

June 2026 Monthly Weather Report

This document provides a summary of the UK's weather and climate statistics for June 2026.

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UK overview

June followed May's pattern and was another month of two halves, with an unsettled and cool first half followed by exceptional heat in the second half. The first two weeks of June were largely unsettled with a westerly Atlantic flow bringing cloudy conditions from a succession of low-pressure systems and associated weather fronts. In contrast to the exceptional heatwave toward the end of May, daily maximum temperatures were fairly suppressed, often reaching only the high teens. The first half of the month also saw frequent rainfall, at times heavy and widespread, no doubt welcome for farmers and allaying some of the concerns of the dry spring in the south and east. It was also windy at times, particularly in exposed coastal locations. Towards mid-month, however, temperatures started to rise in the south-east, associated with a developing heatwave on the near continent. As the high-pressure system set in, heatwave conditions were met across central and southern England and Wales, and the Met Office issued rare Red Warnings for Extreme Heat across three consecutive days. Records tumbled as the heat set in, with a provisional new UK maximum June temperature of 38°C recorded at Lingwood (Norfolk) on the 26th and a provisional new Wales maximum temperature of 35.1°C recorded at Hawarden on the 26th. Minimum temperatures were also much higher than average, and Hastings provisionally recorded June's highest daily minimum temperature for the UK, with 23.2°C on the 26th. The Central England Temperature Series (CET), which extends back to 1772 for daily data, provisionally saw the highest ever daily mean temperature anomaly on the 26th when the mean temperature reached 26.5°C, 11.8°C above the 1991-2020 monthly average. Temperatures finally descended on the 28th, with the month closing with above average but not record-breaking temperatures.

The first half of the month saw temperatures slightly below the 1991-2020 average, but following the heatwave the month closed with mean temperatures over 2°C above average. This was the fifth consecutive month where the UK mean temperature was over 1°C above the long-term average. England was particularly hot, recording a provisional mean temperature of 17.1°C, 2.8°C above the average and England's warmest June on record. The UK provisionally recorded its second warmest June on record, as did Wales, while Scotland and Northern Ireland recorded their joint fourth warmest Junes. Minimum temperatures were particularly high, with the UK, England and Wales all provisionally recording their warmest Junes for minimum temperatures, Scotland its joint warmest June, and Northern Ireland its second warmest June. Many areas in the first half of the month saw plenty of rainfall, with parts of Northern Ireland, north-west England, southern England and southern Wales receiving the whole-month average rainfall by mid-month. The second half of the month saw occasional heavy showers and thunderstorms, and the month closed with above average rainfall for the UK and all nations. Sunshine was around average for the UK,

with England and Wales recording above average sunshine hours but Scotland and Northern Ireland recording below average sunshine hours.

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

Weather impacts

- **Heatwave conditions in the second half of the month led to three consecutive days of red warnings for extreme heat, with associated impacts on healthcare, school closures, and disruption to trains and airports**
- **Thunderstorms late in the month caused damage to properties and flooding**

June followed a similar pattern to May: a cool and unsettled first half of the month followed by a major heatwave in the second half, during which the national monthly temperature record was broken for the second consecutive month. This was England's warmest June on record, and the UK's second warmest. There were some differences in the June heatwave compared to the May heatwave, perhaps most noticeably in the higher humidity (and resulting heat stress) levels and the degree to which extreme heat warnings were employed to warn the public and emergency response community. The unsettled first half of the month, combined with a measure of thunderstorm activity during the heatwave, meant that some parts of the country were wetter than average, most notably Northern Ireland and western Scotland where sunshine was also in relatively poor supply. In contrast, the hottest areas of central and eastern England were also the sunniest parts of the UK.

Atlantic weather systems held sway across the UK up to the 19th, with regular rain and showers but relatively little in the way of impactful weather. On the 3rd there were numerous reports of surface water flooding in and around Dunfermline, Fife, whilst forecast strong winds across southwest England on the 6th triggered a low impact warning which resulted in the cancellation of the final day of the Royal Cornwall Show at Wadebridge. There were also reports of some 1000 properties off power in the Mylor Bridge area of Cornwall due to the winds, whilst a fallen tree blocked the rail line between Liskeard and Par. The St Ives biathlon, also scheduled for the 6th, suffered a postponement.

By the 19th there was an unmistakeable signal for a significant heatwave to develop the following week, potentially lasting five or six days in places. Already on this day temperatures reached 30C across much of East Anglia. The first amber extreme heat warning was issued for the 22nd/23rd, covering southwest, central southern, and southeast England along with London, the south Midlands, East Anglia, and the southeast corner of Wales. It was updated on the 20th to extend the warning area northwards across east Wales and all of the Midlands. With the heat looking set to continue until at least the 25th and possibly beyond, a second and this time high impact amber extreme heat warning was issued on the 21st for the 24th and 25th. This warning encompassed the vast majority of Wales, the Midlands and southern England, together with southern parts of northern England. It was updated on the 22nd with a slight expansion of the warning area. On the 22nd, the warning was escalated to red for extreme heat during the 24th/25th across

southeast Wales, the south Midlands and much of southern/eastern England including London. These amber and red warnings were emphasising not just the forecast very high temperatures but also the expected humidity and resulting heat stress.

The evening of the 22nd saw an area of thunderstorms develop across the West Country and then track eastwards across southern England. Flash flooding was reported from Glastonbury, and operations at Bristol Airport were reportedly suspended after a lightning strike on the control tower. Further east came reports of flooding on the Elizabeth Line at Heathrow Airport with services out of Terminal 4 suspended. This was just one of several impacts reported from around the airport complex due to ingress of intense rainfall.

In response to the extreme heat warnings, significant numbers of schools in a belt from southeast Wales across to central southern England were reported to be executing either partial or complete closures on the 24th and 25th. With rail lines forecast to reach critically high temperatures several train operators including Great Western Trains and GTR began issuing reduced service notices due to speed restrictions and, in some cases, were advising essential travel only. On the 24th, the existing red extreme heat warning was updated to extend the warning area closer to the south coast. In addition, two new amber extreme heat warnings were then issued for the 26th and 27th, focussing on central, southern and eastern areas of England where the heat would linger the longest. Impacts across the health sector began to emerge on the 24th, with a number of hospitals including Portsmouth and East Surrey reportedly declaring critical incidents with loss of some functionality. Reports also emerged of hospital operating theatres having to close due to excessive heat/humidity. On the M25 in Surrey a major collision resulted in long queues with reports of over 60 people having to be rescued from stationary vehicles due to dehydration and other heat-related illness.

On three consecutive days (24th, 25th and 26th) the national June temperature was broken, culminating in 38.0°C recorded at Lingwood, Norfolk on the 26th. This record is over two degrees higher than the previous record set in 1976. London Ambulance Service reported a record number (642) of life-threatening emergency calls on the 24th as a direct result of the heat. On the morning of the 25th a second red extreme heat warning was issued for London and southeast England for the 26th as the cumulative impact of the heat became increasingly felt. Southeast Water instituted a hosepipe ban across Kent on the 25th whilst the 26th saw both the Welsh and Southeast Coast Ambulance Services declaring critical incidents. The conditions spawned several bouts of thunderstorms, some severe, which affected various parts of the UK between the 25th and 27th and not just the very hot areas. On the 26th a house in Dalkeith near Edinburgh was set on fire after a reported lightning strike whilst overhead rail wires near Glasgow suffered lightning damage. A school in Fife was reportedly flooded after a heavy thunderstorm. Early on the 27th several houses across

Sussex and Kent were reportedly struck by lightning as storms advanced northwards out of France. Only by the morning of the 28th was the worst of the heat and humidity finally dispelled by the advent of somewhat cooler, fresher Atlantic air, although much of east England remained very warm through to the end of the month.

Monthly extremes

The table below lists UK monthly weather extremes recorded at individual weather stations during June 2026 from data available on 30/07/2026. The map shows the location of these stations.

Highest Maximum	38.0°C on 26th at Lingwood, Strumpshaw Hill (Norfolk, 33mAMS�)
Lowest Maximum	10.7°C on 15th at Fair Isle (Shetland, 57mAMS�)
Highest Minimum	23.2°C on 26th at Hastings (East Sussex, 45mAMS�)
Lowest Minimum	-1.0°C on 15th at Braemar No 2 (Aberdeenshire, 327mAMS�)
Lowest Grass Minimum	-3.5°C on 15th at Braemar No 2 (Aberdeenshire, 327mAMS�)
Most Rainfall	123.2mm on 3rd at Ennerdale, Black Sail (Cumbria, 300mAMS�)
Most Sunshine	16.1hr on 21st at Glasgow, Bishopton (Renfrewshire, 59mAMS�)
Highest Gust	64Kt 74mph on 3rd at Wight: Needles Old Battery (Isle Of Wight, 80mAMS�) also on 6th at Wight: Needles Old Battery (Isle Of Wight, 80mAMS�)
Highest Gust (mountain*)	70Kt 81mph on 29th at Aonach Mor (Inverness-shire, 1130mAMS�)
Greatest Snow Depth at 0900 UTC	No non-zero values.

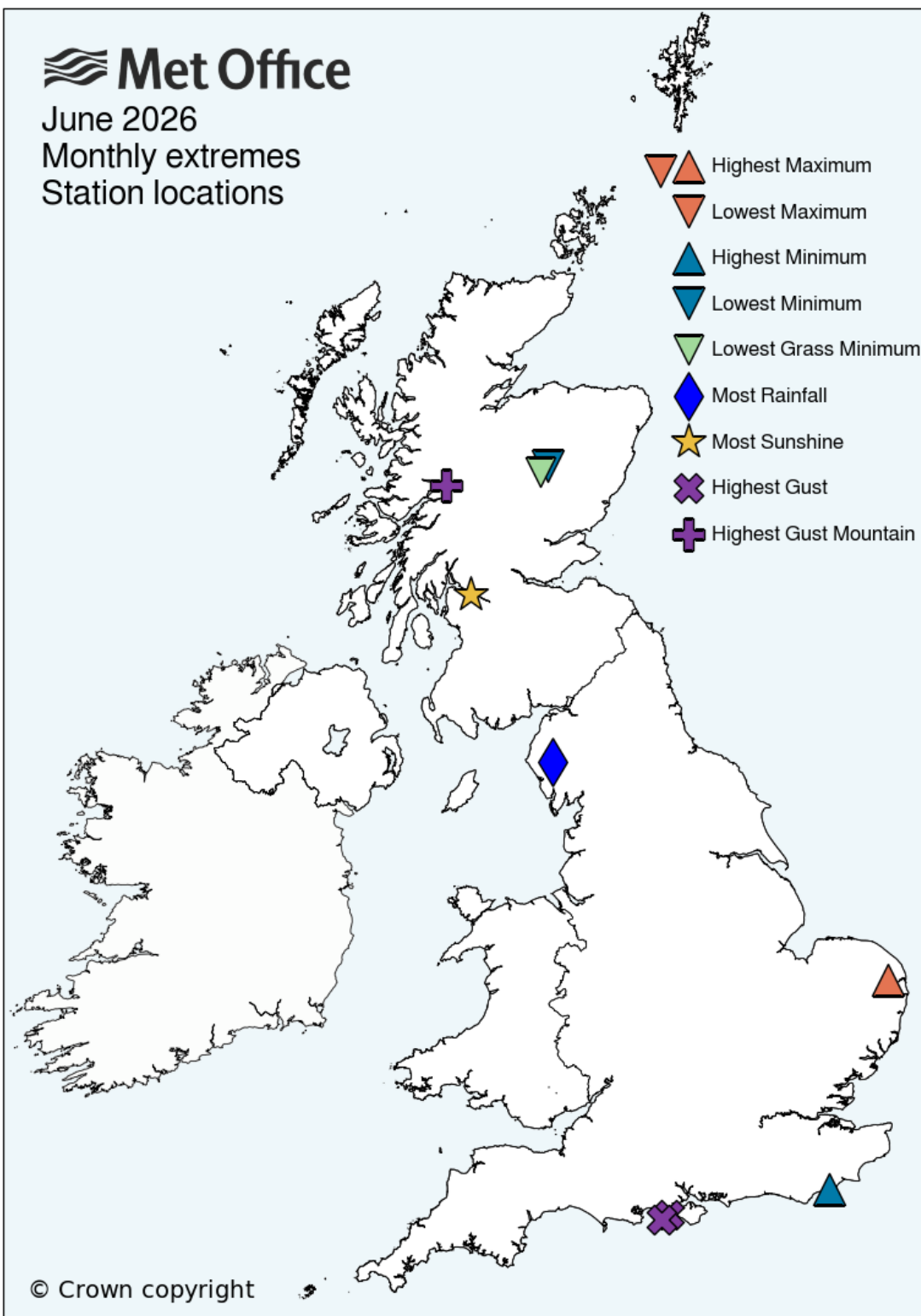
mAMS� refers to station elevation in metres above mean sea level.

*Mountain stations are above 500mAMS�.

June 2026

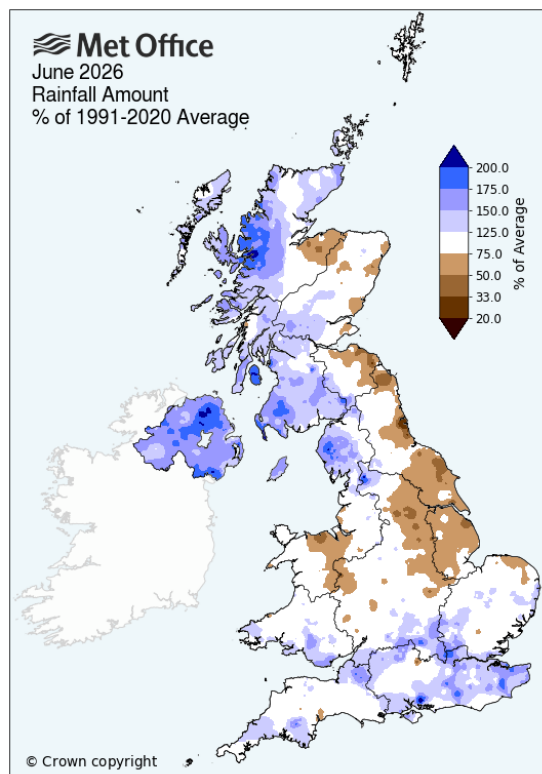
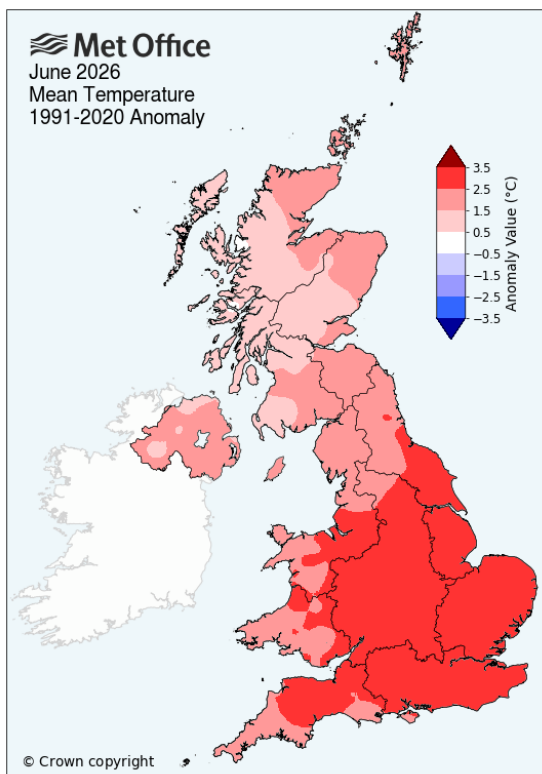
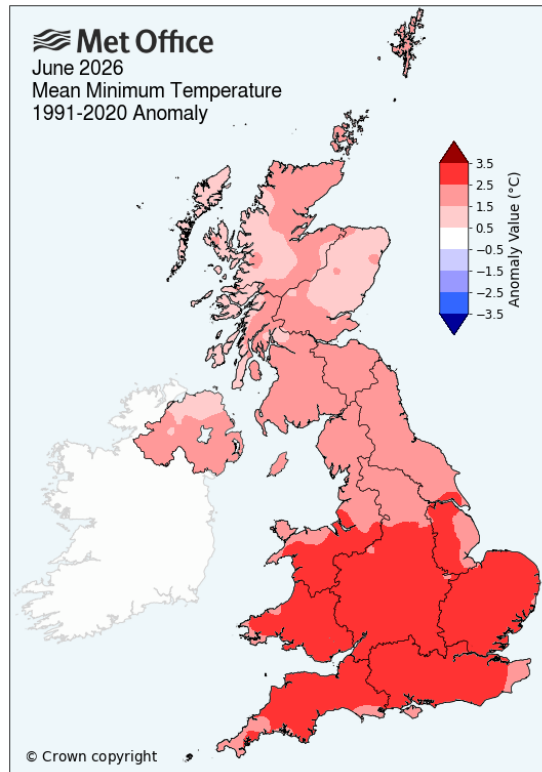
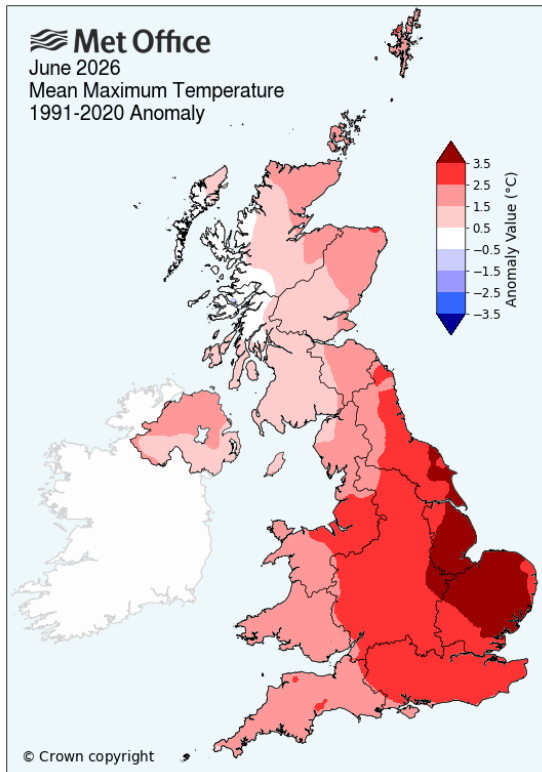
Monthly extremes

Station locations

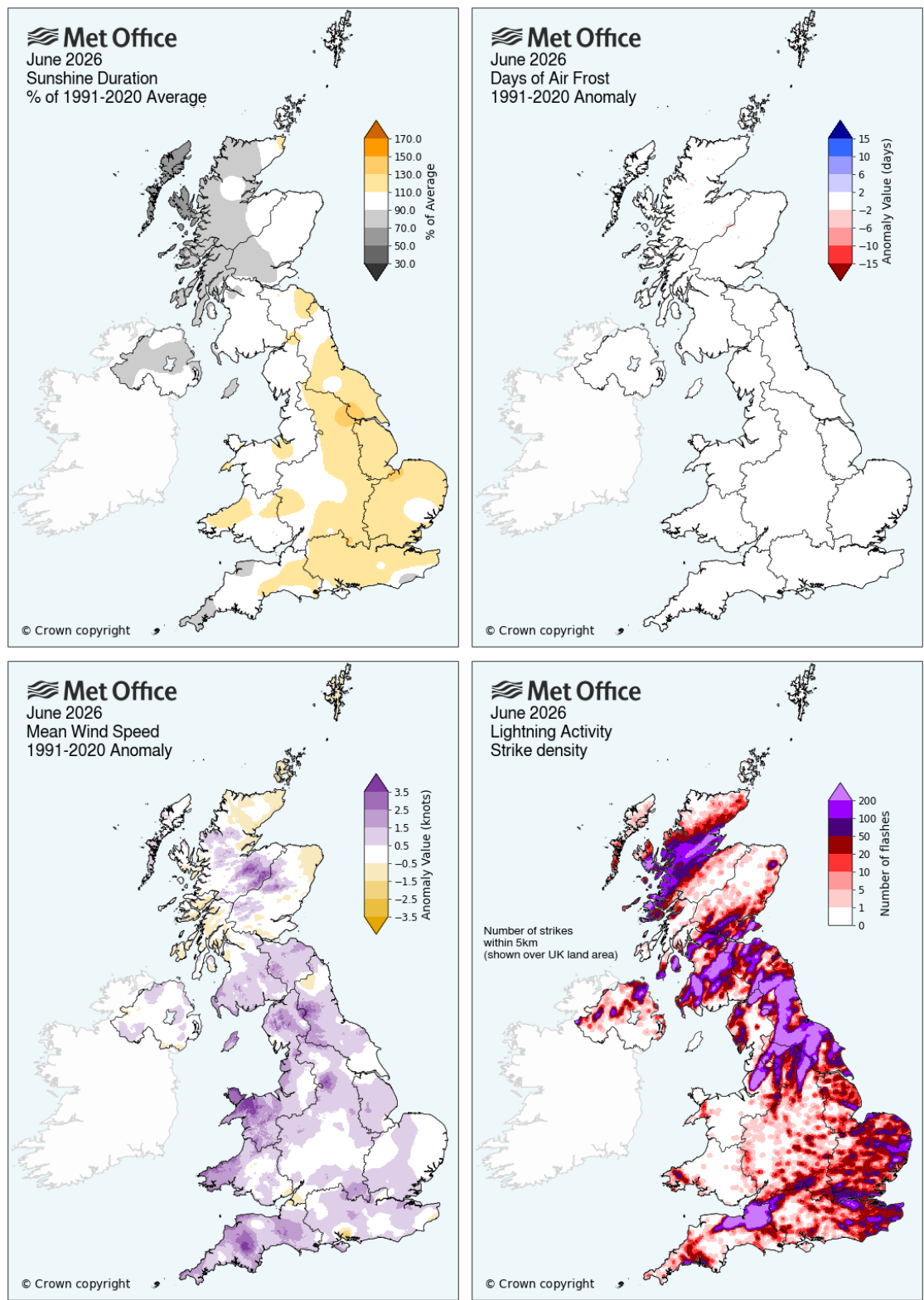


Monthly maps

These maps show monthly average daily maximum, monthly average daily minimum and monthly mean temperature and monthly rainfall for June 2026 as anomalies relative to the June 1991-2020 long term average.



These maps show monthly sunshine, monthly air frost and monthly windspeed for June 2026 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 2026 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	19.9	2.2	5	139	143
England	21.9	2.9	4	140	143
Wales	19.9	2.2	8	136	143
Scotland	16.8	1.2	17	127	143
Northern Ireland	18.7	1.5	15	129	143
Central England	22.1	2.9	3	147	149

Mean minimum temperature

Region	Mintemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	11.3	2.3	1	143	143
England	12.4	2.6	1	143	143
Wales	12.0	2.7	1	143	143
Scotland	9.5	1.6	2	142	143
Northern Ireland	10.5	1.6	2	142	143
Central England	12.6	2.4	1	149	149

Mean temperature

Region	Meantemp (°C)	1991-2020 Anomaly (°C)	Rank - warmest	Rank - coldest	Series length (yrs)
UK	15.6	2.2	2	142	143
England	17.1	2.8	1	143	143
Wales	15.9	2.5	2	142	143
Scotland	13.0	1.4	5	139	143
Northern Ireland	14.6	1.6	5	139	143
Central England	17.4	2.7	3	366	368

Rainfall

Region	Rainfall (mm)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - wettest	Rank - driest	Series length (yrs)
UK	90.6	117	40	152	191
England	67.8	104	67	125	191
Wales	97.8	106	64	128	191
Scotland	118.7	128	29	163	191
Northern Ireland	135.6	167	12	180	191
EWP (England and Wales)	69.4	98	113	149	261

Sunshine

Region	Sunshine (hours)	% of 1991-2020 Average	Rank - sunniest	Rank - dullest	Series length (yrs)
UK	178.4	104	60	58	117
England	210.4	112	39	79	117
Wales	185.6	104	57	61	117
Scotland	131.1	90	94	24	117
Northern Ireland	133.0	89	84	34	117

Windspeed

Region	Windspeed (knots)	1991-2020 Anomaly (knots)	Rank - windiest	Rank - calmest	Series length (yrs)
UK	8.8	0.7	12	47	58
England	8.3	0.8	13	46	58
Wales	10.1	1.5	9	50	58
Scotland	9.6	0.2	30	29	58
Northern Ireland	7.9	0.3	28	31	58

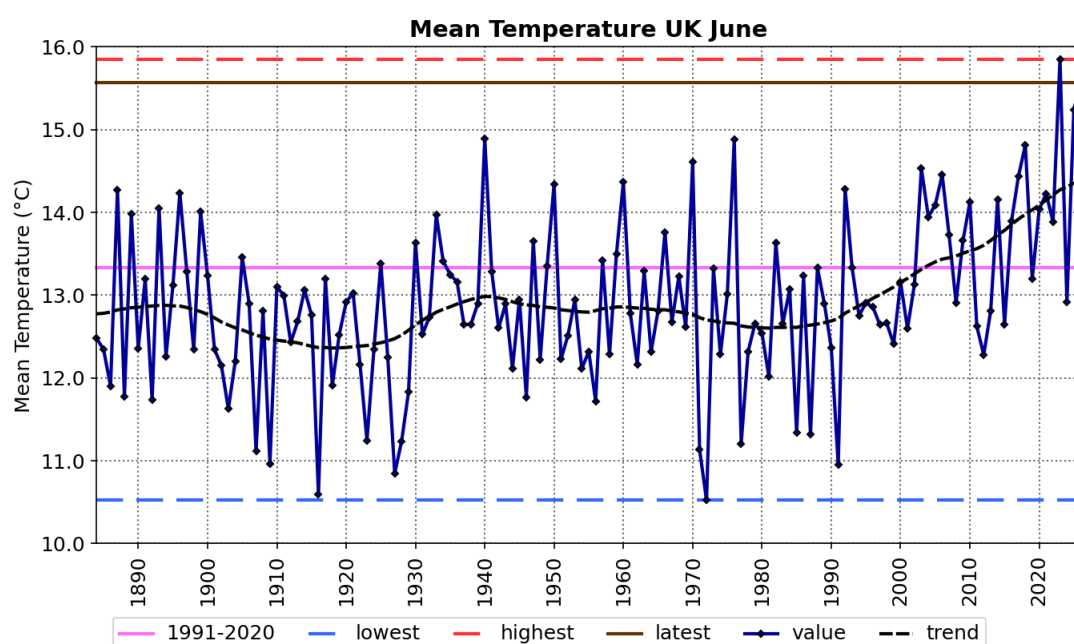
Monthly time-series

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 (2026) 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 2017-2026, the most recent 30-year climate reference period 1991-2020 and the 30-year baseline climate reference period 1961-1990.

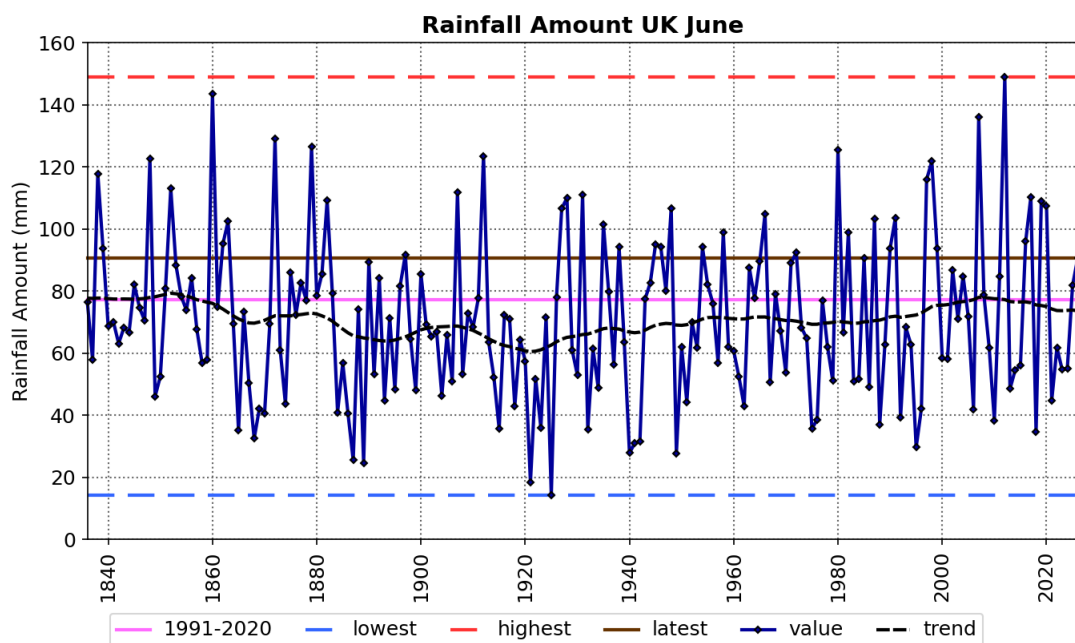


Source: HadUK-Grid 01/07/2026 11:33

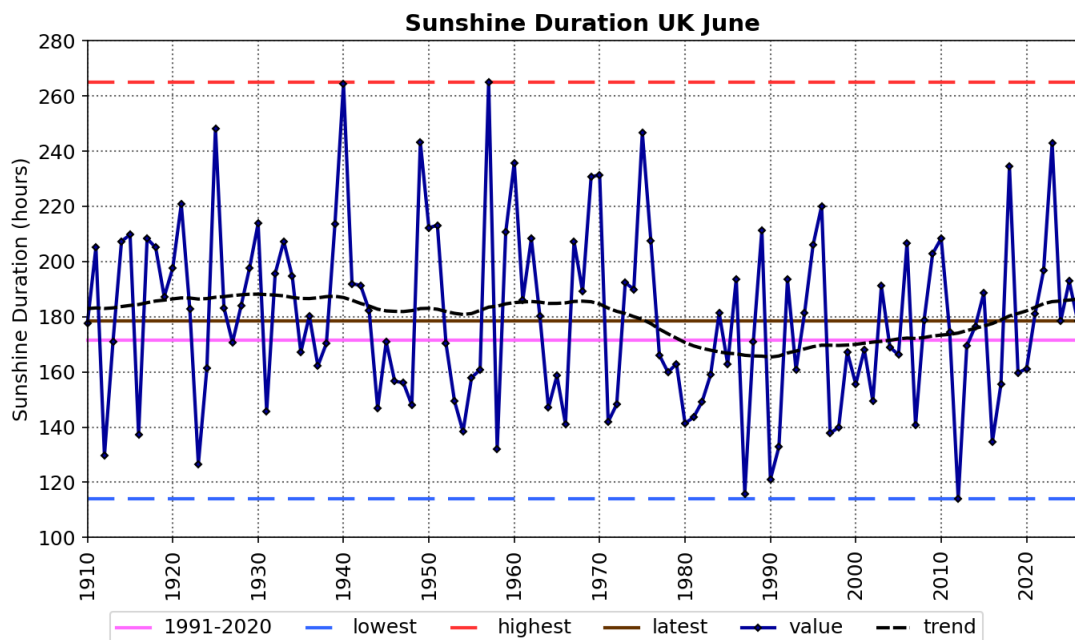
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Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2017-2026	2026
Meantemp (°C)	12.7	13.3	14.4	15.6



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2017-2026	2026
Rainfall (mm)	70.5	77.2	75.0	90.6



Period	1961-1990	1991-2020	2017-2026	2026
Sunshine (hours)	174.8	171.5	188.1	178.4

Daily time-series

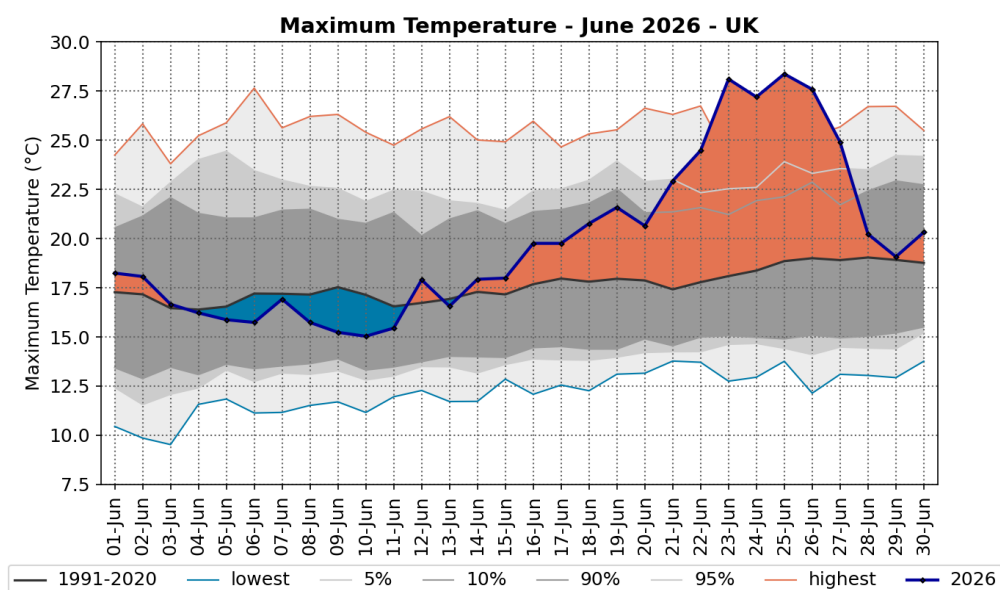
These charts show time-series of UK area-average daily maximum and daily minimum temperature and daily rainfall for each day of June 2026. The areas shaded in grey show the highest and lowest values in the daily temperature series (from 1960) and daily rainfall series (from 1891) together with percentiles 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



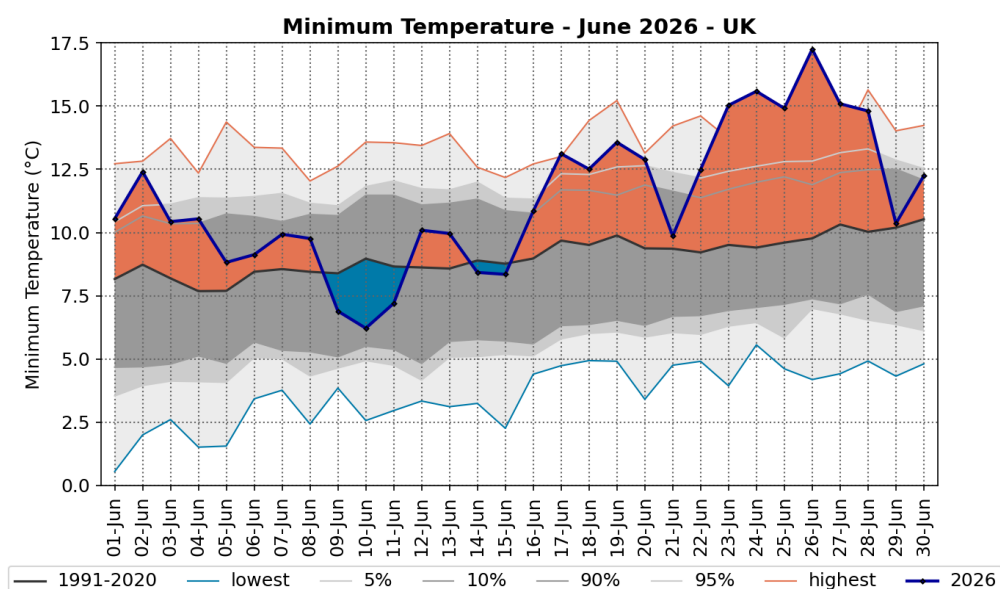
Source: HadUK-Grid 06/07/2026 20:27

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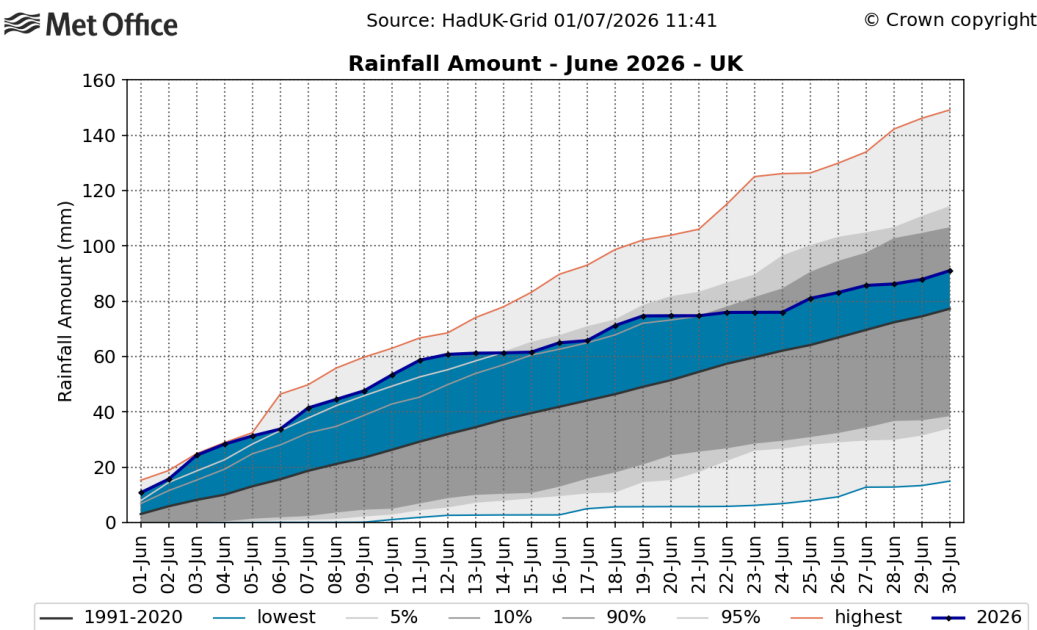
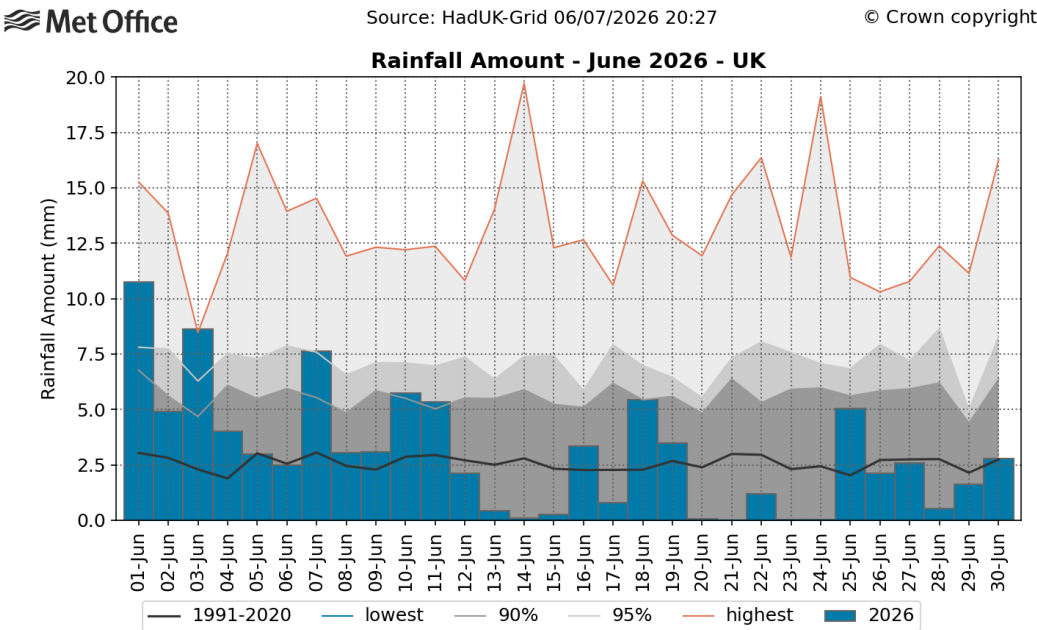


Source: HadUK-Grid 06/07/2026 20:27

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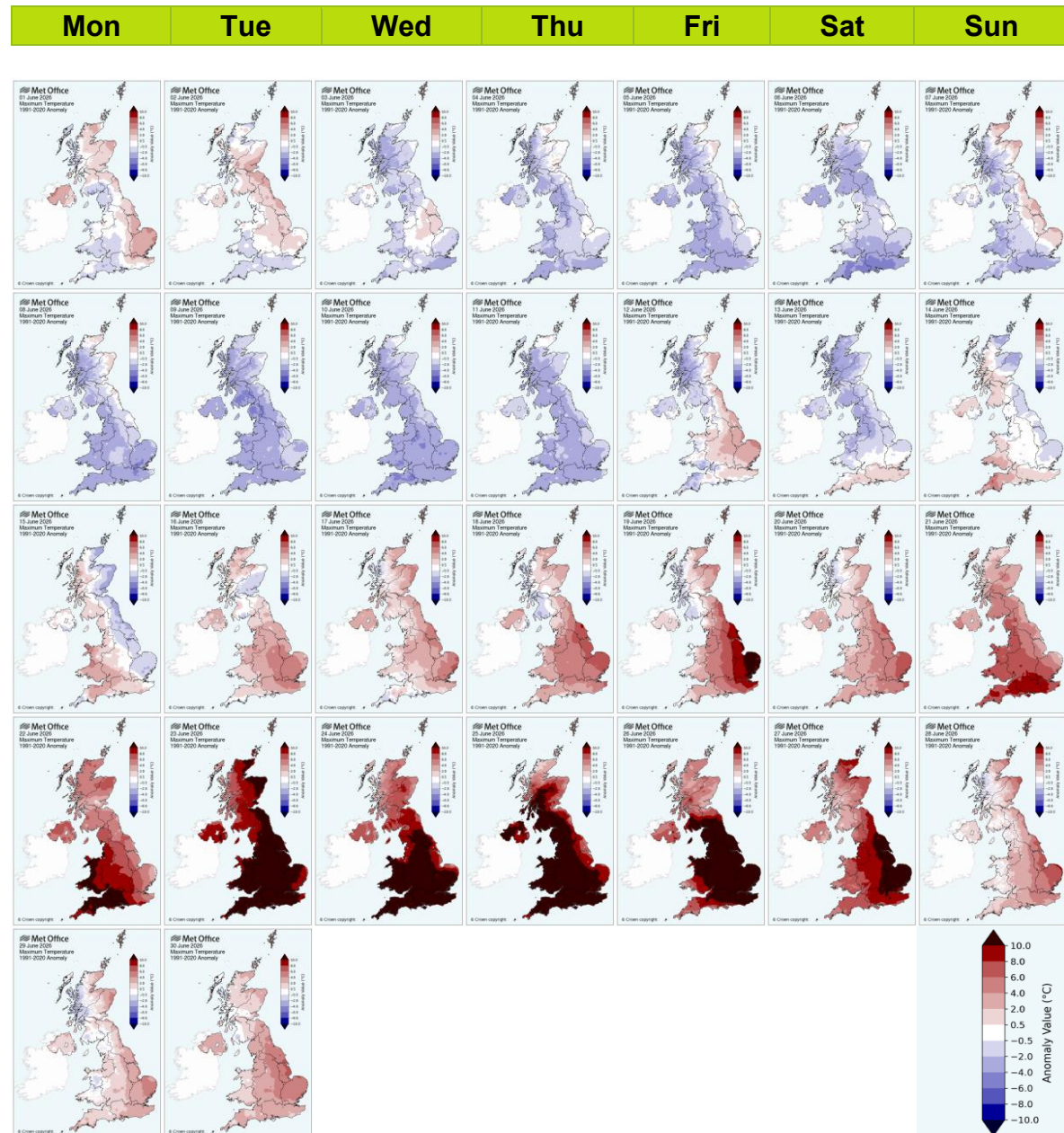


Daily rainfall and rainfall accumulation



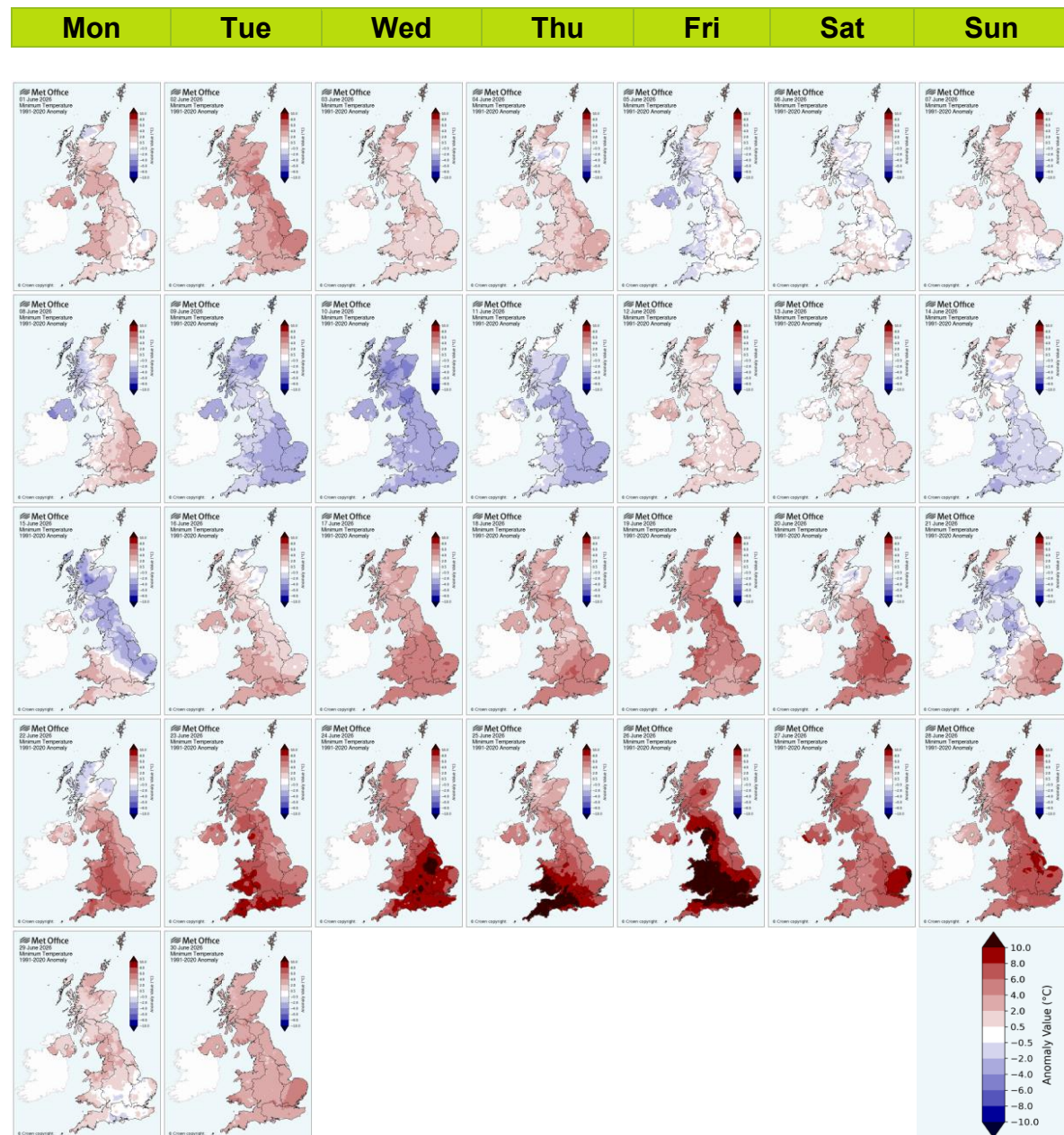
Daily maximum temperature maps - calendar view

These maps show daily maximum temperatures for each day of June 2026 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.



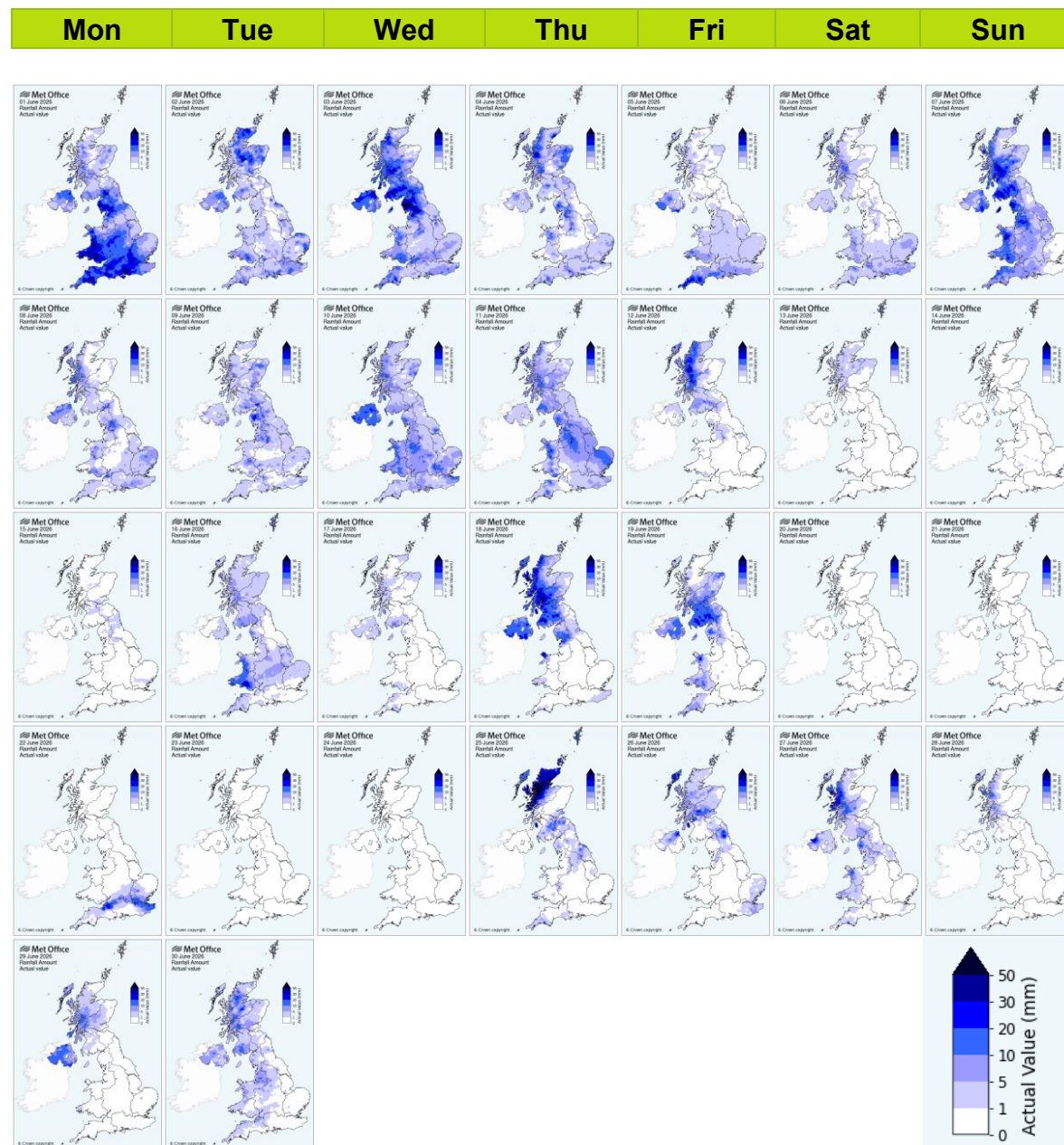
Daily minimum temperature maps - calendar view

These maps show daily minimum temperatures for each day of June 2026 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 2026 as daily totals. The daily rainfall is the total from 0900UTC on the day in question to 0900UTC the following day.

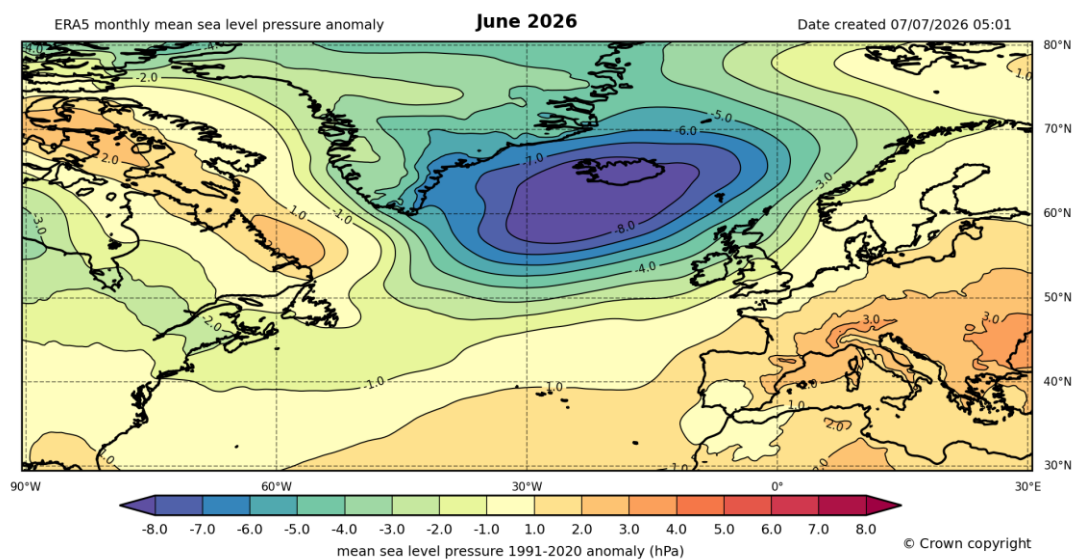
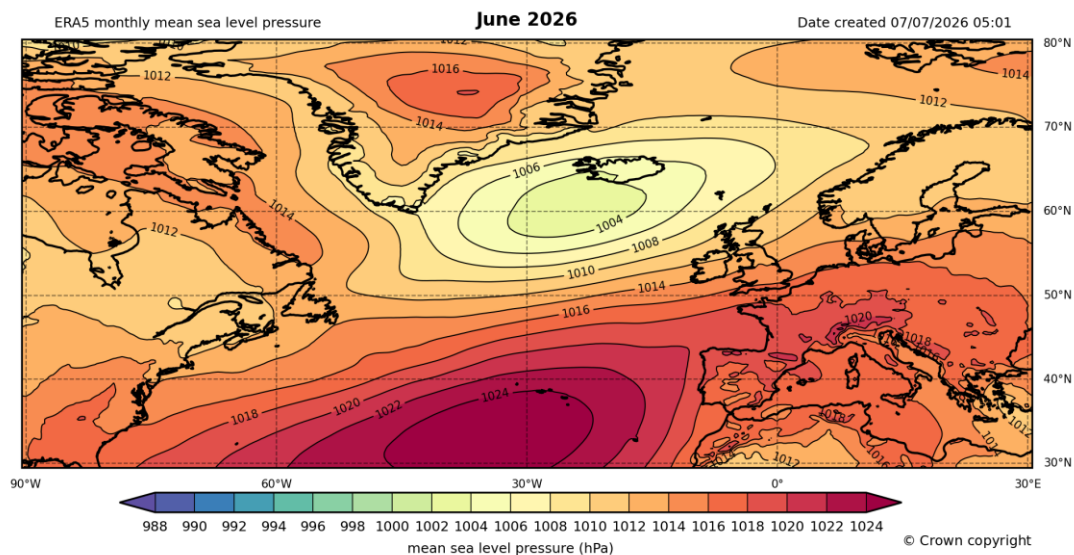


Monthly atmospheric circulation

Mean sea level pressure

These charts show the monthly mean sea level pressure for June 2026 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.

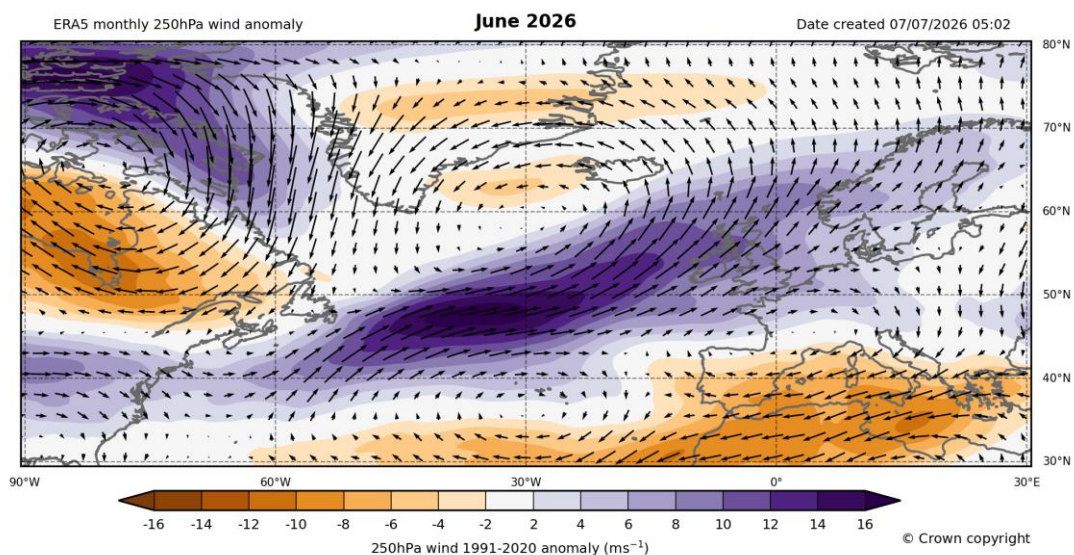
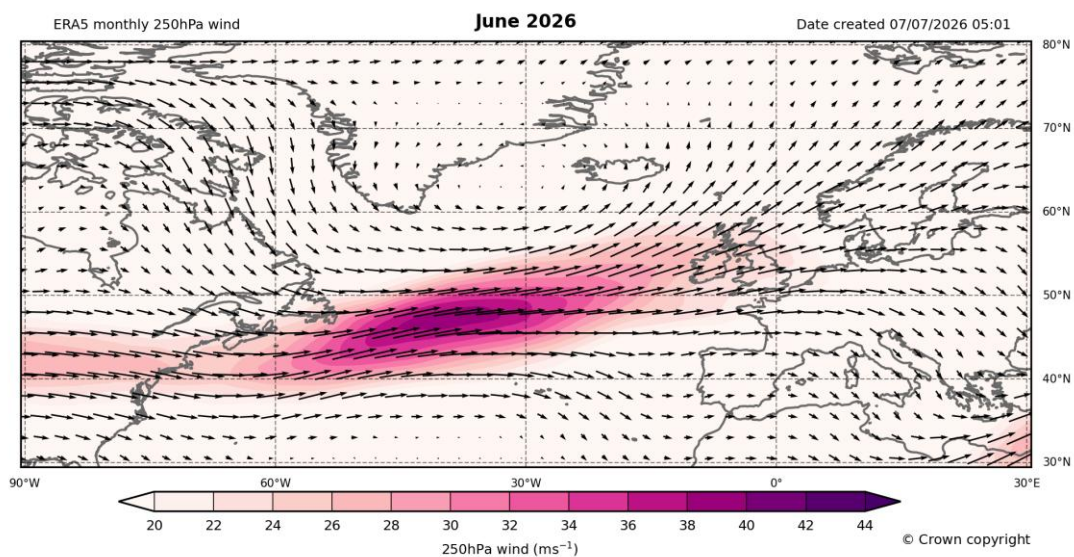
June saw a low-pressure anomaly over Iceland and a pressure gradient across the UK, with higher pressure in the south.



250hPa wind speed and direction

These charts show the monthly 250hPa wind speed and direction for June 2026 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.

The jetstream was stronger than normal over the Atlantic, with increased flow across Scotland. There was anomalously low flow across northern Africa.



Weather diary

- **Cool, very unsettled and windy, then drier and record-breaking heat**

Low pressure was very much the order of the day for the first 2 weeks of the meteorological summer, as system after system crossed the UK west to east, bringing significant rain, well below average temperatures and windy conditions.

The 1st to 5th certainly started off warm enough especially for central and southern regions, albeit wet and windy too. Maxima exceeded 20°C generally with 25°C reported around London. There was a general cooling trend and by the 5th, maxima were restricted to the high teens. Rainfall totals for some western counties reaching 30 to 40mm at times.

The unsettled theme continued from the 6th through to the 12th. A deep depression brought gale force winds to southern England and south Wales on the 6th, with gusts generally hitting 40 to 50mph and as high as 70mph along the Hampshire coast. There were sunshine and heavy blustery showers, with hail and thunder affecting all regions on the 9th. Minima in parts of Aberdeenshire fell to below 2°C. High pressure brought a welcome respite between the 13th and 15th. Clear nights lead to an air frost in parts of central Scotland.

It was all change from the 16th as southerly or southwesterly winds became established over the UK, bringing very warm air off the near continent. 31°C recorded in the southeast by the 19th, with the peak being reached between the 24th and 27th. All regions saw maxima widely into the mid to high 20s Celcius, with the bulk of England hitting 30 Celcius and some parts of Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset and East Anglia recording temperatures in excess of 37°C on the 25th and 26th. The intense heat sparked some spectacular thunderstorms across all regions on both of those evenings.

The hot and humid conditions finally gave way from the west on the 28th, with a return to cloudier, cooler and wetter weather off the Atlantic.

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 30/07/2026 08:28. 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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