Excerpt from iUniverse book:	
 "Booklet on Naval War changes Climate" by Arnd Bernaerts	
CHAPTER B, Arctic winter 1939/40, page 26	

The southern section of the North Sea

Due to the shallowness and tidal forces of the water body, its temperature structure can be described as a homogeneous one (from surface to the bottom), with small variations as the average temperatures indicate: December (8.5° C), January ($6.5-7^{\circ}$ C), February (5.5° C), March (5° C), April (6.5° C), suggesting that water very close to the coasts has lower temperatures during the winter season.

Between May and August, temperatures increase from $8.5^{\circ}C$ to $14.5^{\circ}/17^{\circ}C$ and decrease as it follows:

Depth	August	Sept.	October	November
Surface, West-East	14.5-17 °C	14-16 °C	12-13.5 °C	09°-10° (*)
20 m, West-East	14-16 °C	15-16.5 °C	13.5-14 °C	9.5-11 °C

(*) in the mid-North Sea, the figure is considerably higher than in West & East (with 11.5°).

Fairly homogeneous figures of the water body temperature, with $15^{\circ}/16^{\circ}$ C at peak time and the lowest temperature in March (5°C), indicate that the water body experiences an average change of about 1.5° C per month.