

Report under The Conservation of Habitats and
Species Regulations 2017 (as amended),
Regulation 9A

2019-2024

Conservation status assessment for the species:

S1015 - Round-mouthed whorl snail

(Vertigo genesii)

England



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Important note - Please read

- The information in this document represents the England Report under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Regulation 9A, for the period 2019-2024.
- It is based on supporting information provided by Natural England, which is documented separately.
- The Habitats Regulations reporting 2019-2024 Approach Document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.
- Maps showing the distribution and range of the species are included.
- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country reports.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was not relevant to this species (section 12 National Site Network coverage for Annex II species).

Further details on the approach to the Habitats Regulations Reporting 2019-2024 are available on the [JNCC website](#).

Assessment Summary: Round-mouthed whorl snail

Distribution Map



Range Map



Figure 1: England distribution and range map for S1015 - Round-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo genesii*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority. The 10km grid square distribution map is based on available species records within the current reporting period.

Table 1: Table summarising the conservation status for S1015 - Round-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo genesii*). Overall conservation status for species is based on assessments of range, population, habitat for the species, and future prospects.

Overall Conservation Status (see section 11)

Favourable (FV)

Breakdown of Overall Conservation Status

Range (see section 5)	Favourable (FV)
Population (see section 6)	Favourable (FV)
Habitat for the species (see section 7)	Unknown (XX)
Future prospects (see section 10)	Favourable (FV)

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National Level

1. General information

1.1 Country	England
1.2 Species code	S1015
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Vertigo genesii</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name	Round-mouthed whorl snail
Annex(es)	II

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	1994-2024
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map; Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

2.5 Additional information

The mapped data are based on current knowledge of the presence of the species, though not all populations may have been surveyed within the reporting period 2019-24.

3. Information related to Annex V Species

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild / exploited?

3.2 What measures have been taken?

a) Regulations regarding access to property

b) Temporary or local prohibition on the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation

c) Regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens

d) Application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations

e) Establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas

f) Regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale, or transport for sale of specimens

g) Breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species

Other measures

Other measures description

3.3: Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

Table 2: Quantity taken from the wild during the reporting period (see 3.3a for units). For species with defined hunting seasons, Season 1 refers to 2018/2019 (autumn 2018 to spring 2019), and Season 6 to 2023/2024. For species without hunting seasons, data are reported by calendar year: Year 1 is 2019, and Year 6 is 2024.

	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
b) Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4: Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild; Method used

3.5: Additional information

No additional information

Biogeographical Level

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs ATL

4.2 Sources of information

See section 14 References

5. Range

5.1 Surface area (km²) 300

5.2 Short-term trend; Period 2013-2024

5.3 Short-term trend; Direction Stable

5.4 Short-term trend;
Magnitude

a) Estimated minimum

b) Estimated maximum

c) Pre-defined range

d) Unknown

e) Type of estimate

f) Rate of decrease

5.5 Short-term trend; Method used Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

5.6 Long-term trend; Period

5.7 Long-term trend; Direction

5.8 Long-term trend;
Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Rate of decrease

5.9 Long-term trend; Method used

5.10 Favourable Reference Range (FRR)

a) Area (km²)

b) Pre-defined increment Current range is less than 2% smaller than the FRR

c) Unknown No

d) Method used Reference-based approach

e) Quality of information high

5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

a) Change No

b) Genuine change

c) Improved knowledge or more accurate data

d) Different method

e) No information

f) Other reason

g) Main reason

5.12 Additional information

In the absence of systematic surveys of all known English sites (2019-24), The Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and assessments under the Threatened Species Recovery Actions project (Natural England), consider the Range to have remained stable, as assessed from 10x10 km cells.

6. Population

6.1 Year or period 2019-2024

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
b) Minimum	
c) Maximum	
d) Best single value	7
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit	
6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	
a) Unit	
b) Minimum	
c) Maximum	
d) Best single value	
e) Type of estimate	
6.6 Population size; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.7 Short-term trend; Period	2013-2024
6.8 Short-term trend; Direction	Stable
6.9 Short-term trend; Magnitude	
a) Estimated minimum	
b) Estimated maximum	
c) Pre-defined range	
d) Unknown	
e) Type of estimate	
f) Rate of decrease	
6.10 Short-term trend; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.11 Long-term trend; Period	

**6.12 Long-term trend;
Direction**

**6.13 Long-term trend;
Magnitude**

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Confidence interval

d) Rate of decrease

**6.14 Long-term trend; Method
used**

6.15 Favourable Reference Population (FRP)

ai) Population size

aii) Unit

b) Pre-defined increment Current population is less than 5% smaller than the FRP

c) Unknown No

d) Method used Reference-based approach

e) Quality of information moderate

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

a) Change Yes

b) Genuine change No

**c) Improved knowledge or
more accurate data**

d) Different method

e) No information Yes

f) Other reason

g) Main reason Unknown

6.17 Additional information

Vertigo genesii population of 7 monads for 2019-24 (based on presence records spanning 2002-24) compares with 9 monads of 2013-2018 but, out of the two population centres, only Upper Teesdale was surveyed in the current reporting period (Killeen, 2022), so an accurate estimate is unavailable; change is unlikely to be genuine. Heaver (2022) records 8 occupied monads. Killeen (2022) reported V. genesii present in all optimal habitats, of 5 occupied sites, in Upper Teesdale in 2021.

6.18 Age structure, mortality and reproduction deviation Unknown

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat (for long-term survival)

a) Is area of occupied habitat sufficient? Unknown

b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient? Unknown

c) If No or Unknown, is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality? Unknown

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat; Method used

a) Sufficiency of area of occupied habitat; Method used Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

b) Sufficiency of quality of occupied habitat; Method used Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.3 Short-term trend; Period 2013-2024

7.4 Short-term trend; Direction Stable

7.5 Short-term trend; Method used Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.6 Long-term trend; Period

7.7 Long-term trend; Direction

7.8 Long-term trend; Method used

7.9 Additional information

While the upland sites occupied by *V. genesii* are relatively stable, there is uncertainty around quality and area of habitat. It is not clear why *V. genesii* often only uses a small proportion of the available habitat in alkaline flushes, which indicates very specific needs. In England the occupied habitat is around 5ha, whereas Heaver (2022) suggests up to 20ha is potentially available, and desirable for resilient populations. This needs assessing to define the area of unoccupied habitat, and whether it can be brought into appropriate condition by conservation measures.

8. Main pressures

8.1 Characterisation of pressures

Table 3: Pressures affecting the species, including timing and importance/impact ranking. Pressures are defined as factors acting currently and/or during the reporting period (2019–2024). Rankings are: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Pressure	Timing	Ranking
PA07: Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PJ03: Changes in precipitation regimes due to climate change	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)

8.2 Sources of information

See section 14 References

8.3 Additional information

No additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1: Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? Yes

b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species
9.3 Location of the measures taken	Only inside National Site Network
9.4 Response to measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2025–2036)

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Table 4: Key conservation measures addressing current pressures and/or anticipated threats during the next two reporting periods (2025–2036). Measures are ranked by importance/impact: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Conservation measure	Ranking
MA05: Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g. burning)	High (H)

9.6 Additional information

Heaver (2022) identifies cattle trampling within flushes at Malham as potentially causing a decline in habitat quality.

10. Future prospects

10.1a Future trends of parameters

ai) Range	Overall stable
bi) Population	Overall stable
ci) Habitat for the species	Overall stable

10.1b Future prospects of parameters

a ii) Range	Good
b ii) Population	Good
c ii) Habitat for the species	Unknown

10.2 Additional information

No additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1 Range	Favourable (FV)
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11.2 Population	Favourable (FV)
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11.3 Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)
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11.4 Future prospects	Favourable (FV)
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11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
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11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable
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11.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

11.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status trend

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

11.8 Additional information

Vertigo genesii conservation status was assessed as overall - Favourable (Tab. 1A), with overall conservation trend - Stable (as trends for Range, Population and Habitat - Stable; Tab. 1B). Range - Favourable (Tab. 1A, 2A) as current period (2019-24) not more than 2% less than favourable range and short-term trend Stable (Tab. 1A, 2B). Population - Favourable (Tab. 1A, 2B) as current period (7 monads, data 2002-24) not > 5% smaller than Favourable Reference Population. Note, 2019-2024 estimate likely to be underestimate due to inadequate survey. Habitat (Tab. 1A) - status Unknown as insufficient data on whether occupied area and quality of habitat sufficient for population persistence (Tab. C1) and short-term trend unknown (Tab. C3). Unoccupied

habitat needs defining. Future Prospects conclusion (Tab. D2) - Favourable, as Future Prospects of Range & Population - Good, and Habitat - Unknown.

12. UK National Site Network (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network

a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
b) Minimum	
c) Maximum	
d) Best single value	7
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
12.3 Population size inside the network; Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Direction	Stable
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.6 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Direction	Stable
12.7 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

12.8 Additional information

No. of monads in current period (calculated across records 2002-2024) is 7, compared to 6 in 2019 report, indicating stable status across SACs. Out of all 7 monads for 2002-24, all were in SSSIs.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of percentage thresholds for trends

No justification information

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

No trans-boundary assessment information

13.2 Other relevant information

No other relevant information

14. References

Biogeographical and marine regions

4.2 Sources of information

Seddon MB, Killeen IJ & Fowles AP (2014) A Review of the Non-Marine Mollusca of Great Britain: Species Status No. 17. NRW Evidence Report No: 14, 84pp, Natural Resources Wales, Bangor.

Source of records for mapping: <https://nbnatlas.org/>, filtered for 'Conchological Society of Great Britain & Ireland: non-marine mollusc records' with manual removal of sub-fossil records and expert validation.

Heaver, D. (2022). Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Round-mouthed Whorl Snail, *Vertigo genesii*. RP2957. Natural England. 25pp.

Killeen, I.J. (2022). Condition Monitoring of *Vertigo genesii* in Moor House-Upper Teesdale NNR/SAC. Report to Natural England.

Main pressures

8.2 Sources of information

No sources of information

15. Explanatory Notes

Field label

Note

No explanatory notes