Some specific areas are affected too much during the earthquakes while some other areas are influenced much less or not. Characteristics of this situation require soil properties of surfaces with deep underground structure of settlements and investigation of its surrounding in detail. When the ancient earthquakes and heavily damaged areas of these earthquakes were examined, it was observed that this situation is related to the structural features of interior ground. Therefore, it is quite clear that application of a near-surface ground survey will not express a meaning alone for the determination of the heavily damaged areas in our country. Therefore macro-zoning (the seismic focus depend on bed rock topography, sequential reflections in seismic energy trap) and micro-zoning (Shear wave velocities, predominant periods, soil amplification, acceleration, liquefaction, areas of forming surface waves etc. geotechnical parameters) studies of settlement areas should be performed. After these, making near-surface ground surveys will be more accurate. In this study, by make use of sample macro zoning studies performed in heavily damaged areas on the world will be presented on the macro- and micro-zoning studies performed in Burdur region and the vital importance of previously determined heavily damaged areas out of occurrence of earthquake will be presented by interpreting these studies. Such studies have vital importance for development plans of a city, so revision of the planned cities and strengthening costs of the existing structure will be reduced.