

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

2019-2024

Conservation status assessment for the species:

S4056 - Little ramshorn whirlpool snail

(Anisus vorticulus)

England



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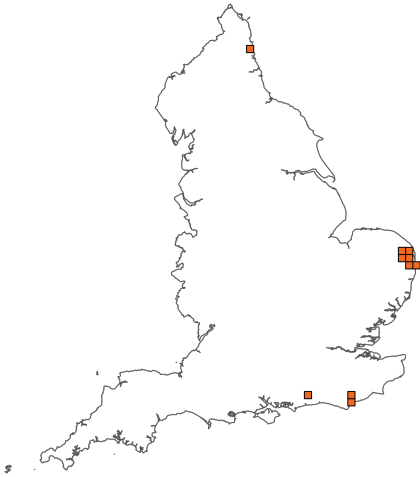
Important note - Please read

- 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: Little ramshorn whirlpool snail

Distribution Map



Range Map

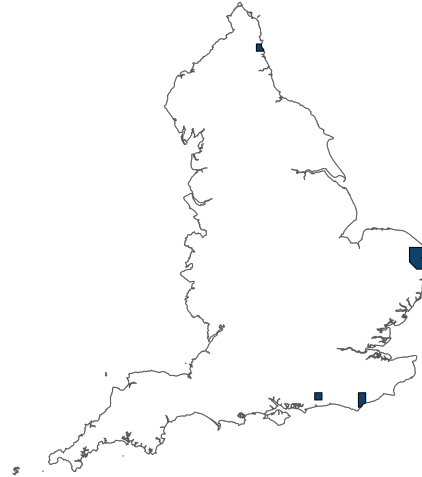


Figure 1: England distribution and range map for S4056 - Little ramshorn whirlpool snail (*Anisus vorticulus*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and 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 S4056 - Little ramshorn whirlpool snail (*Anisus vorticulus*). 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)

Unfavourable-bad (U2)

Breakdown of Overall Conservation Status

Range (see section 5)	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
Population (see section 6)	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
Habitat for the species (see section 7)	Unknown (XX)
Future prospects (see section 10)	Unfavourable-bad (U2)

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National Level

1. General information

1.1 Country	England
1.2 Species code	S4056
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name	Little ramshorn whirlpool snail
Annex(es)	II, IV

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) 995

5.2 Short-term trend; Period 2013-2024

5.3 Short-term trend; Direction Uncertain

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 extrapolation from a limited amount of 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 (km ²)	1,619
b) Pre-defined increment	
c) Unknown	No
d) Method used	Expert opinion
e) Quality of information	

5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

a) Change	Yes
b) Genuine change	No
c) Improved knowledge or more accurate data	Yes
d) Different method	
e) No information	
f) Other reason	
g) Main reason	

5.12 Additional information

Records from south-west England on NBN are erroneous (and excluded from present estimates). Hectad on 2025 distribution map in north-east England is a mapping error: there is no record for an extant population there.

FRR of 1619km² is the same as the 2013-18 range value; current value for 2013-24 of 995km² (61.5%) is unlikely to be a genuine change due to improved data, e.g. sites on north Norfolk coast in 2019 report were last occupied before 1980, thus erroneous. It is likely that the true range is stable but a survey of previously occupied sites is needed to inform an accurate estimate.

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2019-2024
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6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

a) Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value 9

6.3 Type of estimate Best estimate

6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit low

6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

a) Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value 9

e) Type of estimate Best estimate

6.6 Population size; Method used Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

6.7 Short-term trend; Period

6.8 Short-term trend; Direction Unknown

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 Insufficient or no data available

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 26

a ii) Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells

b) Pre-defined increment

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 Yes

e) No information

f) Other reason

g) Main reason

6.17 Additional information

JNCC (2019) reports the population as 22, 1x1km² cells, which contrasts with 9 cells (estimated with low confidence) in the current period (2019-24). The data for the 9 10x10km² cells are used to produce this best estimate, based on at least 1 occupied 1x1 km² cell per 10x10 km² cell. The estimate is due to a lack of systematic surveys at known sites, rather than genuine decline. Data for 1x1 km² cells, based on the 9 hectads, return 39 monads for the period 2005-2024 (35 in SACs) - but this is likely an overestimate, given population losses since 2005. Expert opinion of the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland states that hectads occupied in 2013-18 remain so (13, 10x10km² mapped cells - some erroneous - compared to 9 in 2019-24).

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? Yes

b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient? Yes

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

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

a) Sufficiency of area of occupied habitat; Method used Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

b) Sufficiency of quality of occupied habitat; Method used Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

7.3 Short-term trend; Period 2013-2024

7.4 Short-term trend; Direction Uncertain

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

7.6 Long-term trend; Period

7.7 Long-term trend; Direction

7.8 Long-term trend; Method used

7.9 Additional information

Habitat area and quality assessed as sufficient for persistence of species in England, but habitat parameters are not known across *Anisus vorticulus*' whole range. Habitat considered improving at Amberley Wild Brooks and Pulborough Brooks in the Arun Valley SAC, due to suitable ditch management, and population spread since 2021. While persisting in Pevensey Levels SAC, full picture is unknown - as for habitat across The Broads SAC.

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
PA08: Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PI02: Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PA23: Physical alteration of water bodies (including dams, channels, etc.)	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PI01: Invasive alien species of Union concern	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PM07: Natural processes without direct or indirect influence from human activities or 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

PI02: Invasive species: *Crassula helmsii*.

PI01: Invasive species: Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*)

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 Both inside and outside 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
MA10: Reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters (including marine) from agricultural activities	Medium (M)
MA13: Manage agricultural drainage and water abstraction (incl. the restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats)	High (H)
MI02: Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern	High (H)
ME01: Reduce impact of transport operation and infrastructure	Medium (M)

9.6 Additional information

No additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1a Future trends of parameters

ai) Range	Overall stable
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bi) Population	Unknown
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ci) Habitat for the species	Unknown
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10.1b Future prospects of parameters

aii) Range	Bad
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bii) Population	Unknown
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cii) Habitat for the species	Unknown
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10.2 Additional information

No additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1 Range	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
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11.2 Population	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
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11.3 Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)
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11.4 Future prospects	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
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11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
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11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Unknown
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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

Little Ramshorn Whirlpool Snail was assessed as overall - Unfavourable Bad (Tab. 1A), with Range - Unfavourable-Bad (Tab. 1A, 2A) as short-term (2013-24) >10% below FRR (but uncertainties in range values noted and data for 10x10 km² indicate stable trend).

Population - Unfavourable-Bad (Tab. 1A, 2B) as short-term (2013-24) >25% below FRP (but 1x1 km² value is a minimum estimate, with low confidence, extrapolated from hectad count) and short-term trend unknown.

Habitat (Tab. 1A) - Unknown as occupied area and quality judged sufficient for English population persistence (Tab. C1), but trend judged uncertain (Tab. C3).

Future Prospects conclusion (Tab. D2)- Unfavourable Bad - as Range future prospects Bad (Tab. D1: future trend Stable x current status Bad = Bad) while Population & Habitat future prospects are Unknown (Tab. D1) AND Overall Trend in Conservation Status (Tab. 1B) is 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	35
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
12.3 Population size inside the network; Method used	Insufficient or no data available
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Direction	Unknown

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Method used

Insufficient or no data available

12.6 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Direction

Unknown

12.7 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Method used

Insufficient or no data available

12.8 Additional information

Estimate of 35 1x1 km² cells likely to be inaccurate because based on mapped 10x10 km² cells, which drew records from 2005 to 2024 (there are only four 1x1 km cells based on NBN data from 2013-24, indicative of inadequate surveying). The 35 1x1 km value does not take into account site losses and conservation translocations to new sites since 2005. Value of 7 1x1 km cells in 2019 reporting, again considered an underestimate.

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.

JNCC (2019) European Community Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) Fourth Report by the United Kingdom under Article 17 on the implementation of the Directive from January 2013 to December 2018 Conservation status assessment for the species: S4056 - Little ramshorn whirlpool snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) UNITED KINGDOM

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.

Main pressures

8.2 Sources of information

No sources of information

15. Explanatory Notes

Field label

Note

No explanatory notes