



NOETZIE CONSERVANCY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Newsletter

Autumn 2010

Chairman's Chat Nick Taylor

Annual General Meeting of the NCOA, 30 December 2009

The usual lively AGM was chaired by Carl Metelerkamp, chair of the NCOA, and hosted by Julie Gosling and Wendy Dewberry. It was attended by some 50 residents. It was pleasing to have Mike Maughan-Brown, newly appointed Municipal Chief Town Planner in the Knysna Municipality, in attendance.

One of the items raised was the need for general guidelines for tenants who rented properties. A set of Guidelines for Owners, Guests and Tenants is in existence and can be found on the NCOA website at www.noetzie.co.za. Owners are urged to bring these to the attention of tenants.

Don Lindsay gave an update on the possibility of piping municipal water to Noetzie properties. Agreement was reached that it is not worth looking into this further because of prohibitive costs, and should residents want to receive municipal water they should approach the municipality separately.

- It was noted that Pezula continues to undertake trading activities at Montrose Castle in contravention of its zoning scheme which does not allow such activities such as running restaurant facilities, alleged selling of alcohol, and providing picnics on the beach. Mike Maughan-Brown apologized that this issue has been unresolved for 4 years, but that he plans to take action in January.

Traffic on the Old Wagon Road is another issue which is perennially on the agenda, particularly since the increase in

traffic volume caused by the activities at Montrose Castle. The boom guard currently provides some control, but it appears that he is easily persuaded to allow access to unauthorized visitors. It was resolved to investigate the costs of employing a security company to control access during the holiday season. The meeting was reminded that a permit is required to take cars onto the beach. The NCOA has secured permits for most beach properties, which entitles owners to 2 cars per property. The permits are granted within strict regulations governing driving on the beach.

Access to the beach via the stairs directly below the car park has been opened by Pezula for the season. Mike -Brown noted that this is a temporary measure pending Pezula building a boardwalk.

Cathy Shimmin, NCOA Treasurer for 2009, stated that the current cash balance is in excess of R40k. Cathy proposed an increase in subs to R300 per member, which was agreed. Neil Meterlerkamp was thanked for providing pro bono audit services.

Santie Den Boestert received the annual conservancy award for contributions to environmental matters.

The meeting ended with the election of office bearers for 2010. The portfolios allocated at the first NCOA Committee meeting of the year are as follows: Nick Taylor (Chairman), Cathy Shimmin (Treasurer), Wendy Dewberry (Secretary), Santi Den Boestert (Conservancy), Julie Gosling (Municipal Liason), Wendy Dewberry (Newsletter), Carl Metelerkamp, Penny Suckling and Eion Brown.



Proposed Pezula development

One of the main tasks undertaken by the Committee has been to comment on the proposal submitted by Pezula for building a new development in around the existing car park. This issue has been going on since 2005, and the last proposal submitted by Pezula was defeated by the responses of interested and affected parties, including a very comprehensive objection lodged by the NCOA. It is not entirely clear exactly which option Pezula is now pursuing, but it appears to be one which will involve building 14 free-standing cottage units tightly clustered into 4 groups, an additional two larger units, a reception/office building and an eco-centre. Altogether the development will accommodate 39 beds in 1-, 2-, and 4-bedroom cottages.

Led by Eion Brown, the NCOA Committee has put together a very comprehensive objection to the proposal on a number of grounds; chief among these is that the development is not compatible with existing regulations in terms of zoning requirements, building density, visual impact, and cost. SANPARKS has also objected on the grounds that the area was previously set aside for conservation and that, contrary to the assertion in the proposal that the vegetation is 'degraded fynbos', the fynbos is in fact in good condition. All comment was submitted by the end of February and we eagerly await the result.

Beach weddings

Beach weddings are very popular at Noetzie. The Committee is making every effort to discourage these, as they inevitably lead to excessive driving on the beach and litter, there appears to be little we can do to stop them. Discussions with the Knysna Municipality about this problem are currently underway.

Road to Lindsay property

Don Lindsay has applied to build a road to his property directly down from the top of the hill. The NCOA has looked at the plans and made some suggestions regarding precautions to be applied during building to protect the vegetation. Currently the only access is via the beach and the Committee took the view that the reduction in the amount of beach driving which the road will cause will more than compensate for having a very minor road providing direct access to the property.

House for Dr Visser

Dr Visser has submitted plans for a house to be built on his property, which adjoins Julie Goslings property on the South-eastern side (closer to the beach). The plans are for a relatively large property and the NCOA Committee is in negotiations with Dr Visser and his architect concerning the height of the building. The Committee is concerned that the height exceeds that laid down in the Noetzie Town Planning Scheme (also available on the website).

Subdivision of erf 84

An application has been lodged with the Municipality to subdivide erf 84 (immediately above the public toilets at the bottom of the Wagon Road). The Committee lodged an object to this application on the grounds that the resulting property would be too small to accommodate a dwelling, and that permitting such building density would set a dangerous precedent, paving the way for radical changes in the character of Noetzie.



Noetzie in March by Santie Den Boestert

We stayed at our cottage for ten days - a first in March. The weather was excellent with lots of sunny days (some very hot) and a little rain, mostly at night.

The fish eagle tried to catch something in the lagoon opposite our house, but was unsuccessful. We also saw it up the river, perched on one of the trees lying across the river - a glorious sight!

As we hadn't seen any fish in the upper parts of the river for a long time, we were glad to see them again - also in the canal in front of our house where they lay in ambush, just waiting for a canoe to pass - and then jump right over the boat or (all too often) land in my lap! Some moorhens also moved in and seem to enjoy living in the water between the reeds - we saw them this year for the first time.

The water in the lagoon is not salty at all - even closest to the sea. As the river is meandering over the beach, very little sea water reaches the lagoon. The sea has also formed a sand barrier on the beach that prevents the sea water reaching the lagoon. Maybe this will change again with the spring tide.

I walked up next to the river past the lily pond and pulled out some black wattle saplings again. After some enquiries, Nico Oosthuizen, senior forester at Diepwalle, informed me that funds are presently not available to do a full clearing of alien vegetation up the river but that they have applied to have it included in their 2020/11 alien plant clearing plan and we should know mid-June whether it was approved.

The forest is looking better after the rains that we had and some of the trees that did not flower in spring, are only now flowering, as are the agapanthus on the cliffs of Sinclair Nature Reserve.

We saw the baboons a couple of times, but they are not a problem at all as they seem to want to avoid people. The monkeys unfortunately, are quite the opposite and they come around every day. I seems as if Bloubal is now the leader of the troupe - he must have hurt his one forepaw as he was limping quite badly, but is as cheeky as ever.

The sun is moving over very quickly and it is definitely autumn with leaves falling and soon a lot of the houses will be cold and we will miss the sun, but time flies so quickly - one of these days it will be summer again!

The Noetzie Leopard by Julie Gosling

On Tuesday 2nd March a meeting organised by Natalie Baker of CapeNature was held at Julie and Wendy's home at Noetzie. The purpose of the meeting was to decide whether or not to collar the Noetzie leopard that was recorded on infrared camera on the morning of the 27th November 2009.

Present were Julie Gosling and Santie Den Boestert of NCOA, Bool Smuts and Jeannine McManus of the Landmark Foundation, Jessica Hayes and Carmen Stoker of Pezula and Natalie Baker and a student from Saarsveld. CapeNature is the authority responsible for issuing permits for the capture and collaring of animals and will only do so with the consent of the property owners on whose property the cage is to be erected, hence the meeting.

Jeannine McManus gave an excellent presentation on the data already collected by The Landmark Foundation through the monitoring of collared leopards in the Baviaans Kloof, Cedarberg, Rheenendal and Wilderness areas. Many questions were raised by both Noetzie and Pezula. Among them the concerns about the trauma experienced during capture, malfunctioning of the GPS signal and what

if the cat outgrew the collar. Bool Smuts assured us that only mature animals over 20kg are considered for collaring and that all the collared leopards have returned to the site of capture.

The cages that are used to capture the leopards have been designed so that they can be placed in the middle of a path frequently used by the leopard and hidden with brush. Both ends of the cage are open forming a tunnel. No bait is used. When a tread plate, situated in the centre of the cage, is activated by the animal both ends close simultaneously. The animal is then anaesthetised and the collar put in situ. The battery life of the transmitter is 18 months.

To date, the general feeling gathered from both Noetzie and Pezula residents is that they are against the cat being collared and so it has been decided that the way forward would be to monitor the leopard with camera's situated on Pezula and in the Noetzie Conservancy and also by the recording of spoor, scats and any other evidence of leopard.

Please forward your thoughts on this matter to Santie den Boestert denboestert@telkomsa.net



Information on the Landmark Foundation supplied by Jeannine McManus

The Landmark Foundation's leopard and predator project addresses the persecution of predators and leopards in particular, by having established a leopard rescue, rehabilitation, release and research program.

Why Leopards?

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is a protected species. They are often the last remaining top predators in much of their range. Therefore, they play an essential role in the ecosystem and by ensuring leopards remain in the system other species from antelope to plants are automatically conserved. These animals are not restricted to protected areas as obstacles such as fences are easily crossed.

What we do:

Merely 20% of South Africa's landscape is protected and our efforts are not limited to these fragments. We focus on establishing regional scale connectivity of leopard populations across the country by working with private landowners who make up 80% of South Africa's land and host 80% of the country's biodiversity (animal and plant species). Here we can ensure that leopard along with other species have habitat available to ensure their survival for future generations. Our research indicates that these animals are indeed of conservation priority.

Much of our efforts are spent on providing farmers with holistic and ethical means of reducing conflict between humans and predators. This has included the use of guard dogs and alpacas and livestock protective collars which protect livestock from predators.



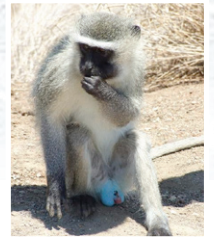
We have a strong advocacy campaign against lethal controls such as gin-traps which often catch all species from duiker and porcupine to jackal and leopard, as they are unselective devices. By using holistic devices mentioned above biodiversity is not threatened and economic studies have indicated dramatic success when using holistic management devices compared to lethal controls such as gin-traps and hunting.

We expand habitats for predators through the establishment of private nature reserves and participating farmers.

Our main objectives:

- Rescue, rehabilitation and release of injured species
- Advocacy to ban gin and poison traps
- Research into leopard ecology and management at landscape level
- Instituting holistic management methodologies on participating farms
- Developing a green brand and consumer awareness for you to make a difference
- Education to youth groups regarding predators linking them to art and culture

For more information visit: www.landmarkfoundation.org.za



Monkey Business

by Melanie Gosling

MONKEYS are a little like capitalists: their aim is to maximise their profits while minimising their costs.

For a monkey, this translates in getting as many calories as it can, while expending the minimum amount of energy in getting those calories.

In the wild, monkeys and baboons will spend hours foraging in the veld for food to get their required daily intake of calories. But in recent years, as more humans have moved into previously wild areas, these primates have come into closer contact with people and have learned that humans are a source of very high-calorie food, and to get hold of it requires expending almost no energy. Like taking candy from a baby.

Noetzie residents have been on the receiving end of monkey raids for some years now, and I have heard all sorts of reactions from residents, ranging from “catch them and move them somewhere else” to “shoot them”. Neither option is a solution, of course, as removal of the animals through death or translocation will simply leave a vacant ecological niche for a new troop to move in. We need to understand and accept that they won’t go away. We also need to understand and accept that they won’t stop raiding houses as long as they are successful in getting food. This includes food from rubbish bins as well. You may say you do not feed monkeys, but if a monkey has got away with some of your food, in effect you are feeding monkeys.

To put it in terms people can easily relate to, if you spread the word that there were loads of R200 notes lying around in several open houses, there for the taking, and more notes were available every day, how long do you think humans would leave the money lying there? That’s how the monkey views the food in our houses and bins: just lying there for the taking. Why work hard if you don’t have to?

Monkeys are, if you like, part of an evolutionary process: they have the brains to adapt to changing environmental circumstances (in this case more people and easy food) and to exploit this change to their advantage (high nutritional food at low energetic cost).

The question is: do we humans have the intelligence to adapt to these changing environmental circumstances (raiding monkeys)? Or will we behave like evolutionary losers, responding to raids with nothing more than understandable, but utterly ineffectual, displays of anger?

When a monkey raids a house, he cares about only one thing: did I succeed in getting the food or not? If he got food, he will come back - not just to the house where he scored, but to all houses in the vicinity. Even if he gets food only one out of 10 times, that is sufficient motivation to keep him coming back. The fact that you shouted at him, or threw stones at him is besides the point. He got what he wanted.

We must also realise that with the best of intentions, and the best burglar bars and the like, there will be times when the monkeys will get in. Because of this, leave no food out. We keep all our food in cupboards. No bowls of fruit or open vegetable racks, no bread in bread tins (they can open them, and have opened ours); no tupperwares full of biscuits or rusks on tabletops (one made off with a tupperware full of lemon creams tucked under his arm like a guy off to the office with his briefcase).

And preparing a meal in the kitchen with the windows and doors open, is an open invitation. (One swooped in took a carrot from under the peeler’s nose).

And remember that to a monkey, food in a bin is just that: food. The fact that we no longer regard it as something to eat, does not make it any less nutritious for a monkey. (I believe some of the river people have made a secure place to keep rubbish bags until collection, but I have not seen it.) If one bin is not enough to hold all your rubbish, get a second one. Most of us have bins with handles, but that is not enough to keep monkeys out. We have one of the those stretchy cords, with hooks on the end (what does one call them?) that we tie to the handles, and as an added precaution, we put a couple of heavy stones on the lid. So far that has proved effective.

Ammunition: one of the most effective weapons I have found is a water-pistol. Not the little jobs we used to have as kids, but the new huge numbers, with a pump-action mechanism, that shoots the jet of water many metres, and easily as high as a roof. It’s harmless, but the monkeys really hate it. In fact, I just had to lift the brightly-coloured water-pistol and they were off.

Sadly, I believe there are people at Noetzie who are feeding the monkeys. That is just plain evil. Every single precaution the rest of us take, amounts to zilch if even one person feeds them. That’s all it takes to habituate them.

I’ll tell you why I think that. I did a little experiment a few months ago. There were two monkeys sitting on Wolfie’s water tank across from our kitchen. Behind closed windows, while I was putting crisps into bowls, I took one from the packet and lifted my arm up, holding the crisp. The result was instant: the two monkeys bounded across to the window. I was quite astounded. (Needless to say I put the chip back in the packet and chased them away, foodless.)

I discussed the incident with Justin O’Riain, head of the Baboon Unit at the University of Cape Town. I asked him if he thought the monkeys’ response to my holding up the chip was indicative of their being fed by humans.

“Yes, absolutely,” Justin replied.

“The fact that your gesture of raising your arm was met with an immediate response of the monkeys running towards you, shows that this has become a conditioned response. A monkey’s normal reaction to a human raising an arm would be to move away, as they would interpret it as a threat. I would say this shows they are being fed. It’s very sad,” Justin said.

I don’t know what goes through the heads of people who feed monkeys. Why do they do it? Is it ignorance?

While I can’t fathom their motivation, I can predict the consequences: increased raiding by monkeys, and decreased fear of humans. We all need to tackle the monkey issue together. The most important step is to ensure they get no food at all, from inside your house or you bin. And the misguided morons who feed them, need to be tracked down.

Perhaps we need to print some flyers to hand out to day-trippers; perhaps we need to put up very clear big posters in our houses, for those who let their houses. We definitely need to keep our eyes peeled and report anyone who feeds monkeys to CapeNature or SANparks.

Also, the municipality needs to fix their bins. There is no point our keeping our rubbish secure when the municipal bins don’t even have lids. As I said, the monkeys are not going to change. Life’s too peachy for them. It is up to us to change and adapt. And we have no hope of succeeding unless every single person does so.



Fire Protection Association

Noetzie residents are becoming involved in the FPA to establish a Fire Management plan for our area. We will keep you posted. Here is a little info on the organisation.

The Southern Cape Fire Protection Association (SCFPA) established in 2007, is a section 21 Non Profit Organisation (NPO), which operates in an area bounded by the N9 in the North, the Bloukrans river in the East, and the area West of the Robertson pass.

It's primary objectives seek to (a) empower local communities in assisting them to become more aware of the risks of fire, (b) capacitate them to act proactively to reduce the hazards and vulnerability of assets, and c) allow them to act as a first response to fire emergencies. In so doing, communities become safer and are more prepared in the event of a fire emergency. Through the creation of an enabling framework and greater awareness, fewer ignitions will result in less spread and easier suppression of veld fires.

Natural areas inherently pose an increased risk to fire, and are subject to the activities of the communities and other land use practices on the borders of these areas. It is in the interest of reducing these fire risks that the SCFPA

operates. The SCFPA's primary goal is to establish Fire Management Units (FMU) in priority areas as identified by an Integrated Fire Management Plan. The SCFPA seeks to facilitate the establishment of FMU's, in areas which have been identified according to their fire risk, which are bordered by fire breaks, either natural or man-made, and manage fire in an ecologically sound manner. This entails the following:

- The setting up of FMU institutional arrangements;
- A risk assessment of hazards, assets and resource levels;
- The development of fire management plans. Assimilation of the spatial data in terms of fire breaks and fuel hazard reduction measures which are to be supplied to Eden Risk Department to capture into a central database;
- Fire fighting team recruitment, training and equipping;
- Awareness and training of residents in terms of fuel reduction (including Invasive Alien Plant control); "firescaping", fire boss, etc
- Identification of access and escape routes;

Mark H van Niekerk:

Manager Southern Cape Fire Protection Association
Tel: 084 271 4610 email: markh.vn@gmail.com

Blue duiker

Blue duiker is the smallest of antelopes in southern Africa, weighing only about 4 kg. Both sexes carry short horns and they have well-developed preorbital glands on the sides of the face.

Some individuals have a faint bluish sheen on their coat, which has lead to their common name. Blue duikers live in forests, thickets and dense coastal bush, and they are confined to the forests of the southern coast. Due to their elusive nature of their habitat, they are seldom seen.

Browsing only infrequently, the blue duikers are very selective eaters, and prefer fallen leaves, fruit and flowers. These are often provided to them by birds, monkeys and baboons who are often considered to 'damage' vegetation. This messy habit of baboons and monkeys offers important resources to the rare blue duiker and it is not unusual to see a blue duiker feeding directly underneath a troop of monkeys foraging in the trees or a little distance away from baboons.





Mud Crab

IDENTIFICATION

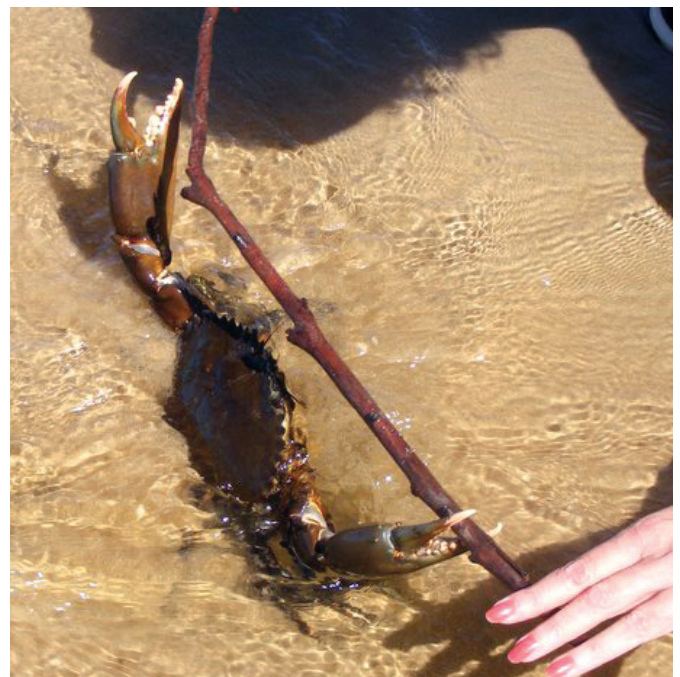
The mud crab is the largest marine or estuarine crab found in KwaZulu-Natal and is a member of the swimming crab family. The carapace is oval with nine pairs of equal-sized marginal teeth. The nippers are substantially larger in males than in females. They are green-brown in colour with the limbs having a net-like pattern especially on the paddle-shaped last pair. The mud crab can reach a size of 30 cm carapace length.

DISTRIBUTION

Mud crabs are found in open, large estuaries with a muddy substrate. They occur from Knysna northwards along the east coast and in many tropical parts of the world. In KwaZulu-Natal, they are found in most of our estuaries. Mud crabs live in burrows which extend into the ground at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. Burrows extend below the low water mark and always contain some water. Burrows appear to be permanent structures used by successive generations.

FEEDING

Despite the formidable size of its nippers, the mud crab feeds mostly on small prey such as tiny snails. However, it is also an opportunistic feeder and will eat dead fish or other animal matter.



Taken at the Mouth of Noetzie River by Marylou Newdigate

REPRODUCTION

Like most estuarine animals, mud crabs spawn at sea. The females migrate out to sea while the males remain in estuaries. Mating and spawning takes place throughout the year but there are definite summer peaks. Mating takes place in estuaries. A male can only inseminate a female while her shell is soft during a period of about 48 hours following her moult. The male straddles the female and will actively defend her against intruders. This situation is maintained until the female moults and then sperm transfer takes place. Sperm is transferred to the females



NCOA 2010 Membership Fees

Please, we urge all members to pay fees this year. NCOA depends on all contributions.

To those who have given in more ways, financial and other, thank you. Membership fees for 2010 are R300.00 per member.

Please pay your contributions into the following bank account

Account Name: **Noetzie Conservancy Owners Association**

Bank: **Standard Bank**

Account: **00 189 849 3**

Branch: **Sandton 019205**

Please could note you name and/or erf number when making payment

Any donations to the NCOA are most welcome **accounts@noetzie.co.za**

Audited Financials are available on the website here

<http://www.noetzie.co.za/downloads/NCOA%20Annual%20Financial%20Statements%20October%202009.pdf>

d e v e l o p m e n t

Proposed Noetzie headland development by Eion Brown

The Developer once again submitted a scheme to develop the headland area in November last year.

The scheme proposed did not comply with the Town Planning Scheme. Very little was changed from the previous scheme except that the majority of houses were bunched together on the river side of the Old Wagon Road, leaving the parking area intact. The houses were in the main still 2 and 3 level structures.

Once again any submission had to be done over the holiday period making it rather difficult to do anything meaningful. Fortunately the Pezula Homeowners applied for an extension of time for submissions, as did the NCOA, and a meaningful submission was prepared.

Mr Simon Nicks, the Town Planner who prepared the original

Town Planning Scheme, was also again requested to prepare expert comment. In addition the Pezula Homeowners requested an Environmental lawyer, Elbie Burger, to prepare a submission on their behalf, which was made available to the NCOA. Various members of the NCOA prepared submissions and made them available to the NCOA.

With all the information available a NCOA submission was prepared and submitted before the 22 Feb deadline.

We now have to wait for the Developers planner to comment on the submissions and send them into the Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA & DP) for consideration.

The NCOA will keep a careful watch on any further developments.

Recycling

The Knysna Municipality is urging all residents to make an effort to sort their domestic waste and place all recyclable material into Green Bags for collection.

Material Suitable for Recycling

- Paper
- Plastic
- Cardboard
- Glass
- Cans
- Please rinse all containers

Green Bags and laminated lists of the recycling requirements can be collected from Wendy Dewberry at the house on the hill. 044 3842913

Not Suitable for Recycling

- Any wet or soiled paper
- Safety and laminated glass
- Light bulbs
- Carbon paper and chemically treated paper (fax)
- Food and sweet wrappings
- Wax paper
- Milk/juice cartons
- Poly or plastic coated glossy paper
- Tinfoil, cling wrap, cellophane and polystyrene

h i s t o r y o f n o e t z i e



A History of Noetzie – Appeal for assistance

In December 2009, Chris Everett produced a large history of the Everett Family and their 50 years in Noetzie. Some of you may have seen the finished book.

He has now suggested that much of the information could be utilized for a definitive history of Noetzie and its people and the NCOA Committee has endorsed this idea.

Therefore please would you provide as much detail as you can on the following pages. Please also provide as many photos and any other documents, memories or other details as you can. Title deeds, newspaper cuttings, biographical details are all welcome.

If documents are sent by e-mail, please re-size them to a moderate, but not too small size and send them directly to **chrisioy@yahoo.com** (not to the committee) or alternatively please post to

Chris Everett
P.O. Box 26356
Hout Bay, 7872

We look forward to your assistance
Chairman

A History of Noetzie - Questionnaire

Do it NOW – it really won't take long

Please give as much information as you can – don't worry about organizing it or formatting it – just fill in the raw data and I'll sort it out.

1. Erf number(s)
2. Owned by
3. Shareholders
4. When the erf was bought
5. When the house was built
6. When the house was altered
7. Price of erf / house - if you are prepared to provide it – this will be of interest in particular for the few pounds a property cost many years ago compared to today's costs
8. House architect / builder / origins
9. Previous owners with dates if known
10. How did you / your ancestors get to hear about or come to Noetzie
11. Biographical information - *Here I'm not aiming to write complete family histories about all of the Noetzie families, but it would be good to include as many details of connections, origins and families as possible. We must try to record the history and involvement in Noetzie of people like Bill Hedding, Nimmo Reid, the Hendersons, Metelerkamps and Goslings, Neville Marriot, Frans Knarr, Hans Kelly-Patterson - before it is all lost to our collective memories. If you have brief family trees please include them. In particular- photos, photos, photos – they bring the text to life. If you can scan them please send as JPG files with titles / details, if there are particular ones you can't scan I'm happy to collect them, scan or photograph them and return*

them. At very least please give full names, dates of birth, maiden names, qualifications, careers, interests about:

- 11.1. Yourself
- 11.2. Partners / shareholders
- 11.3. Spouse(s)
- 11.4. Children
- 11.5. Grandchildren
- 11.6. Parents
- 11.7. Previous generations
- 11.8. Hobbies / interests / other pursuits
- 11.9. Items of interest about other Noetzie people
12. Your or your family's Involvement in
 - 12.1. Noetzie Civic affairs
 - 12.2. Knysna Civic affairs
 - 12.3. Other aspects of local or home or national life
13. Dreams concerns for Noetzie
14. Significant visitors / guests
15. Pet likes / dislikes / hates
16. Memories / anecdotes – *Here is the chance to bring the dry facts to life – if you can't write the whole story, give me points and fragments and a phone number – I'll phone you back to fill in the details. I'm looking for the happy moments and the disasters, the floods and fires, wild-life sightings, the arguments and feuds, expeditions and excursions, memories of early Noetzie when wood and paraffin were the only fuels, times before 4 x 4s on the beach or any access except walking, who were Sampson and the doctor who owned the shack next to the van Gend house – in short anything and everything about this special place. Once again photos, diaries and drawings will add so much more.*



Noetzie is proud to welcome some new members:

Congratulations to -

Penny Suckling and her family, Abigail Grace, a 4th generation Noetzie-ite, was born 26th January 2010 in Ballito Bay, to Peter and Milly Suckling.

To Fern Robertson and her family, Hadley William Hunter, a 6th generation Noetzie-ite, was born on the 3rd February 2010 to Briony and Gary Hunter.

To new owners of erf 80, Eve Thompson and Richard Robinson, Welcome. We look forward to having you in residence.

