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A portion of THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, APRIL 13, 1976

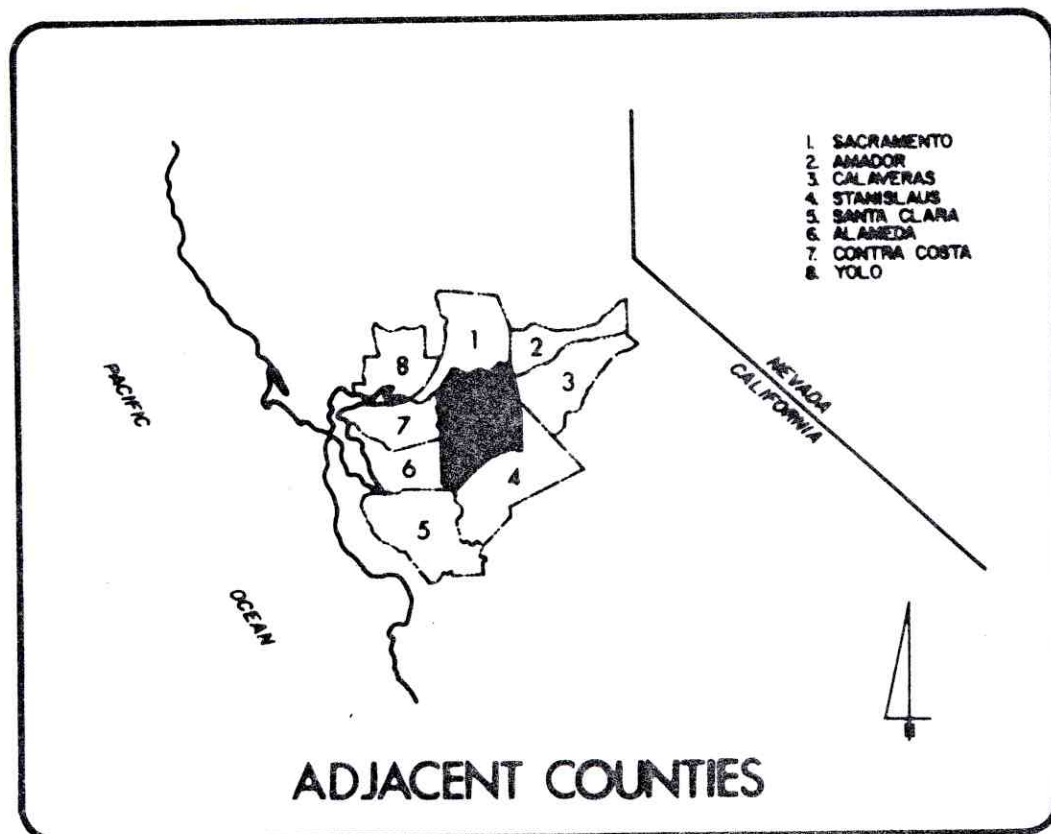


By the 1860's, agriculture and related industries had become the County's dominant activity; reclamation of portions of the Delta for agriculture were underway; and nearly all of the County's settlements and present communities had been established. Lodi and Tracy became stable communities by 1880, after railroads were constructed. Around the turn of the century, clay, gold, coal and manganese were being mined locally and bricks were commercially produced in the area southwest of Tracy.

By the 1930's most of the Delta was entirely reclaimed and the Stockton Deep-water Channel deepened to accommodate ocean-going vessels. Since that time, and the emergence of the automobile, many of the County's original towns have lost their earlier significance and there is little evidence of their previous settlement. Those population centers that continue are recognized and described in the Urban-Rural Structure, in Chapter III.

REGIONAL SETTING

The County is bordered by bay, mountain and valley counties as shown on Map 2, and is most like neighboring valley counties because of topography and economy. However, the regional influence of Stockton, and to some extent Lodi, is strongest in the rural foothill areas and towns such as Jackson, San Andreas and Angels Camp. Galt and Byron, and to a lesser degree Isleton and Rio Vista, are also within the County's area of influence. Galt, Oakdale and Riverbank act as intermediate centers for small communities and rural areas in the northern, and southern portions of San Joaquin County, while Sacramento and



MAP NO. 2