



Photograph: urban districts and settlements. Tallinn Urban Planning Department

Did You know that there are more settlements within the 8 urban districts of Tallinn than in London or in Paris?

There 84 historical settlements in Tallinn, 35 in London and 75 in Paris. During the early period of its formation, Tallinn evolved as the twin cities of Toompea and the Lower Town, with both having their own legislation and governing body until 1878. The more complete of the 84 settlements today include the Old Town, the City Centre, Kadriorg, Piritaa, Kalamaja, Rocca al Mare and Nõmme. Each of them has preserved the atmosphere and distinctive character of its era.

Tiesitkö, että Tallinnan 8 kaupunginosassa on enemmän asuinkeksuksia kuin Lontoossa tai Pariisissa?

Tallinnassa on 84 historiallista asuinkeksusta, Lontoossa 35 ja Pariisissa 75. Kaupungin muodostumisen alussa Tallinna kehittyi kaksoiskaupunkina - Toompeana ja alakaupunkina, joilla molemmilla oli vuoteen 1878 asti oma lainsäädäntönsä ja hallintonsa. Nykyään 84 asuinkeksuksesta parhaiten säilyneitä ovat vanhakaupunki, keskusta, Kadriorg, Piritaa, Kalamaja, Rocca-al-Mare ja Nõmme. Kaikissa näissä on säilynyt oman aikansa henki ja luonne.

Знаете ли вы, что в 8 районах Таллинна больше исторических поселений, чем Париже или Лондоне?

В Таллинне 84 поселения, в Лондоне — 35, а в Париже — 75. Уже в период формирования Таллинн рос как двойной город: первый — Тоомпеа (Вышгород) и второй — нижний город. И у каждого вплоть до 1878 года были свои органы управления и свое законодательство. До нашего времени из 84 поселений целостными сохранились Старый город, Центр города, Кадриорг, Пирита, Каламая, Рокка-аль-Маре и Нымме. В каждом из них ощущается дыхание времени и историческое своеобразие.

Kas teadsid, et Tallinna 8 linnaosas on rohkem asumeid kui Londonis või Pariisis?

Tallinnas on 84 ajaloolist asumit, Londonis 35 ja Pariisis 75. Linna kujunemise alguses arenes Tallinn kaksiklinnana — Toompeana ja alllinnana, neil kummalgi oli 1878. aastani oma seadusandlus ja valitsemisorgan. Tänapäeva 84 asumist on terviklikumad Vanalinn, Kesklinn, Kadriorg, Piritaa, Kalamaja, Rocca-al-Mare ja Nõmme. Kõigis neis on säilinud oma ajastu hing ja eripära.



Photograph: Markko Lepik

The principal value of the Old Town of Tallinn, which is on the UNESCO's World Heritage List, consists of its mediaeval atmosphere and structure, which are preserved to this day.



Photograph: Toomas Volmer

By the 16th century Tallinn boasted one of the most powerful and strongest defence systems in Northern Europe. These days, 1.9 km of the city wall still stands, as do 20 defensive towers.



Photograph: Toomas Volmer

Perched on a limestone cliff and towering over the rest of the city, Toompea Castle has always been the seat of power in Estonia.



Photograph: Toomas Volmer

Kadriorg is famed mostly for its baroque palace and park ensemble, begun in 1718 as the summer palace for the family of Russian tsar Peter I. Kadriorg is one of the more dignified areas to this day, and it remains one of the best loved residential regions of Tallinn.



Photograph: Mari Kadanik

Pirita got its name from the Order of St Bridget's Virgin Mary Cloisters. Today, Pirita is one of the favourite places in Tallinn for spending free time, with its bathing beaches, coastline, pine-forested parks, and the picturesque River Pirita Valley.



Photograph: Ave Rand, Estonian Open Air Museum

Sitting at the western edge of the city, Rocca al Mare is best known as the site of the sprawling Estonian Open Air Museum, where 19th-century village life has been recreated.



Photograph: Mari Kadamik

This quiet neighbourhood has long been known for its colourful hodgepodge of old-fashioned, working-class houses. “Kalamaja” literally means “fish house” in Estonian, and starting from the 14th century the area was traditionally dominated by fishermen, fishmongers and boat wrights. Recently, it has also taken on a Bohemian atmosphere, becoming the residence of choice for young, creative people.



Photograph: Alar Rästä

Nõmme is a quiet, forested district filled with houses from the 1920s and 1930s; it has the feel of a small country town with its farmer's market, pubs and cafés and even its own castle.



Photograph: Mari Kadamik

Kalamaja.



Photograph: Ave Rand, Estonian Open Air Museum

Rocca al Mare.



Photograph: Alar Räska

Kalevipoeg of Duke von Glehn at Nõmme.