INTRODUCTION
In the recent past a very beautiful area along the shore of Venice lagoon (Venice, Italy; see Fig. 1) was used as a clay pigeon shooting for a long time. The sport of clay pigeon shooting (see Fig. 2) involves using a shotgun to shoot at and breaking a circular flying target made of a fragile material (clay). It is released from a trap positioned in front of, or at the back of, a shooter; then, a typical target (clay pigeon) flight area characterizes each shooting site, where pellets (leadshot), shot cartridge, clay pigeon fragments and generic ammunition residues are found in large quantities. This process causes soil/sediment pollution (especially by the used leadshot, clays and other ammunition parts), atmospheric and (ground)water contaminations (see Tab. 1).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION
Between different contaminants detectable in the clay pigeon shooting area (see Tab. 1), As and Sb contents are here pictured as total heavy metal concentration (see Fig. 3 and 4). Resulting data for each contaminant metal have been grouped for each sampling site. (Please, note different concentration scale). In this examination, leadshot and cartridge cases were found in the shallowest layers of soil (up to 6 cm depth), whereas the other ammunition parts (primers or the so-called “wads”) were mainly found in soil depths of up to 10 cm from the ground layer (see Tab. 1).

CONCLUSIONS
It is obvious that a clay pigeon shooting area, lying in a brackish water context, soil/sediment treatment, waste removal and potential re-use are extremely delicate processes.

Environmental Sciences Department, Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Calle Larga S. Marta 2137, Dorsoduro, 30123 Venice, Italy

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