Zindan Cave, lying a short distance north-east of the hilltop, Monastery church is a basilical planned, three-aisled seperated by pillars with three projecting apses and a narthex. This again is a triconchos planned (three-leaf clover apse) approached by a nave, two aisles and beyond is an atrium. Walls of the church has fairly destructed. Therefore all the walls have fallen, There are three tiers of the synthronon, with plastered and painted. There is an chapel with apse remain in the nave. The remain show that within the ruins of this monastery church a small single-cell chapel was constructed centre of the nave, probably at a later date. In other words, at a late period, following the destruction of the monastery church, a secondary chapel was constructed. The interior of south walls of monastery church is remarkable for its remained some frescoes perhaps of the late periods. Traces of paint on plaster give some idea of the paintings, some of which is illustrated here, but it is nothing left of them today. Also two small fragments of columns of white marble were found around the hilltop. One of which is decorated like to “teardrop shape” in stylized leaves by incised style, another small column fragment is similar to this, but its ornament has like a garland. Both small columns is etched two parallel lines as a bracelet on the necks. The traditional form of ecclesiastical architecture in Lycia was three-aisled, triconchos apses and wooden-roofed churches, this form likely derived from the countries of the south-east Mediterranean like to Egypt in the sixth century. May be mentioned quite similarity of Zindan Monastery Church with some triconchos apses and bazilical planned churches in Likya Region.