

Chinese Palace Wedding Dragon & Phoenix Lucky

Made in collaboration with Qiaose Jewelry studio, a high-end jewellery maker focusing on inheriting traditional Chinese craftsmanship.

Crafted with digital savoir-faire, this digital piece reimagined the delicacy of its physical twin. Based on an antique Qing Dynasty Empresses' Crown collected by the Palace Museum, Qiaose Studio designed and reconfigured a new version, using traditional filigree and kingfisher craft and is decorated with gold-plated silver, pearls, and precious gems.



Drawing inspiration from a Chinese sapphire blue embroidered robe from the Qing Dynasty, the robe is embroidered with lotus flowers in gold and silver threads, with the collar, cuffs, front and hem decorated with patterns of traditional Chinese Shou characters.

Following the same techniques, the Mamian Skirt features pleated fabric, embodying the exquisite craftsmanship and elegance of traditional Chinese fashion.

Chinese Embroidered Lotus Robe



This Indian Crafted Textile Dress represents the crafted textile from hams-stitches embroidery, block printed patterns and weave from the Rann of Kutch, western Indian region. "Dev", which means the Divine Entity, delicately narrates the story of luxury textile crafts in the Rann of Kutch, west Indian. At the intersection of culture and communities, this dress takes you on a journey to explore the vibrant textiles and crafts in Kutch.

Indian Crafted Textile Dress

Designed by UCA graduate Simran Oswal.



Designed and digitalised by Jessica James Studio, this digital outfit recreates a traditional Yoruba garment called Agbada, which is hand-embroidered and traditionally made with a locally woven fabric called Aso-oke.

The Agbada is a four-piece outfit worn by Yoruba men in southwestern Nigeria and Benin, including a large, free-flowing outer robe (Awosoke), an undervest (Awotele), a pair of long trousers (Sokoto), and a hat (fila). The larger and more elaborate the robe, the higher the prestige.

Nigerian Red Yoruba Tribal Robe



Nigerian Handloom Woven Suit

This handloom woven suit was originally made in Nigeria using traditional techniques as part of Cynthia Abila's SS21 collection titled "1803". The handloom woven fabric was made with recycled polyester, curating Nigerian heritage with conscious cultural stories.

This handloom suit sensitively portrays the designer Cynthia Abila's cultural upbrings, celebrating womanhood, culture, and sustainable craft.

Working with De Montfort University's graduate Aiyaaz Khan, this knitwear spotlights Khan's cultural background as the son of an Indian immigrant growing up in Castelferretti, a village in Italy. The design reflects Italian heritage as a homage to several national crafts that got passed down through generations. The prints took inspiration from the medieval sigils and motifs in Castelferretti, infused with a sense of romanticism with a dynamic silhouette and an overall flamboyant flare.

Indian&Italian Crafted Knitwear



A kimono collection from Osaka, featuring maple leaf patterns. The fabrics are composed of three different exquisite and complex maple leaf patterns, made with digital craftsmanship to replicate traditional Kimono techniques such as embroidery, weaving, dyeing and gilding.

Maple leaves(Kaede) were often seen in sleeve patterns of adult women's kimonos, which were popular during the Edo period in Japan. Kimono patterns often incorporate Japanese Maple Leaf Embroidered Kimono red maple leaves (Momiji) due to their vibrant colour.

this design revisits The Great Coat from British heritage. This garment is a living history in itself, with the story of W.R.N.S (Women's Royal Naval Service) engraved on the leather panels. It is a tribute to British artisanal craftsmanship, celebrating its rich value and documenting the evolution of the Great Coat. Featuring box pleats, military braiding, rivets and engraved leather panels.

Working with De Montfort University's graduate Bethany Bell,

The British Great Coat, Revisited

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Working with De Montfort University's graduate Nouf Ali, the headwear is made using bead weaving, combining Saudi culture and modest yet contemporary western styles. The bead weaving technique embodies Saudi Arabian cultural arts and heritage yet is now endangered in modern society.

Bead weaving's technique is similar to Al Sadu, a UNESCO-recognised intangible cultural heritage of Saudi Arabia that emphasises the central role that women play in Bedouin society.

Saudi Arabian textile & headwear



In collaboration with French fashion school ESMOD and its archive ESMOD Patrimoine, this sidesaddle riding outfit was created in 1885 by ESMOD founder Alexis Lavigne, who has become the Empress's tailor for sidesaddle riding wear.

Sidesaddle riding outfits came in many shapes and styles across Europe, each with unique features for different purposes. They reflect the history of horse riding and tailoring for women from the 16th to the 20th century.

The Side Saddle Riding Outfit



Wixárika Nierika Flower of Hikuri

In collaboration with WixárikaNFT, an NFT collective dedicated to the Wixárika art of this native Mexican group, altr has turned Fidel de la Cruz López's design "Nierika - Flower of Hikuri" into a dress, featuring hand embroidery, national characters, and totem of sun worship.

Nierika blooms in its place of habitat, emitting light, life and energy. The deer, eagles and sun are connected as primary gods and radiate life in the same way.