The geochemistry of oil in Cornish granites

Mas’ud Baba*, John Parnell & Stephen Bowden
School of Geosciences, University of Aberdeen, Meston Building, Aberdeen AB24 3UE, UK
© 2018 The Author(s). This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/). Published by The Geological Society of London for GSL and EAGE. Publishing disclaimer: www.geolsoc.org.uk/pub_ethics

Abstract: Oil residues in Variscan granites in Cornwall, SW England, preserve biomarker data which indicate an origin from marine source rocks. The biomarkers also indicate a thermal maturity that excludes an origin from the Devonian-Carboniferous rocks intruded by the granites, but is similar to that of Jurassic-sourced oil to the east in the Wessex Basin. A suite of five different samples from the South Crofty tin mine are variably biodegraded, implying alteration after emplacement of oil in the granite. These characteristics are compatible with models for updip flow of fluids from offshore Mesozoic sediments into older granite topographical highs.

Received 7 May 2018; revised 7 September 2018; accepted 7 November 2018

There are many occurrences of hydrocarbons in granites and other basement rocks. Some are on a scale large enough to constitute commercial oil fields (e.g. Petford & McCaffrey 2003), so their origin is worthy of investigation. Possibly the earliest documentation of oil in granite is the occurrence of oil (including viscous/solid bitumen residues of oil) in the granites of Cornwall, where it was encountered during the underground mining of tin and other metals (Klaproth 1787), and even illustrated in the eighteenth century (plate 10 in Rashleigh 1797). Published observations, mostly from the nineteenth century, record oil at many mines (commonly described as mineral pitch; literature reviewed by Parnell 1988).

Despite this heritage of observation, and much detailed study of the metalliferous mineralization (e.g. Hawkes 1974; Jackson et al. 1989; Alderton 1993; Gleeson et al. 2000), the origin of the oil has remained enigmatic.

The mechanisms by which oil may enter granite can be divided into two broad categories: those in which the heat of granite intrusion has generated oil from the pre-existing country rocks; and those in which the granite forms a structural/topographical focus for the updip migration of hydrocarbons from source rocks that may post-date the granite intrusion (Parnell 1988). In Cornwall (Fig. 1), both possibilities have been inferred (see below), but a lack of published geochemical evidence has limited the matter to one of conjecture. This paper reports detailed organic biomarker data, to constrain the origin of oil in Cornish granites.

The granites of Cornwall were emplaced during the Hercynian/Variscan Orogeny, and are dated predominantly at about 295–290 Ma (Chen et al. 1993). They intruded sedimentary country rocks of Devonian-Carboniferous age, which in the mining district of SW Cornwall were metamorphosed to slates and traditionally termed ‘killas’. The granites were veined by tin and other metals, during multiple episodes of fracture-hosted mineralization. Early Sn–W–Cu mineralization was followed by Pb–Zn–Ag–Fe mineralization (Jackson et al. 1989; Alderton 1993).

Observations of mineral paragenesis place solid oil residues in the younger phase of mineralization along with quartz, haematite and kaolinite (Dominy et al. 1994). The younger veins show evidence of reactivation, including brecciation structures and the development of drusy cavities (Dominy et al. 1994). Oil residues occur as a late-stage filling of these veins. Historical records describe them filling vugs (e.g. ‘vugs often full of mineral pitch’ at South Wheal Towan: Henwood 1843), and in the modern era they exude from fractures dilated by drilling (Harrison & Beer 1977). There is no evidence for post-oil mineralization.

The present study presents organic biomarker data from seven samples of viscous/solid oil residue from mines in Cornwall. The objectives for these data are to:

• measure thermal maturity;
• determine any constraints on the environment of deposition for the source rock;
• determine levels of biodegradation, and assess if this reflects modern and/or ancient alteration;
• compare with data from samples in other fractured basement.

Methods

Five of the seven samples are from South Crofty Mine in the Carnmenellis Granite (Fig. 1; Table 1) but collected at different times, allowing the measurement of a set of samples with variable degrees of alteration. The samples, coded South Crofty A, B, Y, H and N, were provided by A. Bromley, A. Bath, B. Young, R. Harrison and the collections of the Natural History Museum (specimen 14433, recorded as Eastwell Crofty, assumed East Wheal Crofty which is now subsumed into South Crofty, archived in 1840–41), respectively. Samples were also measured from North Treskerby Mine, from the collection of the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, and from the Wheal Speed Mine, from the collection of the British Geological Survey. The occurrences of oil residues at South Crofty, North Treskerby and Wheel Speed were recorded by Harrison & Beer (1977) and LeBoutillier (1996), by Tweedy (1842), and by Harrison & Taylor (1966), respectively. The sample from North Treskerby is exceptional in containing crystals of sulphide minerals, and the Wheal Speed sample is intermixed with uranium minerals. Gas chromatography of Cornish samples had been attempted previously (Harrison & Beer 1977; Bath et al. 1984) but no evidence of the results has been presented. Samples of ‘killas’ sample from Treskillard and Looe were extracted to assess if they could yield meaningful data. Data from the Cornish samples were compared with new analysis of a previously studied Jurassic-sourced oil seep at Mepe Bay, Dorset, 200 km to the east in the Wessex Basin (Parfit & Farrimond 1998), and from organic-rich samples at several other stratigraphic levels. The samples were from black Devonian limestone in the Quantock Hills near Bridgwater,
Triassic black shale from Blue Anchor and Oligocene lignite at Bovey Tracey (Webby 1965; Edwards 1976; Warrington & Whittaker 1984) (Fig. 1).

Rock samples were prepared by rinsing with distilled water two times, and again with dichloromethane (DCM). The dry rocks were crushed and extracted using a Soxhlet apparatus for 48 h. Solid bitumen and tar samples were ultrasonicated with DCM and methanol (MeOH). All glassware was thoroughly cleaned with a 93:7 mixture of DCM–MeOH. Crushed samples were weighed, recorded and transferred into pre-extracted thimbles. The extracts were then dried down using a rotary evaporator, and separated into aliphatic, aromatic and polar fractions via a silica column chromatography using hexane, hexane–DCM in the ratio 3:1 and DCM–MeOH, respectively. Prior to gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis, an internal standard (5β-Cholane, Agilent Technologies) was added to the saturate fraction before injection into the GC-MS machine and subsequent biomarker identification. This was done using an Agilent 6890N gas chromatograph fitted with a J&W DB-5 phase 50 m mass selective detector (MSD) and a quadruple mass spectrometer operating in selected ion monitoring (SIM) mode (dwell time of 0.1 s per ion and ionization energy of 70 eV). Samples were injected manually using a split/splitless injector operating in splitless mode (purge 40 ml min⁻¹ for 2 min). The temperature programme for the GC oven was 80–295°C, holding at 80°C for 2 min, rising to 10°C min⁻¹ for 8 min and then 3°C min⁻¹, and finally holding the maximum temperature for 10 min. Quantitative biomarker data were obtained for isoprenoids, hopanes, steranes and diasteranes by measuring responses of these compounds on m/z 85, 125, 191, 217 and 218 mass chromatograms and comparing them to the response of the internal standard. Biodegradation was assessed using the ratio of phytane to the C18 n-alkane (Ph/nC18), which increases with degradation as n-alkanes are altered more rapidly (Peters & Moldowan 1993). Biodegradation also causes the breakdown of steranes at a faster rate than diasteranes, including in the shallow subsurface in aerobic conditions; thus, the diasterane/sterane ratio (D/S) can be elevated due to shallow biodegradation (Seifert & Moldowan 1979) but is also controlled by thermal maturity and source rock lithology (Burton et al. 2018). Thermal maturity was estimated from the 20S/(S + R) ratio for C29 steranes, based on the
increasing proportion of the S isomer with maturation (Peters & Moldowan 1993), and was also determined from the relative proportions of hopane peaks Ts (C27 18\textalpha -22,30-trisnorneohopane) and Tm (C27 17\textalpha (H)-22,23-trisnorhopane) peaks, and the C32 22S/(S + R) hopane ratio.

Results

The granite-hosted samples all yielded extracts adequate for GC-MS. Some chromatograms for the samples show prominent ‘humps’ (unresolved complex mixtures) that indicate strong alteration (Fig. 2) but, nonetheless, the data allow determination of quantitative parameters (Table 1). The proportion of diasteranes (Fig. 3), as indicated by the diasterane/sterane ratio, is relatively low for all five samples from South Crofty but higher for the samples from North Treskerby and Wheal Speed (Figs 4 and 5). The South Crofty samples have a wide range of Ph/\textit{n}C18 ratios (Fig. 5).

The sterane thermal maturity parameter C29 20S/(S + R) ratios of 0.35–0.5 indicate onset of oil generation to early oil generation. The hopane thermal parameters of Ts/Tm 0.34–0.65 and C32 22S/(S + R) ratio 0.37–0.65 (excluding one aberrant value of 0.78) similarly indicate early oil generation.

The ‘killas’ slate samples yielded a very limited extract that was too degraded to allow meaningful interpretation. However, other organic-rich samples from further east in SW England yielded extracts from which environmental and thermal maturity data could be obtained.

The relative proportions of C27, C28 and C29 steranes are clustered between C27 and C29 predominance (Fig. 6). The Jurassic-sourced oil sample from Mupe Bay plots in the middle of this array. The samples of Devonian, Triassic and Oligocene rocks plotted distinctly from the array.

Discussion

Oil composition

The chromatograms are typical of the residues of oils derived from marine source rocks. The consistently low content of C28 steranes makes a non-marine source very unlikely. Some samples have unresolved complex mixtures indicative of alteration. The South Crofty samples exhibit variable degrees of biodegradation, as evidenced from the range of Ph/\textit{n}C18 values. This is to be expected where the samples were collected from different sites and fluid ingress has continued up to the present time (Edmunds et al. 1984).

The least degraded sample is relatively fresh, and suggests that biodegradation occurred once the oil had entered the granite rather than prior to migration. If biodegradation had occurred in an intermediate reservoir, the Ph/\textit{n}C18 ratios should be less variable. The least degraded sample is oil that has exuded from fractures which dilated during mining activity (Harrison & Beer 1977), and so experienced negligible exposure to alteration. Some other samples may have been in vuggy cavities, where they had much greater exposure to alteration. The samples from the other two mines also have very low Ph/\textit{n}C18 ratios, but have a higher content of diasteranes. This distinction may be related to the evidence of metalliferous mineralization coeval with the oil emplacement, which suggests the possibility of hydrothermal alteration.

The spatial relationship with uranium mineralization at Wheal Speed could have caused the alteration of the organic matter by irradiation from the uranium (Landais et al. 1990; Court et al. 2006). Irradiation causes cross-linking of organic bonds, which results in greater molecular complexity and lower solubility, so that biomarker compositions can become altered. However, such alteration is not evident in the data from Wheal Speed.

### Table 1. Quantitative biomarker data for granite-hosted bitumen and rocks sampled for comparison

| Sample description | DS | C25/(S + R) | C29 20S/(S + R) | C32 22S/(S + R) | Ts/Tm | Pr/Ph | Pr/\textit{n}C18 |
|--------------------|----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------------|
| South Crofty A     | 0.17 | 0.16        | 0.16            | 0.10            | 0.17  | 0.13 | 0.10        |
| South Crofty B     | 0.44 | 0.34        | 0.44            | 0.34            | 0.44  | 0.44 | 0.44        |
| South Crofty H     | 0.21 | 0.18        | 0.21            | 0.18            | 0.21  | 0.21 | 0.21        |
| South Crofty Y     | 0.57 | 0.54        | 0.57            | 0.53            | 0.57  | 0.57 | 0.57        |
| North Treskerby    | 0.56 | 0.55        | 0.56            | 0.55            | 0.56  | 0.56 | 0.56        |
| Mauge Speed        | 0.74 | 0.74        | 0.74            | 0.74            | 0.74  | 0.74 | 0.74        |
| Quantocks Devonian | 1.59 | 1.59        | 1.59            | 1.59            | 1.59  | 1.59 | 1.59        |
| Bovey Tracey       | 0.13 | 0.13        | 0.13            | 0.13            | 0.13  | 0.13 | 0.13        |
| Lightise          | 0.45 | 0.45        | 0.45            | 0.45            | 0.45  | 0.45 | 0.45        |
| ND, no data        |      |             |                 |                 |       |      |             |

ND, no data; Pr/Ph, pristane/phytane; C29 20S, C29 20S/(20S + 20R); D/S, C29 20R diasterane/\textit{a}20\textbeta R sterane; C32 22S/(22S + 22R); Ts, C27 18\textalpha -22,29,30-trisnorneohopane; Tm, C27 17\textalpha (H)-22,23-trisnorhopane.
Where Mesozoic rocks are preserved further east in SW England, in the Wessex Basin, oils exposed at the current surface exhibit variable biodegradation, and thermal maturity $C_{29}/(S+R)$ ratios in the same range as the Cornish samples (Parfitt & Farrimond 1998). Their sterane composition is also comparable (Fig. 6) and it is possible that the Cornish oil residues are derived from a similar Jurassic source rock. Well 88/2-1 in the Plymouth Bay Basin (Fig. 1) contains organic-rich Jurassic shales which are oil-prone, and further indicates the possibility of a Jurassic source in the region (Evans et al. 1981; Evans 1990). The oil seep at Mupe Bay has an assumed Liassic source, and the rocks penetrated in the Plymouth Bay Basin are Liassic (Evans et al. 1981), but oil has also been generated at other levels within the Jurassic. The data reported here do not distinguish different levels of the Jurassic. Of the other samples from SW England, the two sample of Devonian ‘killas’ slates yielded very limited extracts which were inadequate for any interpretation, while the Devonian sample remote from granitic metamorphism and the Triassic and Oligocene samples gave measurable extracts. However, their sterane compositions, which are rich in $C_{29}$ (Devonian) or $C_{27}$ (Triassic, Oligocene), are distinct from those of the granite-hosted samples, and suggest they are not correlative.

**Thermal history**

The circumstantial evidence of oil occurrences in a region where the country rocks were metamorphosed to dark slates during the Variscan Orogeny led Harrison & Beer (1977) and Parnell (1988) to speculate that the shale precursors of the slates had yielded the oil during intrusion. The intruded Devono-Carboniferous rocks of SW England have subsequently yielded vitrinite reflectance values mostly above 2% (equivalent to the dry gas zone) (Cornford et al. 1987, 2011), presenting conceptual difficulties that they could be a source of oil. Measurement of an offshore Devono-Carboniferous well sample similarly gave a reflectance of 4.52% (Evans et al. 1981). Further, the country rocks had already been metamorphosed before granite intrusion (Chen et al. 1993), and intrusion occurred at a depth of 7–9 km (Charoy 1986), making oil generation during this event very unlikely. Selley (1992) suggested that rocks well above the level of granite intrusion might still be in the oil window and could yield oil into mineralizing convection cells but the reflectance data are equally inconsistent with that possibility. The thermal maturity data reported here indicate typical early oil window temperatures, and show no evidence of anomalous heating that would be expected if the organic matter had experienced mild metamorphism. The data from two samples (South Crofty NHM, Wheal Speed) indicate slightly higher maturities than the others, which could reflect some homogeneity in the oil. Higher maturity is also reflected in the slightly increased proportion of $C_{27}$ steranes (Saigó 2000).

Oil generation from a source rock deposited after the intrusion of the granites and associated orogenic deformation is conceivable, given the much lower thermal maturities in the post-intrusion section for SW England (Macquaker et al. 1986; Suan et al. 2012). This alternative possibility was difficult to sustain.

---

**Fig. 2.** Selected ion chromatograms for $m/z$ 85 for oil residues, Cornwall, highlighting normal alkanes.

**Fig. 3.** Ion chromatogram for $m/z$ 217 and 259 highlighting steranes and diasteranes for South Crofty B sample.
when data from the offshore Plymouth Bay Basin indicated that in most wells the oil-prospective Jurassic section was missing (Ruffell et al. 1995). However, palaeogeographical and burial history reconstructions suggest that there had formerly been a thick cover of Jurassic sediments now largely removed by erosion (Cope 2004), and oil-prospective Jurassic sediments are preserved in well 88/2-1 in the Plymouth Bay Basin (Evans et al. 1981; Evans 1990). Importantly, there is strong evidence from isotopic and fluid-inclusion data that at least the younger stages of mineralization were derived from basinal brines, expelled from the offshore basins (Gleeson et al. 2000; Psyrilos et al. 2003).

The thermal history of the Carnmenellis Granite has been studied in some detail, and may be relevant to the origin/composition of the oil. Apatite fission-track analysis for the surface of the pluton indicates cooling to below c. 125°C at 155–137 Ma (Chen et al. 1996). The composition of the oil suggests that it is unlikely to have experienced long-term heating at above 125°C, and thus post-dates this late Jurassic age. This is compatible with derivation of the oil from a Mesozoic source rock. The groundwaters currently penetrating the granite are meteoric and up to 50°C (Edmunds et al. 1984). These fluids could readily cause alteration, including biodegradation, up to the present day.

**Biodegradation in basement rocks**

Other studies of hydrocarbons in basement rocks have similarly shown that they underwent biodegradation within the basement (Parnell et al. 2017a, c). This would have been enhanced by the high susceptibility to fluid flow in such rocks. Basement rocks which contain hydrocarbons do so especially where the basement forms a topographical high updip from adjacent sedimentary basins, and/or the basement is separated from a basin by a basin-bounding fault; both of which can allow fluid ingress from basin to basement. The fluid flow is not limited to hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon emplacement could be accompanied or followed by aqueous fluids that might alter the hydrocarbons. Where basement rocks form a topographical high, this also makes them more likely to be penetrated by meteoric water. The enhanced susceptibility to updip and meteoric fluid is evident in some granites of SW England where they have been extensively altered to kaolinite (Bristow 1993; Psyrillos et al. 2003). Meteoric water, in particular, has the potential to introduce microbial communities from the surface that could cause the biodegradation of hydrocarbons.

**Comparison of oil residues in UK basement**

There are several other examples of oil residues within basement rocks within the UK, including Longmyndian, Moinian and
Lewisian metasediments, and the Weardale and Helmsdale granites (Parnell 1988; Trice 2014; Parnell et al. 2017a, b, c). However many factors control the fate of such residues, including the time gap between basement and oil, temperature, origin of porosity and proximity to the surface, so the residues are diverse.

The basement rocks are all topographical highs, which is why they have been amenable to sampling. This has allowed oils to enter them, updip or laterally, from adjacent sedimentary basins. Fracturing associated with basin development facilitated oil ingress into the Helmsdale Granite from the adjacent Moray Firth Basin, into Longmyndian metasediments from the adjacent Carboniferous and into Moinean metasediments from the adjacent Devonian. In the Helmsdale and Moinean cases, the sedimentary rocks were juxtaposed against basement by basin-bounding faults, while the Longmyndian was penetrated partly beneath the sub-Carboniferous unconformity. The Cornish granite was similarly penetrated below an unconformity surface. The other pluton, the Weardale Granite, was distinct in incorporating oil into an active hydrothermal convection system. Only some of the residues exhibit strong biodegradation, found in Moinean and Longmyndian metasediments. In both of these cases the basement had been uplifted so that oil at a shallow level (<2 km depth, at temperatures allowing microbial life) could enter the basement surface. Recent biodegradation of oil in the Cornish granite was similarly at a shallow level. By contrast, oil entered the Helmsdale Granite and Weardale Granite at deeper levels, and so was not susceptible to biodegradation.

**Fluid source**

Notably, despite a wealth of fluid-inclusion data for mineralization in the Carnmenellis Granite and other plutons in Cornwall (e.g. Dominy et al. 1994; Gleeson et al. 2000; Psyrillos et al. 2003), there are no published records of oil fluid inclusions. This is in contrast to some other occurrences of oil in fractured basement, where oil inclusions were entrapped in vein minerals (e.g. Feely et al. 2017; Parnell et al. 2017c). The absence of oil inclusions in Cornwall implies that the ingress of oil occurred later than the youngest measured vein minerals (generally quartz in north–south cross-courses), although there is evidence of syn-oil mineralization at
North Treskerby and Wheal Speed in intermixtures with ore minerals, and the oil represents a relatively late reactivation of fluid flow through the mineralized structures.

Models for the migration of mineralizing brines from offshore basins in the region emphasize derivation from the Permo-Triassic offshore section, based on geochemical modelling and the age of late vein mineralization (Scrivener et al. 1994; Gleeson et al. 2000; Pyrillos et al. 2003). However, fluid migration probably continued through the Cretaceous (Pyrillos et al. 2003), when any Jurassic section that survived erosion could have contributed oil, and there is evidence of post-Jurassic expulsion of basin fluids elsewhere in SW England (Haggerty et al. 1996). This is consistent with the late context of the oil in the paragenesis. The model of Pyrillos et al. (2003) can be adapted to the story of hydrocarbon generation, migration and degradation deduced in this study (Fig. 7).

Much of the mineralization in the granites occurs close to their upper margins; hence, most of the observations of mineral species, and oil residues, are in this setting. This may reflect the focusing of fluids updip from offshore basins, along the sub-Mesozoic upper margins; hence, most of the observations of mineral species, likewise contains oil residues (Powers 1932).

Conclusions

The organic biomarker data for oil samples from Cornish granites can be interpreted as follows:

- Thermal maturity data indicate early oil window temperature, not anomalously high, so the oil has not experienced Variscan metamorphism.
- The samples exhibit variable levels of biodegradation, ranging from low to high. The large range suggests that degradation was relatively recent, reflecting emplacement of oil in different sites in the granite.
- The oil composition is typical of a marine source rock, and comparable with data from Jurassic oil in the Wessex Basin, but does not match Devonian, Triassic and Oligocene samples so well.
- The implication of a post-granite, possibly Jurassic, source for the oils in the granites is made likely by the migrated impact of the granite on offshore sedimentary basins, which were the depocentres of post-granite sedimentation.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to A. Bath, A. Bromley, R. Harrison, B. Young, the Natural History Museum, the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, and the British Geological Survey for the provision of samples. J. Johnston and C. Taylor are thanked for technical support. The manuscript benefited from the comments of two reviewers.

Funding

M. Baba was supported by a postgraduate studentship funded by PTDF (Nigeria) This work was supported by NERC under grant number NE/L001764/1 to J. Parnell.

References

Alderton, D.H.M. 1993. Mineralisation associated with the Cornubian Granitic Batholith. In: Patricot, R.E.D. & Polya, D.A. (eds) Mineralisation in the British Isles. Chapman & Hall, London, 270–354.

Bath, A.H., Brassell, S.C. et al. 1984. Deep Source Gases and Hydrocarbons in the U.K. Crust. Report of the Fluid Processes Research Group, British Geological Survey, FLPU 86-2.

Boiron, M.C., Cathelineau, M. et al. 2002. Fluid transfers at a basement/cover interface Part II. Large-scale introduction of chlorine into the basement by Mesozoic basinal brines. Chemical Geology, 192, 121–140.

Bristow, C.M. 1993. The genesis of the china clays of south-west England – a multistage style. In: Murray, H.H., Bundy, W.M. & Harvey, C.C. (eds) Kaolin Genesis and Utilisation. The Clay Minerals Society, Boulder, 171–203.

Browne, Z., Moldovan, J.M., Nolan, R. & Graham, S. 2018. Unravelling petroleum degradation, maturity, and mixing and addressing impact on petroleum prospectivity: Insights from frontier exploration regions in New Zealand. Energy & Fuels, 32, 1287–1296, https://doi.org/10.1021/acs. energyfuels.7b03261.

Charoy, B. 1986. The genesis of the Cornubian batholith (southwest England): the example of the Carnmenellis pluton. Journal of Petrology, 27, 571–604.

Chen, Y., Clark, A.H., Farrar, E., Wasteynes, H.A., Hodgson, M.J. & Bromley, A.V. 1993. Dachronous and independent histories of plutonism and mineralization in the Cornubian Batholith, southwest England. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 150, 1183–1191, https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs.150.6.1183.

Chen, Y., Zentilli, M.A., Clark, A.H., Farrar, E., Grist, A.M. & Wills-Richards, J. 1996. Geochemical evidence for post-Variscan boxing and uplift of the Carnmenellis Granitic Suite. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 153, 191–195, https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs.153.2.0191.

Cope, J.C.W. 2004. A new look at the post-Variscan evolution of south-west England. Geoscience in South-West England, 1, 1–9.

Cornford, C., Yarnell, L. & Murchison, D.G. 1987. Initial vitrinite reflectance results from the Carboniferous of north Devon and north Cornwall. Proceedings of the Ussher Society, 6, 461–467.

Cornford, C., Jones, M. & Scrivener, R.C. 2011. Towards an origin for Bideford Black. Geoscience in South-West England, 12, 356–363.

Court, R.W., Sephton, M.A., Parnell, J. & Gilmour, I. 2006. The alteration of organic matter in response to intense irradiation: Chemical trends and implications for extraterrestrial sample analysis. Geochemica et Cosmochimica Acta, 70, 1020–1039.

Dominy, S.C., Scrivener, R.C., Le Boutillier, N., Bussell, M.A. & Halls, C. 1994. CRE-Eur. Geosciences in South Crofty Mine, Cornwall: further studies of paragenesis and structure. Proceedings of the Ussher Society, 8, 237–241.

Edmonds, W.M., Andrews, J.N., Burgess, W.G., Kay, R.L.F. & Lee, D.J. 1984. The evolution of saline and thermal groundwaters in the Carnmenellis granite. Mineralogical Magazine, 48, 407–424.

Edwards, R.A. 1976. Tertiary sediments and structure of the Bovey Basin, south Devon. Proceedings of the Geologists’ Association, 87, 1–26.

Evans, C.D.R. 1990. United Kingdom Offshore Regional Report: The Geology of the Western English Channel and its Western Approaches. HMSO, London.

Evans, C.D.R., Lott, G.K. & Warrington, G. 1981. The Zephyr (1977) Wells, South-Western Approaches and Western English Channel. Institute of Geological Sciences Report, 91/8.

Feely, M., Costanzo, A. & et al. 2017. Quartz-amethyst hosted hydrocarbon-bearing fluid inclusions from the green ridge breccia in the Snaquelim granite, North Cascades, WA, USA. Minerals, 7, 174.

Gleeson, S.A., Wilkinson, J.J., Shaw, H.F. & Herrington, R.J. 2000. Post-magmatic hydrothermal circulation and the origin of base metal mineralization, Cornwall, UK. Journal of the Geological Society of London, 157, 589–600, https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs.157.3.589.

Haggerty, R., Budd, P., Rohl, B. & Gale, N.H. 1996. Pb-isotope evidence for the role of Mesozoic basins in the genesis of Mississippi Valley-type mineralization in Somerset, UK. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 153, 673–676, https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs.153.5.6073.

Harrison, R.K. & Beer, K.E. 1977. Elateric hydrogen from South Crofty Mine, Cornwall: a preliminary note. Journal of Microscopy, 106, 101–106.

Harrison, R.K. & Taylor, K. 1966. Radiocarbon ages from Wheal Speed, Cornwall. Bulletin of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 25, 41–48.

Hawkes, J.R. 1974. Volcanism and metallogenesis: the tin province of southwest England. Bulletin of Volcanology, 38, 1125–1146.

Henwood, W.J. 1843. On the metalliferous deposits of north Devon and north Cornwall. Proceedings of the Ussher Society, 6, 461–467.

Humphreys, A., Haggerty, S. & et al. 1993. The implication of a post-granite, possibly Jurassic, source for the oils in the granites is made likely by the migrated impact of the granite on offshore sedimentary basins, which were the depocentres of post-granite sedimentation.

Jackson, N.J., Willis-Richards, J., Manning, D.A.C. & Sams, M. 1989. Evolution of the Cornubian orodfield, southwest England. Part II. Mineral deposits and ore forming processes. Economic Geology, 84, 1101–1133.

Klaproth, M.N. 1787. Observations Relative to the Mineralogical and Chemical History of the Fossils of Cornwall. J. Johnson, London.

Landal, P., Dubessy, J., Poty, B. & Robh, L.J. 1990. Three examples illustrating the analysis of organic matter associated with uranium ores. Organic Geochemistry, 16, 601–608.

Le Boutillier, N.G. 1996. South Crofty Mine Geology & Mineralisation. Penhlick Publications, Camborne, UK.

Macquaker, J.H.S., Farrimond, P. & Brassell, S.C. 1986. Biological markers in the Rhaetian black shales of South West Britain. Organic Geochemistry, 10, 93–106.

Moon, C.J. 2010. Geochemical exploration in Cornwall and Devon: A review. Mineralogical Magazine, 48, 407–424.

Parnell, J. 1988. Migration of biogenic hydrocarbons into granites: a review of hydrocarbons in British plutons. Geology in South-West England, 1, 1–9.

Parnell, J. 1988. Migration of biogenic hydrocarbons into granites: a review of hydrocarbons in British plutons. Geology in South-West England, 1, 1–9.

Parnell, J. 1988. Migration of biogenic hydrocarbons into granites: a review of hydrocarbons in British plutons. Geology in South-West England, 1, 1–9.

Parnell, J. 1988. Migration of biogenic hydrocarbons into granites: a review of hydrocarbons in British plutons. Geology in South-West England, 1, 1–9.
Parnell, J., Baba, M. & Bowden, S. 2017a. Emplacement and biodegradation of oil in fractured basement: the ‘coal’ deposit in Moine gneiss at Castle Leod, Ross-shire. Earth and Environmental Science Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 107, 23–32.

Parnell, J., Baba, M., Bowden, S. & Bullock, L. 2017b. Geochemistry and origin of organic-rich sediment veins in fractured granitic basement, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, UK. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 88, 107–114.

Parnell, J., Baba, M., Bowden, S. & Muirhead, D. 2017c. Subsurface biodegradation of crude oil in a fractured basement reservoir, Shropshire, UK. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 174, 655–666, https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs2016-129

Peters, K.E. & Moldowan, J.M. 1993. The Biomarker Guide: Interpreting Molecular Fossils in Petroleum and Ancient Sediments. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Petford, N. & McCaffrey, K. J. W. (eds) 2003. Hydrocarbons in Crystalline Rocks. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 214, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2003.214.01.14

Powers, S. 1932. Notes on minor occurrences of oil, gas and bitumen with igneous and metamorphic rocks. AAPG Bulletin, 16, 837–858.

Psyrillos, A., Burley, S.D., Manning, D.A.C. & Fallick, A.E. 2003. Coupled mineral-fluid evolution of a basin and high: kaolinization in the SW England granites in relation to the development of the Plymouth Basin. In: Petford, N. & McCaffrey, K. J. W. (eds) Hydrocarbons in Crystalline Rocks. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 214, 175–195, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2003.214.01.11

Rashleigh, P. 1797. Specimens of British Minerals Selected from the Cabinet of Philip Rashleigh of Menabilly, in the County of Cornwall, with General Descriptions of Each Article. W. Bulmer & Co., London.

Ruffell, A., Coward, M. P. & Harvey, M. 1995. Geometry and tectonic evolution of megasequences in the Plymouth Bay Basin, English Channel. In: Boldy, S.A.R. (ed.) Permian and Triassic Rifting in Northwest Europe. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 91, 193–214, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.1995.091.01.10

Scrivener, R.C., Darbyshire, D.P.F. & Shepherd, T.J. 1994. Timing and significance of crosscourse mineralization in SW England. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 151, 587–590, https://doi.org/10.1144/gsjgs.151.4.0587

Selley, R.C. 1992. Petroleum seepages and impregnations in Great Britain. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 9, 226–244.

Suan, G., Föllmi, K.B., Adatte, T., Bomou, B., Spangenberg, J.E. & Van de Schootbrugge, B. 2012. Major environmental change and bonebed genesis prior to the Triassic–Jurassic mass extinction. Journal of the Geological Society, London, 169, 191–200, https://doi.org/10.1144/0016-76492011-045

Trice, R. 2014. Basement exploration, West of Shetlands: progress in opening a new play on the UKCS. In: Cannon, S.J.C. & Ellis, D. (eds) Hydrocarbon Exploration to Exploitation West of Shetlands. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 397, 81–105, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP397.3

Tweedie, W.M. 1842. Notices of minerals of uncommon occurrence recently found in Cornwall. In: Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall 1841. L.E. Gillet, Truro, UK, 38–39.

Webby, B.D. 1965. The stratigraphy and structure of the Devonian rocks in the Quantock Hills, West Somerset. Proceedings of the Geologists’ Association, 76, 321–343.