Project Gallery

Conflicted landscapes: The *Kall Trail*. Monitoring transformations of a Second World War heritage site using UAV-lidar remote sensing and ground truthing

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The transformation of Second World War heritage sites is a common challenge for today’s memory culture. In this project, we combine ground truthing with drone-based, high-resolution laser scanning to document recent anthropogenically and environmentally caused transformation processes, and to raise public awareness of the importance of the ever-changing conflict landscape of the ‘Huertgen Forest’.

Keywords: Germany, Kall Trail, Huertgen Forest, Second World War, conflict landscapes, UAV-lidar

Background

Since 2020, historians, geoinformatics scientists and geoarchaeologists within the Interdisciplinary Working Group on Conflict Landscapes (https://www.konfliktlandschaften.uni-osnabrueck.de/idee.html) at Osnabrück University have worked on a research project that combines the concepts of layered landscapes (Saunders 2002; Saunders et al. 2013), GIS-based analyses concerning transformation processes of historical sites, remote sensing and (geo-)archaeological materiality (Saunders 2002; Rass & Lohmeier 2011; Saunders et al. 2013; Passmore et al. 2014; Stichelbaut & Cowley 2016; Opitz & Herrmann 2018; Stele et al. 2021). We examine traces of the historical ‘conflict landscape’ (Woodward 2014; Stichelbaut & Cowley 2016) of the Huertgen Forest in western Germany to detect and document anthropogenic and environmental transformations.

The campaign of the Huertgen Forest formed part of the advance of the US Army into Germany from September 1944 to February 1945. Nevertheless, its events were mostly disregarded by post-war research due to the focus on seemingly more prominent battles, such as the ‘Battle of the Bulge’. The ‘Battle of the Huertgen Forest’, however, is noted today for its comprehensive attrition of the units, the severe casualties and the wrong estimations of leading military personnel concerning the battle’s main objectives (Miller 1995). In this study, our research area is delimited to the Kall Trail, a critical site within the campaign that connects the villages Vossenack and Kommerscheidt across a steep gorge (Figure 1). During the campaign in November 1944, the Kall Trail served as the US Army’s main supply
route, but it presented significant logistical challenges due to the valley’s difficult terrain. Thus, the Trail became well known in historical narratives.

Until now, many dugout positions—presumably of the 28th Infantry Division—are still detectable along the Trail. Consequently, it is frequently targeted by looters who dig for historical artefacts, thereby damaging the sites extensively. Moreover, re-enactors ‘replay’ ground combat by occupying historical field positions, transforming them for their re-enactments, as well as digging new foxholes (Figure 2; Fings & Möller 2016; Wöltering 2016). In causing severe damage to the archaeological evidence, new layers of landscape (Saunders 2002; Saunders et al. 2013; Passmore et al. 2014) are created, which are often mistakenly considered to be historical. Similar transformations and looting activity on former battlefields have been subject to previous scientific research and, thus, questions persist on how to approach the problem of ‘disappearing’ historical sites (e.g. Kok 2006).

A notable example of these transformation processes is a pit on the west side of the Kall Trail that may have originally been a foxhole associated with the conflict but has been massively transformed by re-enactors and natural erosion (Figures 2, 3 & 4). Re-enactors have presumably copied a mistakenly ascribed photograph (Schultz 1949; see https://alchetron.com/cdn/battle-of-hrtgen-forest-06382017-f5b0-480e-9e91-2410c3518fd-resize-750.jpeg) to the Huertgen Forest campaign—but which actually shows part of a US operation in

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Figure 2. Dugout position transformed by re-enactors at the 'International Huertgenwald Marsch', 2016 (photograph by F. Möller).

Figure 3. Pit considered to be a foxhole on the Kall Trail, February 2020 (photograph by M. Adam).
Grezzano, Italy (1944)—to create a replica
dugout position. Figures 3 and 4 show the
extent of the pit’s transformation regard-
ing its changing depth and appearance,
and the pace of natural overgrowth.
Today, its surrounding area is also heavily
transformed due to extensive deforestation
and uprooting caused by storms and bark-
ettle infestations in 2020.
Consequently, several fake combat
positions have appeared and have become
accessible for tourists ‘experiencing’ the
battlefield. The juxtaposition of presum-
ably authentic historical traces and mod-
ern practices creates an ambiguous
scenery that is rarely reflected upon criti-
cally. These layered transformations thus
contribute to inconsistent narratives on
historical events (Möller 2016; Stele
et al. 2021) that miss reliable evidence,
leading to inaccurate interpretations of
discovered artefacts and features. Such
intentionally and environmentally caused
transformations destroy these unique
ground monuments irretrievably.
Hence, we intend to develop a systematic, non-invasive approach to detect and document the traces of war and recent transformations as interwoven processes, using remote sensing lidar (light detection and ranging) (corresponding to Van der Schriek & Beex 2018).

Methodical approach
Our approach in August 2020 was based on analyses of georeferenced historical disposition overlays and military aerial reconnaissance photographs. We also used intelligence reports of the US Army (NARA), pointclouds from terrestrial lidar, Digital Terrain Models (DTM) derived from governmental airborne laser scanning (ALS) and performed systematic ground truthing. The ALS data (point density of approximately 10 points/m²) was acquired in April 2016 by plane (GEOportal.NRW 2020). The data, however, were insufficiently accurate to determine whether the supposed foxhole (Figures 3 & 4)—which has also been documented at least since 2016 (Figure 2; also see the arrows in Figure 5)—or other suspected anomalies in its proximity were extant during ALS data acquisition.
To address this problem, we developed our approach in August 2020 and March 2021 using high-resolution Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)-lidar, with a RIEGL miniVUX-1 UAV laser scanner mounted on a DJI Matrice 600 drone. Its spatial resolution (100 points/m²) is 10 times higher than that generated from ALS. Figure 5 shows the sky-view

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factor visualisation derived from both lidar point clouds (purple dot in Figure 1). Detectable ground anomalies such as the transformed foxhole (Figures 3 & 4) and other supposed dug-out positions and pits deriving from uprooted trees—all of which were confirmed by ground truthing—proved to be clearly visible in the detailed UAV-lidar data (see Figure 5).

The combination of high-resolution UAV-lidar with on-site verification enables us to identify, document and analyse systematically the specific terrain anomalies of this Second World War battlefield. This approach will facilitate future interdisciplinary analyses of diverse ‘conflicted’ landscapes, enabling the more efficient data acquisition and higher temporal and spatial resolution that is required to validate interpretations of historical traces and transformation processes. Accordingly, we hope to raise awareness of this important ground monument and heritage site, and to prevent it from further destruction due to thoughtless utilisation or exploitation.

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