Two types of peat bog are found in Northumberland, raised bogs, characteristic of flat underlying topography and found mainly on low plains or in moors, and blanket bogs, which are widespread on higher ground and blanket peats.  The raised bogs are most extensive in the eastern part of the county where they are found in the Etal Swale valley, and on the slopes of the Mottistone hill.  Blanket bogs are extensive in the west of the county, particularly in the area around Alnwick and Holy Island.

Demand for stone is currently concentrating on sandstones of uniform colour (buff, pale yellow and grey) and fine- to medium- grain-size.  These are preferred for roadstone and other constructional uses, whereas in the past gritstones had been used for roadstone with a substantial proportion for paving.  At least 20% of the stone is still used for aggregate in the area.  The more distinctive and more widely known sandstones from the area are the Black Lias, Red Hill, Darley and the Crackenden Sandstone, although much of the red sandstone is now used as cement rather than for building stone.

Sandstones from quarries in the Stainmore Group are used for roadstone and other constructional uses in the southern part of the county; these are preferred for roadstone and other constructional uses, whereas in the past gritstones had been used for roadstone with a substantial proportion for paving.  The more distinctive and more widely known sandstones from the area are the Black Lias, Red Hill, Darley and the Crackenden Sandstone, although much of the red sandstone is now used as cement rather than for building stone.

Coal Measures mustone and fireclay are the principal brick clay resources in the area and their extent is largely coincident with opencast coal deposits.  The major sources of brick clay are the Wansbeck and Blyth coalfields in the north and the Morpeth coalfield in the south.

The largest group of sands and gravels in north-east England are ice-contact sediments laid down by streams flowing on the tops of, within and at the margins of the ice sheet.  These sediments are described as "Fluvio-glacial sediments" and include a wide range of material from gravel to fine sand.  They are generally thicker deposits than river alluvium, have been partially, but imperfectly, sorted by streams issuing from valleys cut through the ice sheet, and are generally of medium to large load size.

Fluvioglacial sands and gravels, generally thicker deposits than river alluvium, have been partially, but imperfectly, sorted by streams issuing from valleys cut through the ice sheet, and are generally of medium to large load size.  These sediments are often found in the lower reaches of valleys, and are characterised by a wide range of material from gravel to fine sand.