



Tectonostratigraphic Analysis of the Hatton-Rockall Rifted Continental Margin: working from seismic with limited stratigraphic control

R. Gatliff (1), D. McInroy (), K. Hitchen (), N. Murphy (), D. Ritchie (), H. Johnson (), and G. Kimbell ()

(1) British Geological Survey, UK (rwga@bgs.ac.uk), (2) British Geological Survey, UK (dbm@bgs.ac.uk), (3) British Geological Survey, UK (khi@bgs.ac.uk), (4) Petroleum Affairs Division, Dublin, Ireland (noel.murphy@dcenr.gov.ie), (5) British Geological Survey, UK (jdri@bgs.ac.uk), (6) British Geological Survey, UK (hj@bgs.ac.uk), (7) British Geological Survey, UK (gsk@bgs.ac.uk)

New seismic data on the Hatton-Rockall margin has enhanced imaging of the structure and stratigraphy of the last under-explored area of the NE Atlantic margin. The seismic data show evidence of thick wedge-shaped syn-rift seismic packages, and essentially pre-rift succession and complex post-rift differential subsidence. Episodes of pre and post-break-up regional uplift and subsequent inversion can be recognised.

The dating of key reflectors is vital to the development of an understanding of the tectonic evolution. Interpretations at this time are poorly constrained and Carboniferous, Permo-Triassic and younger ages have been proposed for different seismo-stratigraphic sequences.

Uplift and inversion and thin Late Neogene cover make this area an excellent region for shallow coring to reduce the uncertainty of the interpretation and develop models for future hydrocarbon exploration.