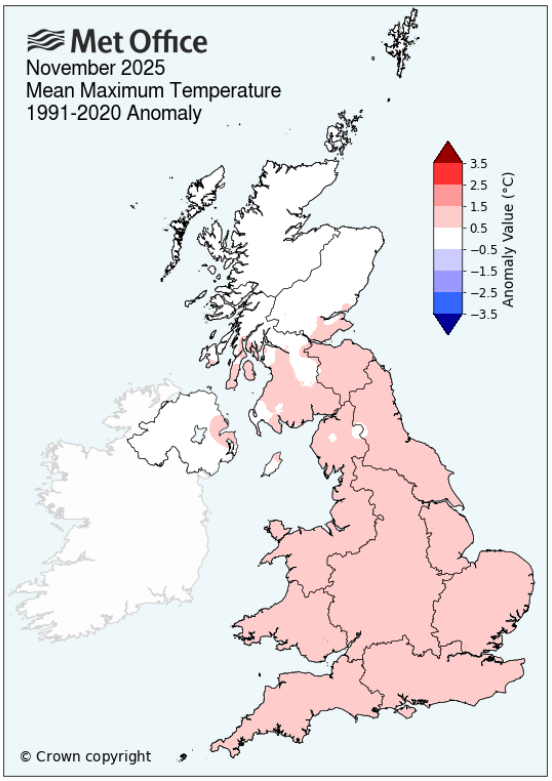
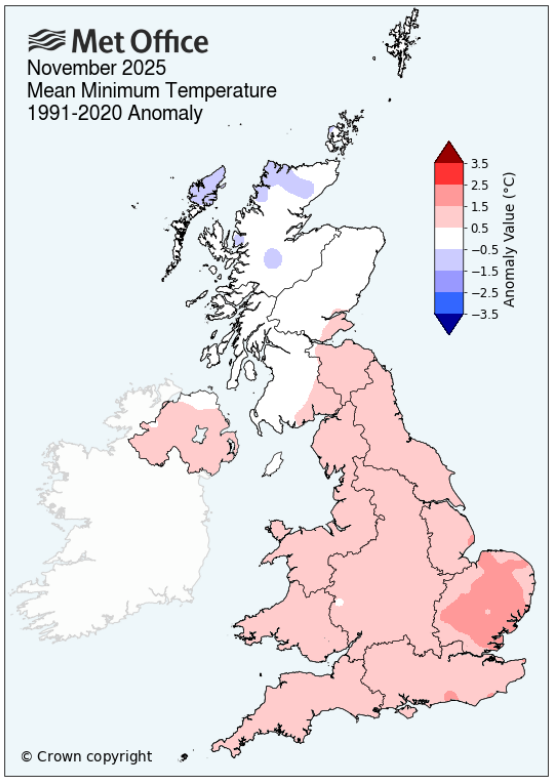
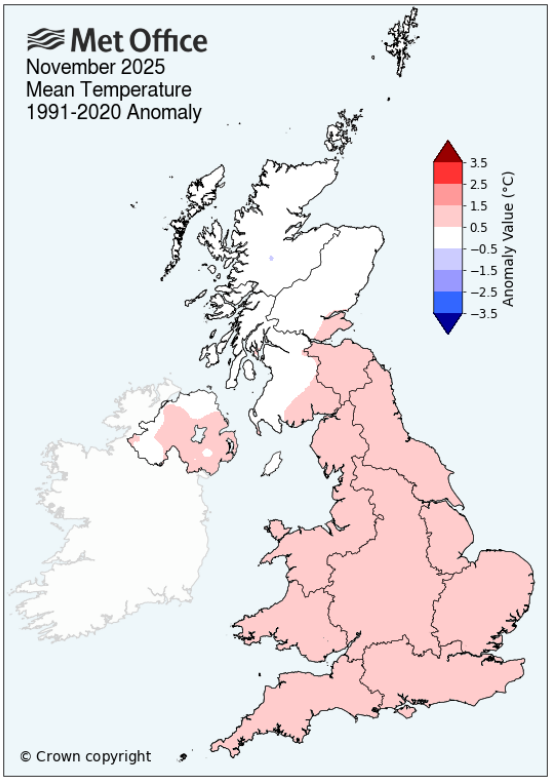
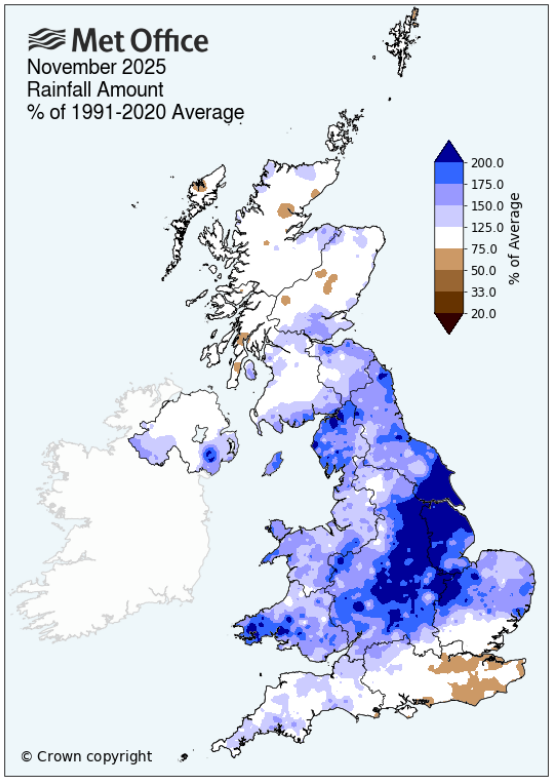
Monthly maps

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

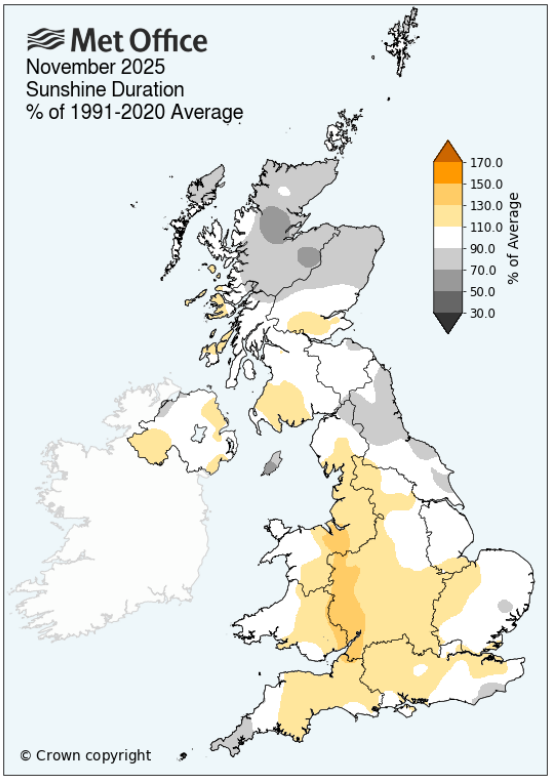


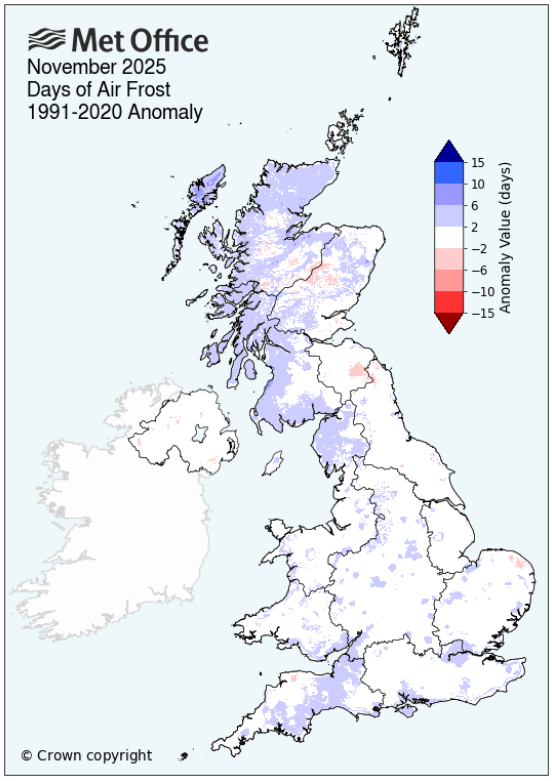


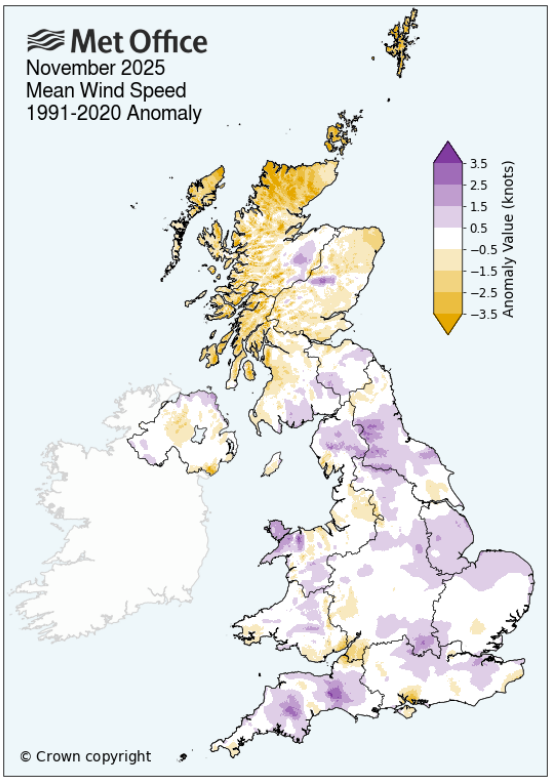


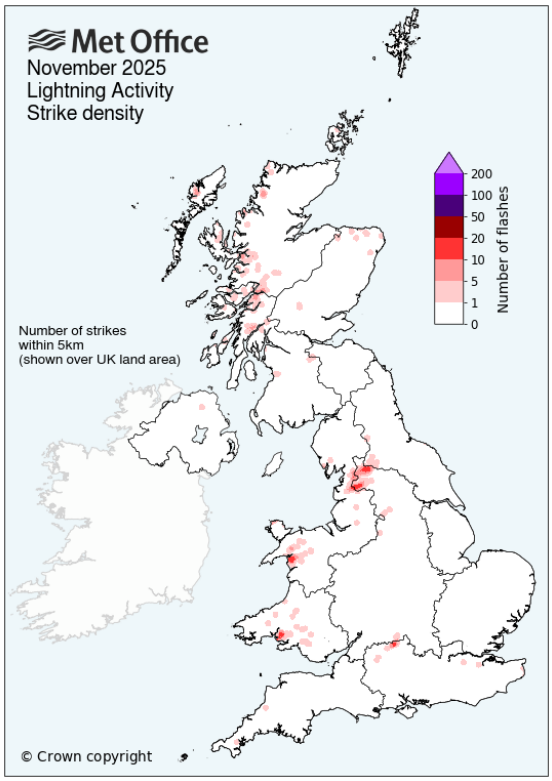


These maps show monthly sunshine, monthly air frost and monthly windspeed for November 2025 as anomalies relative to the November 1991-2020 long term average, plus a map showing lightning activity as the number of strikes within a 5km radius of any land location.









Monthly climate statistics - actuals and anomalies

These tables show the UK and national climate statistics for November 2025 for max, min and mean temperature, rainfall, sunshine and windspeed as actual values and anomalies relative to the November 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	10.1	0.7	15	128	142
England	11.1	0.9	11	132	142
Wales	10.7	0.8	11	132	142
Scotland	8.3	0.3	38	105	142
Northern Ireland	10.0	0.4	32	111	142
Central England	11.3	1.0	12	137	148

Mean minimum temperature

Region	Mintemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	4.3	0.8	18	125	142
England	5.2	1.2	11	132	142
Wales	5.2	1.0	13	130	142
Scotland	2.5	0.0	50	93	142
Northern Ireland	4.5	0.7	25	118	142
Central England	5.5	1.1	17	132	148

Mean temperature

Region	Meantemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	7.2	0.7	18	125	142
England	8.2	1.1	10	133	142
Wales	7.9	0.9	14	129	142
Scotland	5.4	0.2	45	98	142
Northern Ireland	7.2	0.5	28	115	142
Central England	8.4	1.1	20	348	367

Rainfall

Region	Rainfall (mm)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - wettest	Rank - driest	Series length (yrs)
UK	162.1	131	19	172	190
England	137.5	149	15	176	190
Wales	258.7	159	12	179	190
Scotland	179.3	109	43	148	190
Northern Ireland	149.2	122	22	169	190
EWP (England and Wales)	147.5	139	28	233	260

Sunshine

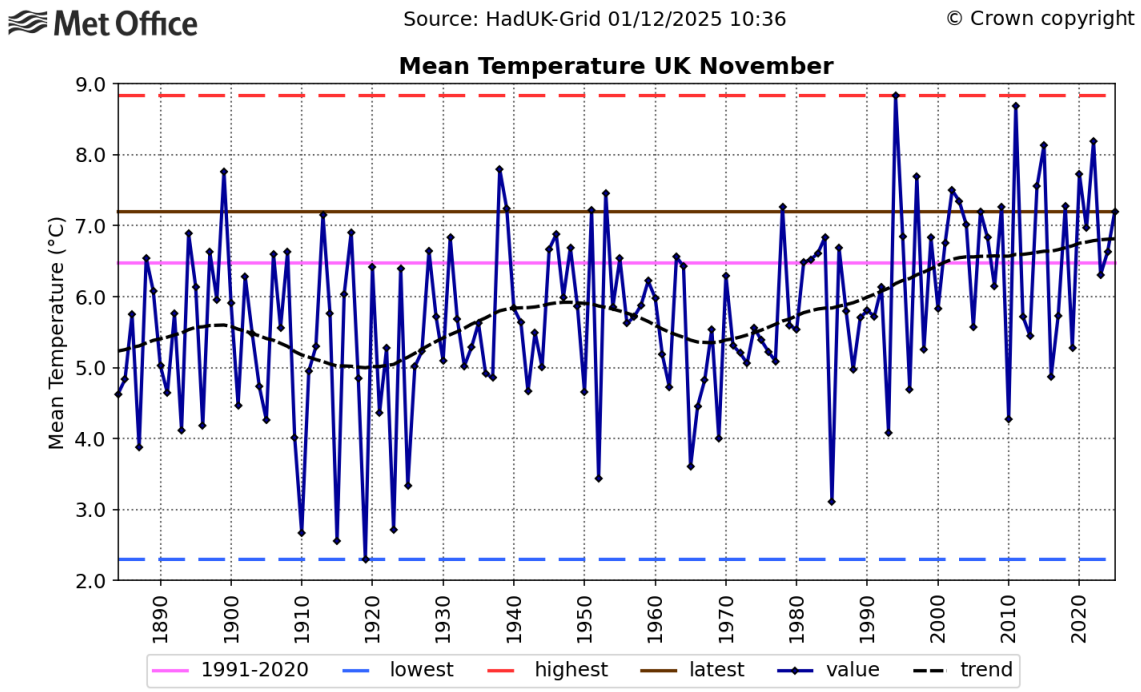
Region	Sunshine (hours)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - sunniest	Rank - dullest	Series length (yrs)
UK	60.6	105	34	83	116
England	70.5	109	29	88	116
Wales	61.9	112	31	86	116
Scotland	44.5	93	63	54	116
Northern Ireland	57.3	105	55	62	116

Windspeed

Region	Windspeed (knots)	1991-2020 Anomaly (knots)	Rank - windiest	Rank - calmest	Series length (yrs)
UK	9.6	-0.1	32	26	57
England	8.9	0.4	25	33	57
Wales	10.7	0.2	29	29	57
Scotland	10.6	-1.0	43	15	57
Northern Ireland	9.0	-0.2	33	25	57

Monthly time-series

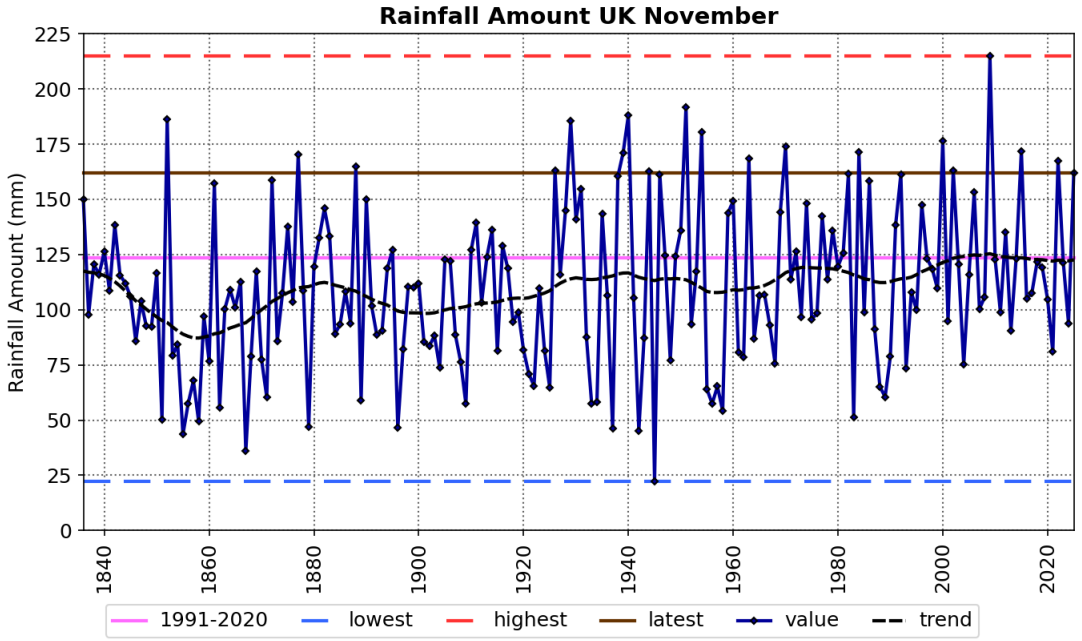
These charts show time-series for the UK for November for monthly mean temperature (from 1884), monthly rainfall (from 1836) and monthly sunshine (from 1919). The brown line shows the latest (2025) value. The hatched black line is a smoothing filter which shows the long-term trend. The tables below show 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)	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.2

Met Office

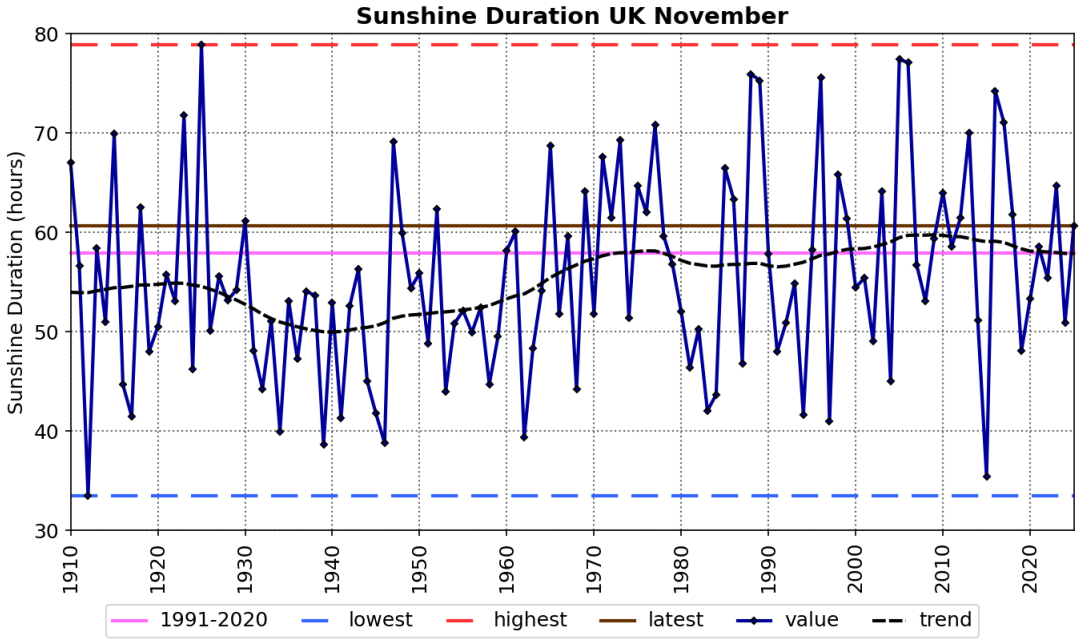
Source: HadUK-Grid 01/12/2025 10:36



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Rainfall (mm)	112.2	123.3	118.4	162.1

Met Office

Source: HadUK-Grid 01/12/2025 10:36

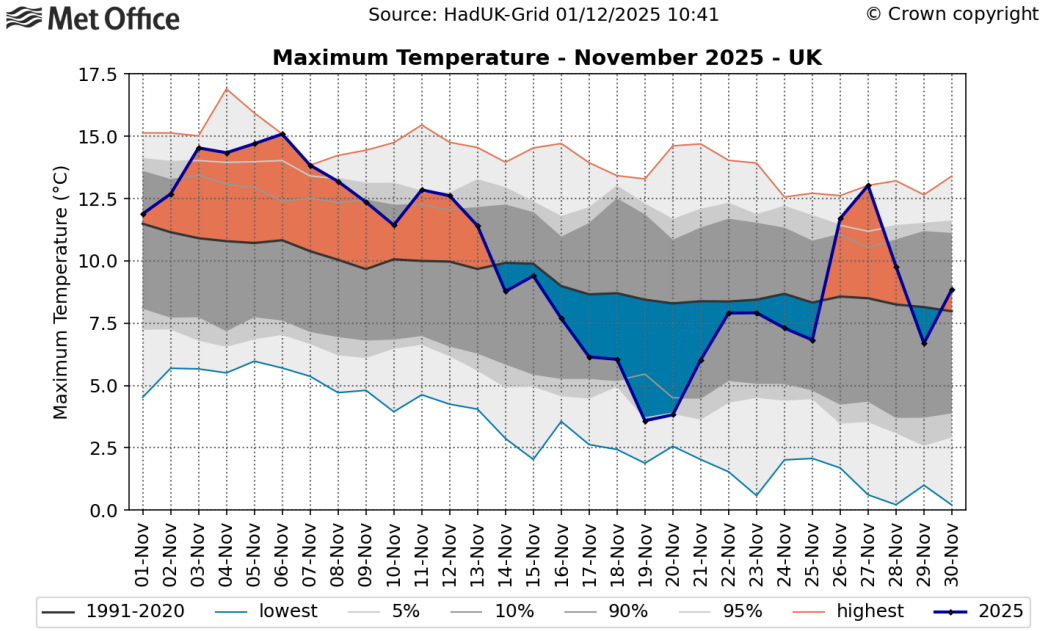


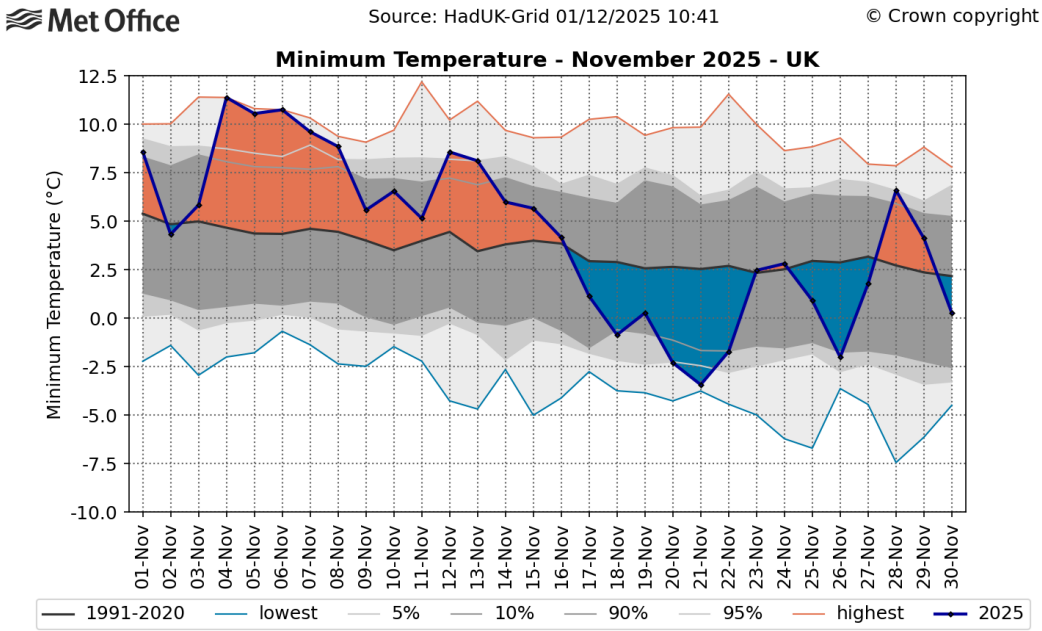
Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2016-2025	2025
Sunshine (hours)	57.5	58.0	59.9	60.6

Daily time-series

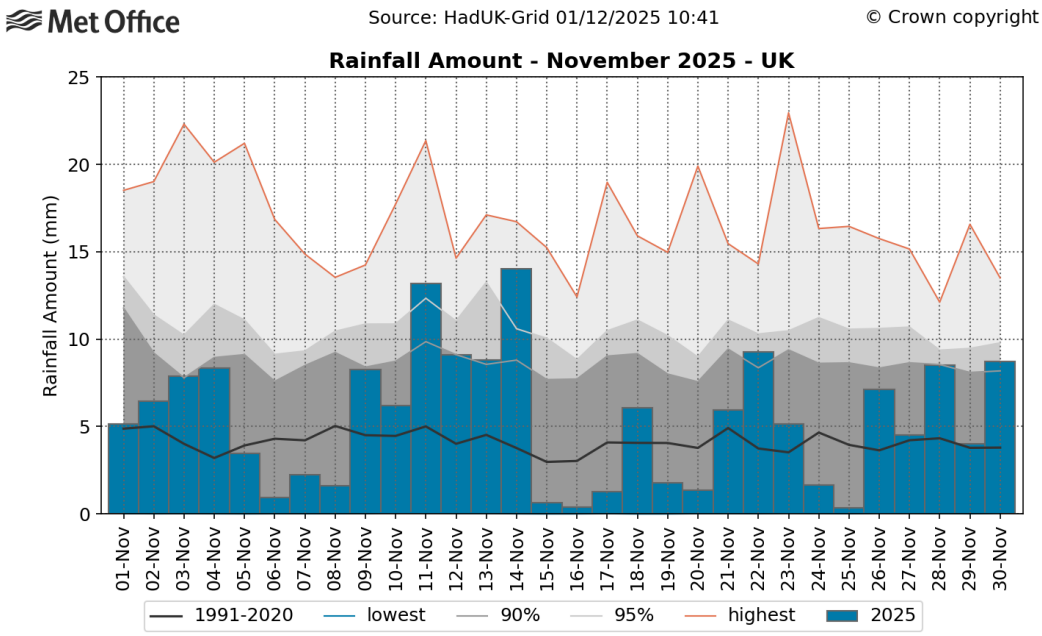
These charts show time-series of UK area-average daily maximum and daily minimum temperature and daily rainfall for each day of November 2025. The areas shaded in grey show the highest and lowest values in the daily temperature series (from 1960) and daily rainfall series (from 1891) together with percentiles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

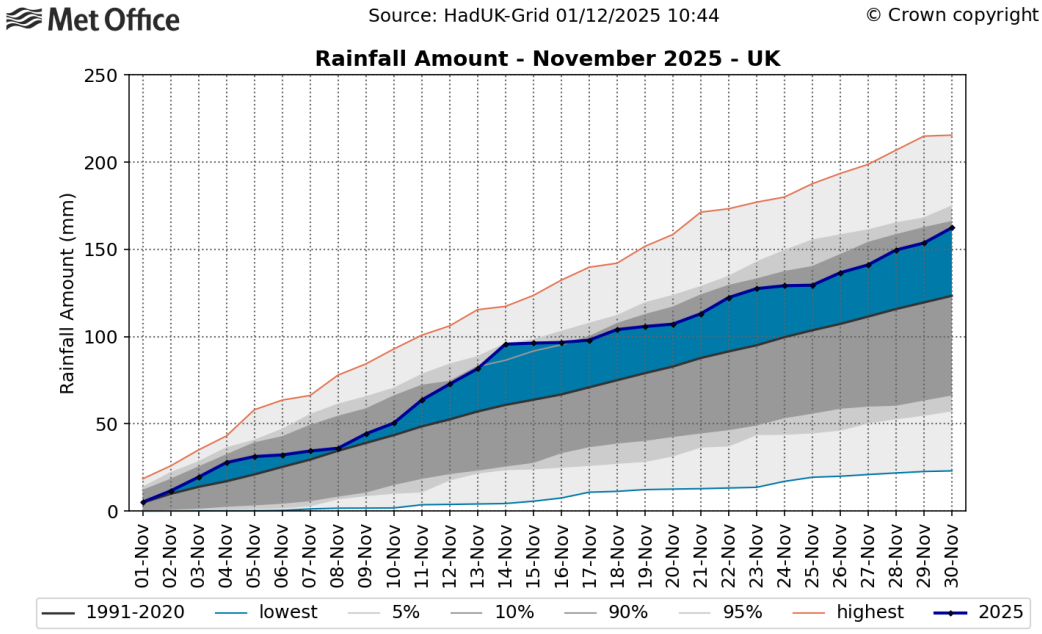
Daily maximum and daily minimum temperature





Daily rainfall and rainfall accumulation

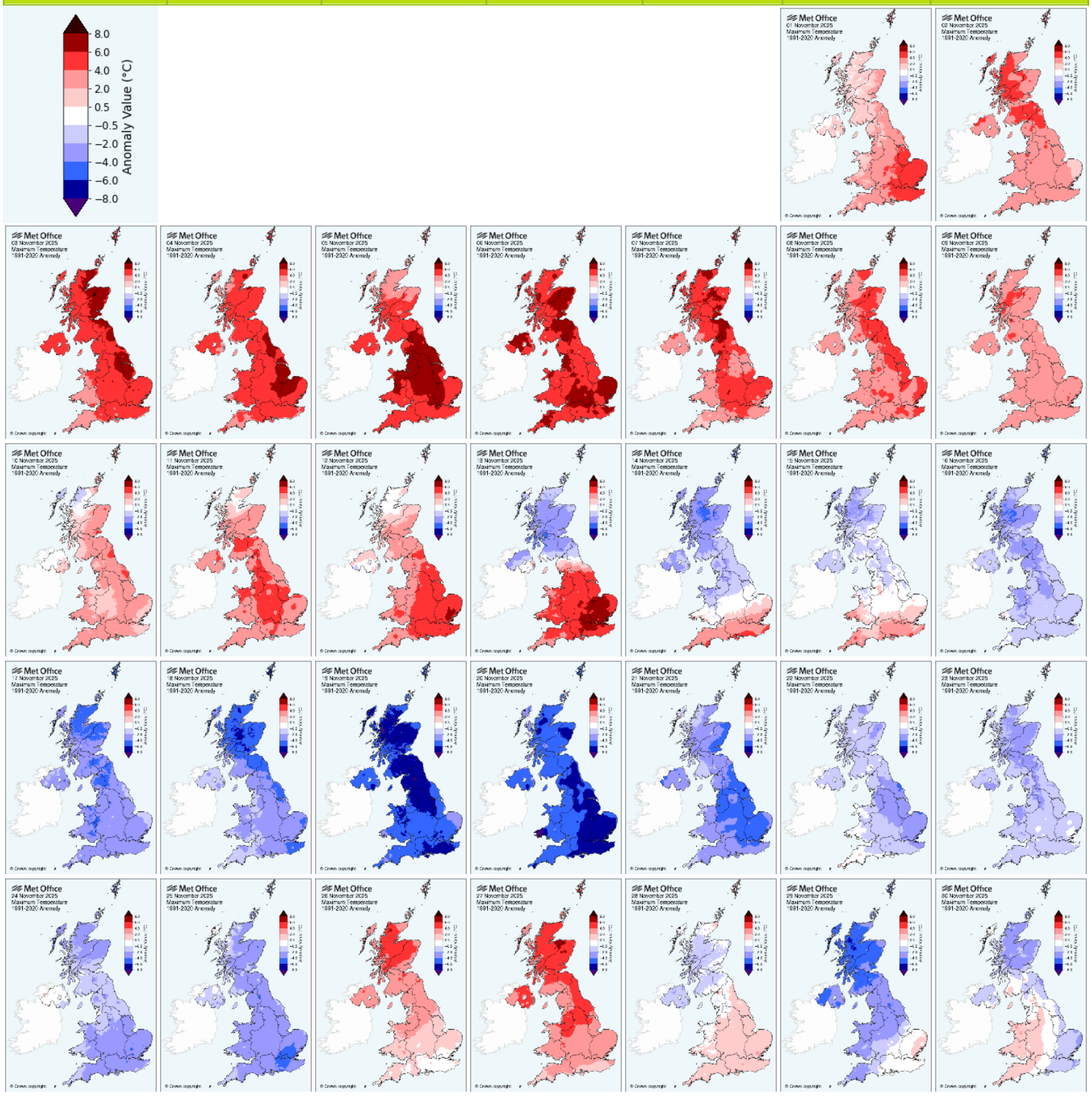




Daily maximum temperature maps - calendar view

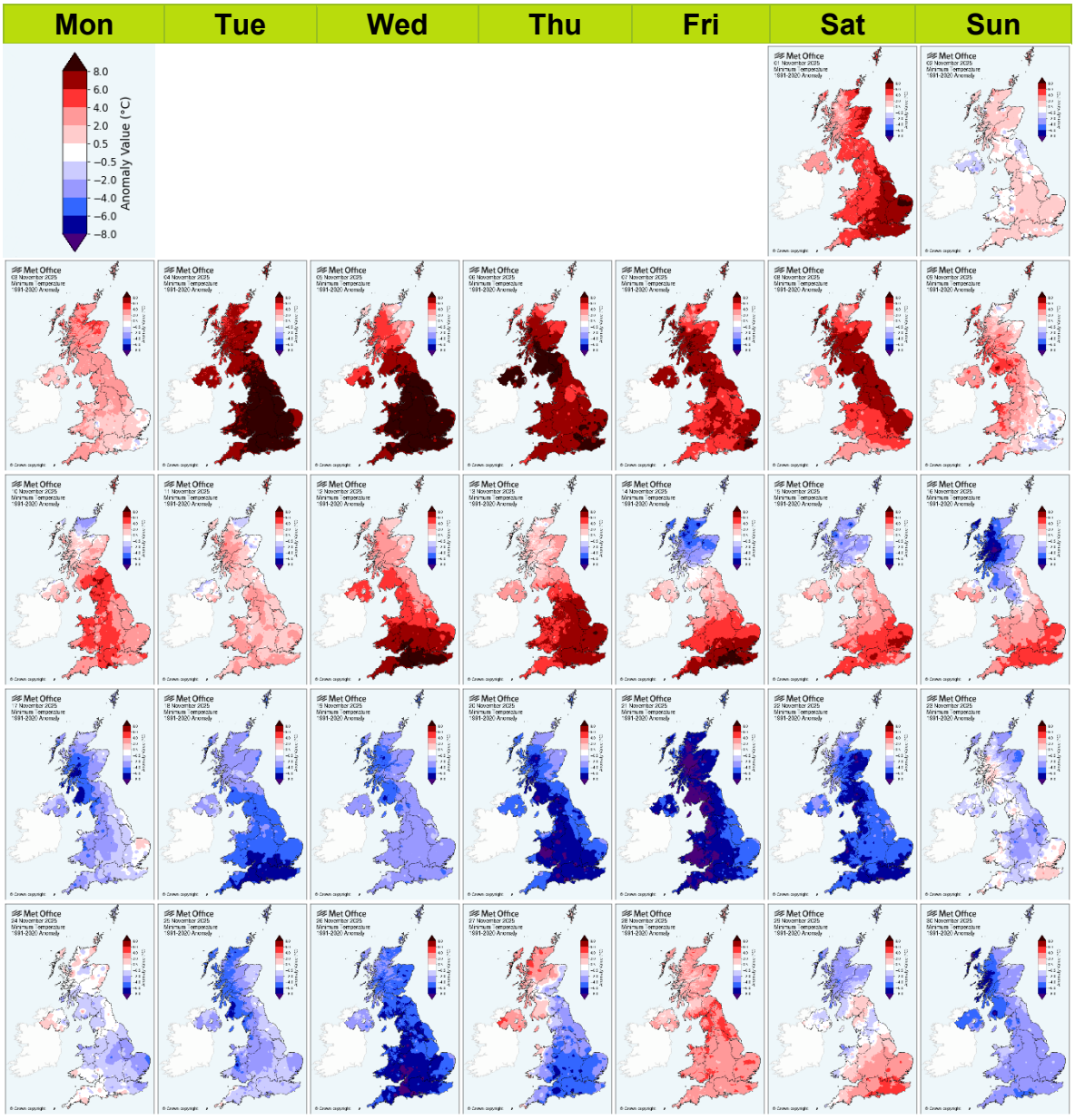
These maps show daily maximum temperatures for each day of November 2025 as anomalies relative to the November 1991-2020 long term average. The daily maximum temperature is the maximum from 0900UTC on the day in question to 0900UTC the following day. Normally, the maximum occurs in the early afternoon.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun



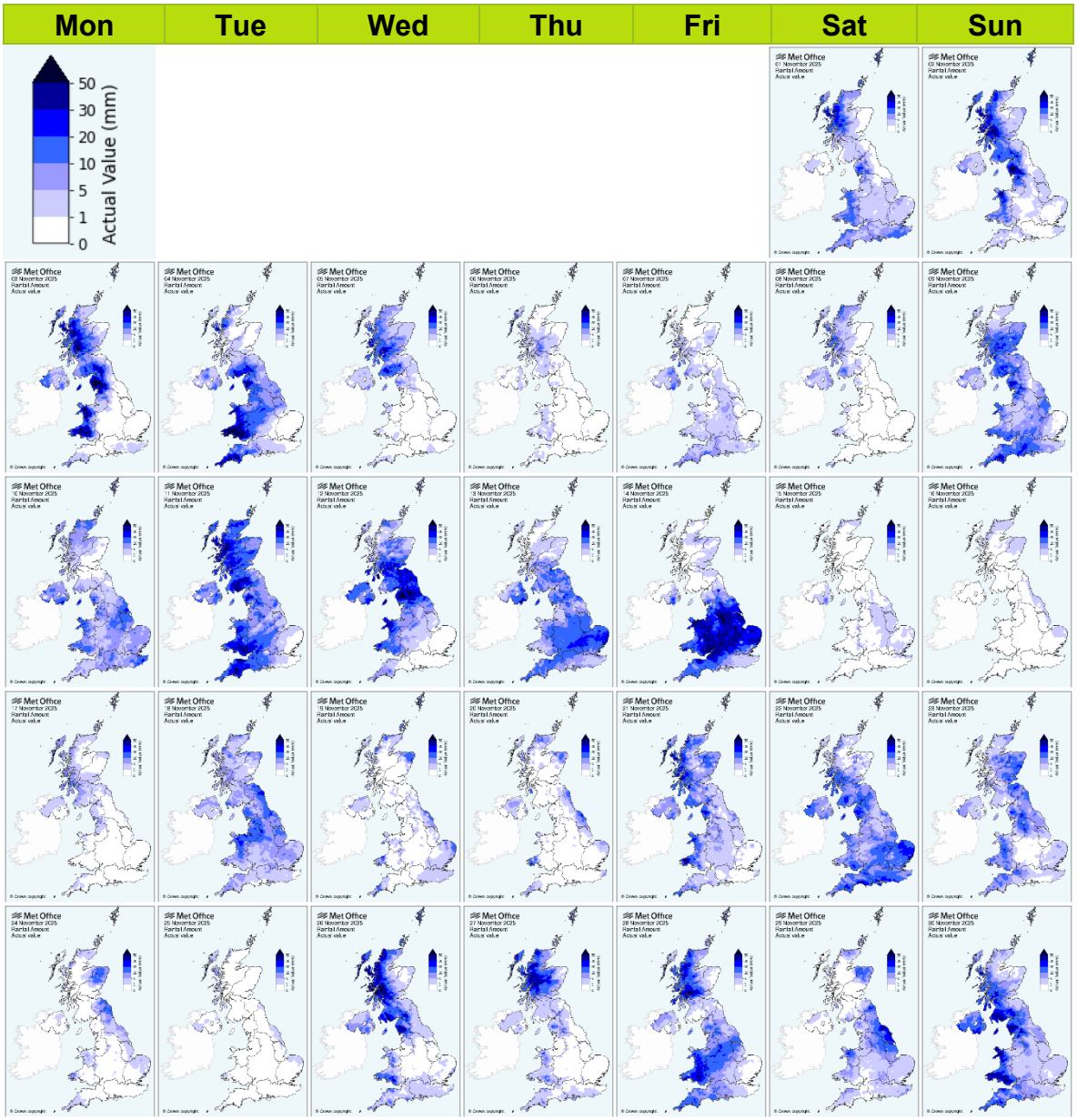
Daily minimum temperature maps - calendar view

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

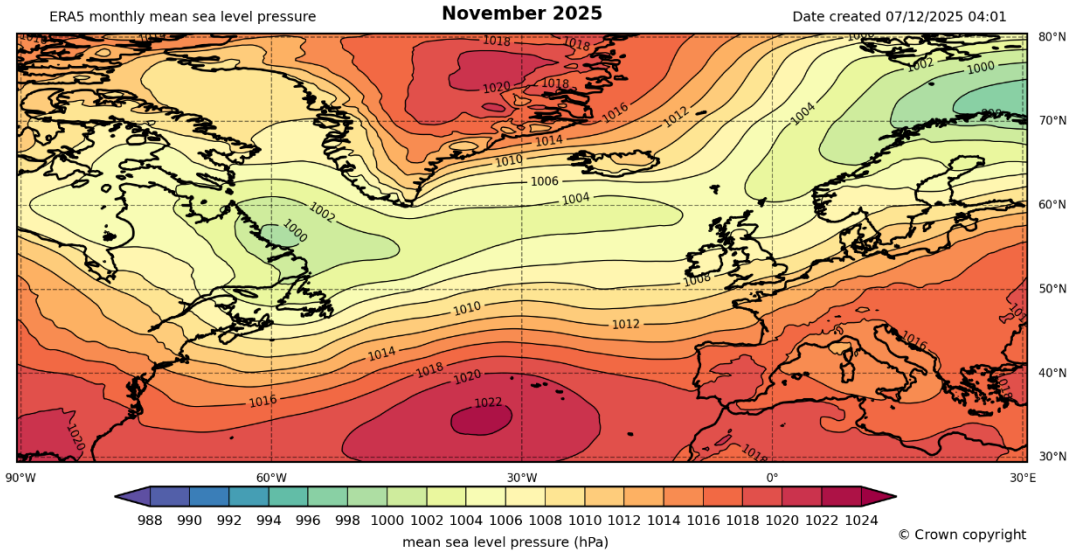


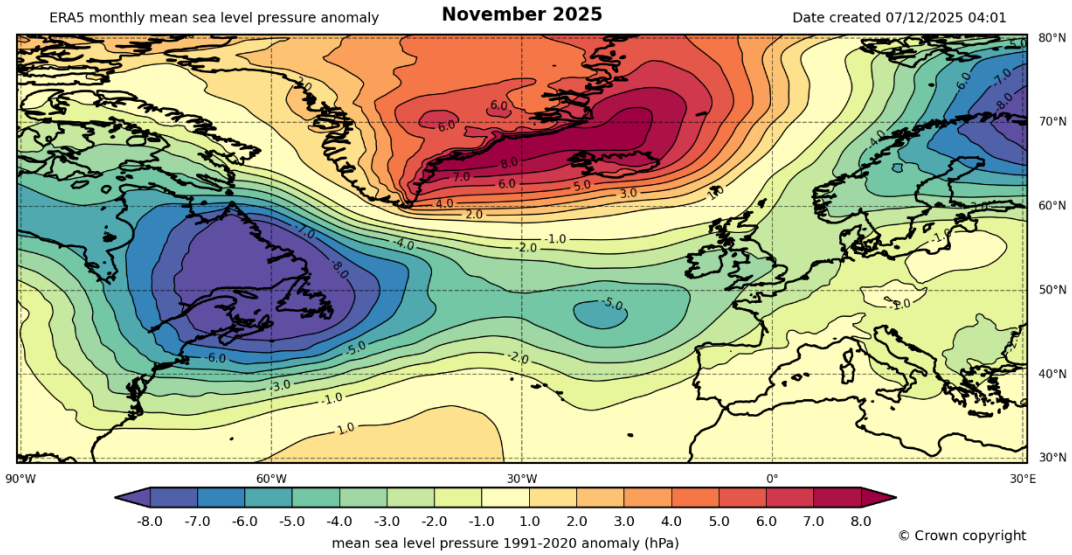
Monthly atmospheric circulation

Mean sea level pressure

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

Mean sea level pressure was slightly below average for the UK in November. A large positive anomaly was present over Iceland, while a negative anomaly was situated on the north east of North America stretching out across the Atlantic to the UK and northern Europe.

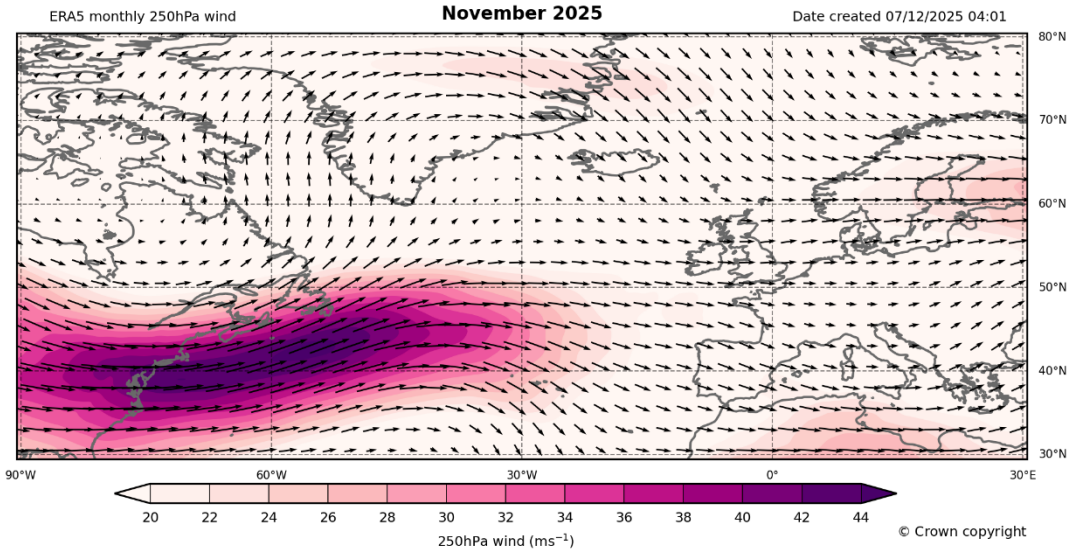


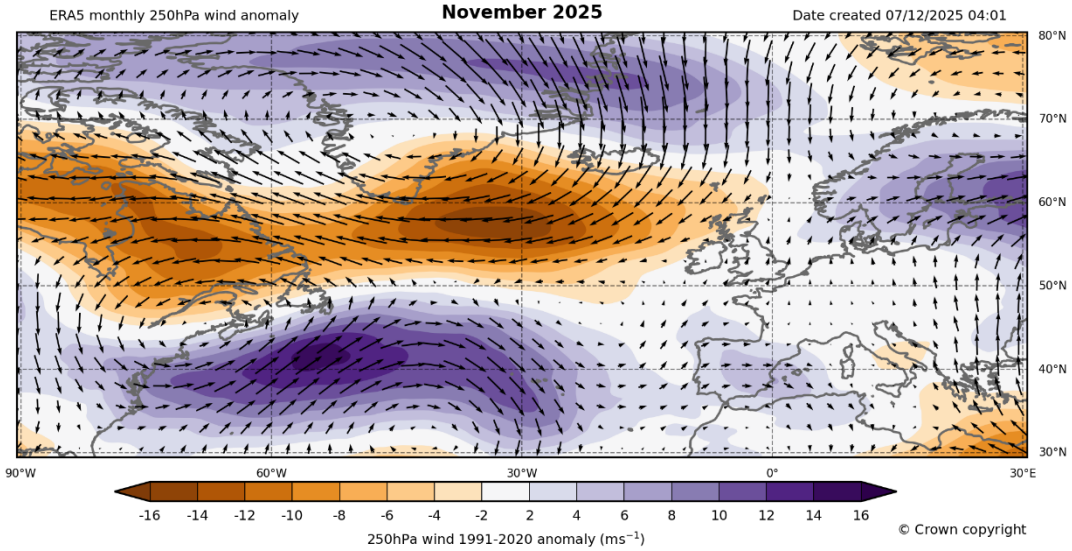


250hPa wind speed and direction

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

The jetstream was displaced further south of the UK than average in November, with anomalously weak flow to the north of the UK.





Weather diary

- **Mild, wet and windy first half, cold, wet and windy second half**

The early part of the month was defined by a series of depressions bringing wet and windy but very mild conditions to the UK, one such system being the extra-tropical remnants of Hurricane Melissa that devastated pars of the Caribbean late in October. The strong west or south-westerly winds did, at least, warm things up a touch, with maxima hitting double figures Celsius generally, and up to 17deg Celsius in the south-east of England on the 1st. The mild theme continued until the middle of the month, with a number of places in Wales and England recording their highest November minimum temperatures on the 4th and 5th.

By the 13th, there was a marked contrast in temperatures between the north and south of the UK. High pressure over Greenland resulted in a northerly wind for Scotland, while low pressure in the form of Storm Claudia, off the southwest approaches, brought mild southwesterly winds and significant rainfall for the rest of the country, particularly Wales and the West Midlands. The 14th saw many stations in England and Wales report record daily rainfall totals in excess of 40mm. As Claudia drifted south towards Portugal, the cold northerlies won out, covering the whole of the UK by the 17th. A small scale feature to the south of Iceland tracked southeast, bringing the first significant snowfall of the winter to Scotland and the hills of northern England, from the 18th to the 20th. A ridge of high pressure calmed things down on the 21st, before a mobile westerly set in across the UK bringing milder but rather wet and windy conditions to all parts from the 22nd.

The last week of the month was characterised by a series of deep depressions off the Atlantic followed by a transient ridge of high pressure, and generally cool and wet conditions. All in all, a wet month with sites in England and Wales seeing record amounts of rainfall.

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 02/01/2026 07:50. 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.

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