Pretonic schwa in Dutch is often deleted or reduced in casual speech; it is likely that this also occurs due to frequency effects. That is, high-frequency *genoeg* is more likely to be reduced to *gnoeg* than it is for low-frequency *geniep* to be reduced to *gniep*. However, after schwa deletion, a complex onset cluster remains and I'll show that when the cluster is ill-formed according to Dutch phonotactics, less schwa reduction occurs and when the cluster is well-formed, more reduction occurs. The experimental approach revealed that an interaction between phonotactic requirements and frequency can occur. To account for the facts, a hybrid model which can account for frequency effects as well as grammatical effects will be discussed.