CORRECTION

Correction to: Supply ranges of stone blocks used in masonry bridges and their construction period along the East Royal Road in the Khmer Empire, Cambodia

Etsuo Uchida[1*] , Yuichiro Sakurai[1], Rathborith Cheng[2], Ichita Shimoda[3] and Yu Saito[1]

Correction to: Herit Sci (2020) 8:38
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-020-00383-2

Following publication of the original article [1], several errors were identified in the last paragraph of the Methods section, in the Figure legends for Figs. 6, 7, and the Additional file legends for Additional files 1 and 6.

The updated paragraph of the "Methods" section and the corrected legends are given below and the changes have been highlighted in bold typeface.

Methods

To infer the supply range of laterite blocks used for the bridges, hierarchical cluster and principal component analyses were conducted. The median **concentrations of each element** and magnetic susceptibility (Table 1) **standardised to a constant total** were used in the cluster and principal component analyses (Additional file 1) [31–33]. T-tests were performed to examine the confidence of the deduced groupings of the bridges using chemical compositions and magnetic susceptibility of laterite and sandstone blocks. R (ver. 3.5.3) was used for the cluster and principal component analyses and t-tests [34].

Fig. 6 Dendrogram obtained from hierarchical cluster analysis using Ward's method for the bridges along the East Royal Road, based on median chemical composition and magnetic susceptibility data for laterite blocks listed in Table 1. **The median concentrations of each element and magnetic susceptibility standardised to a constant total.**

Fig. 7 Results of the principal component analysis are shown as principal component 1 vs. 2 and principal component 1 vs. 3 diagrams. **The median concentrations of each element and magnetic susceptibility standardised to a constant total** were used in the analysis.

Additional file 1: Data used for the cluster and principal component analyses. **The median concentrations of each element and magnetic susceptibility data listed in Table 1 were standardised to a constant total**.

Additional file 6: Results of cluster analyses using single linkage, complete linkage, group average, centroid, median, **and Ward's** methods.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Author details
[1] Department of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan. [2] Department of Geology, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Phnom Penh 12210, Cambodia. [3] World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0821, Japan.

*Correspondence: weuchida@waseda.jp
[1] Department of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Uchida *et al. Herit Sci*   *(2020) 8:46*

Page 2 of 2

Reference

1.   Uchida E, Sakurai Y, Cheng R, Shimoda I, Saito Y. Supply ranges of stone blocks used in masonry bridges and their construction period along the East Royal Road in the Khmer Empire, Cambodia. Herit Sci. 2020;8:38. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-020-00383-2.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.