CLAIMS:

1. Use of a nucleic acid vector comprising a host modifying (HM) CRISPR array in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing, in a human or animal subject, a condition or disease mediated by bacterial host cells by altering the relative ratio of sub-populations of first and second bacteria in a mixed population of bacteria, the second bacteria comprising host cells,
   wherein the mixed population is comprised by the subject,
   wherein the second sub-population consists of a different bacterial species to that of the first sub-population,
   wherein each host cell has a host target sequence and at least one nucleic acid sequence encoding a Cas nuclease endogenous to the host cell,
   wherein the engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array comprises a spacer sequence (HM-spacer) and repeats encoding a HM-crRNA, the HM-crRNA comprising a sequence that is capable of hybridising to the host target sequence;
   wherein the vector can transform the host cell,
   wherein the HM-crRNA guides the Cas nuclease to the target to modify the target sequence in the host cell, whereby the host cell is killed or host cell growth is reduced,
   wherein the nucleic acid vector is a plasmid vector comprised by a carrier bacterium, or the vector is a phage vector, or the vector is a phagemid vector.

2. Use of a nucleic acid vector comprising a host modifying (HM) CRISPR array and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Cas nuclease in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing, in a human or animal subject, a condition or disease mediated by bacterial host cells by altering the relative ratio of sub-populations of first and second bacteria in a mixed population of bacteria, the second bacteria comprising host cells, wherein the mixed population is comprised by the subject,
   wherein the second sub-population consists of a different bacterial species to that of the first sub-population,
   wherein each host cell has a host target sequence,
   wherein the engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array comprises a spacer sequence (HM-spacer) and repeats encoding a HM-crRNA, the HM-crRNA comprising a sequence that is capable of hybridising to the host target sequence;
   wherein the vector can transform the host cell,
   wherein the HM-crRNA guides the Cas nuclease to the target to modify the target sequence in the host cell, whereby the host cell is killed or host cell growth is reduced,

wherein the nucleic acid vector is a plasmid vector comprised by a carrier bacterium, or the vector is a phage vector, or the vector is a phagemid vector.

3. Use of a nucleic acid vector comprising an engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array for altering the relative ratio of sub-populations of first and second bacteria in an *ex vivo* mixed population of bacteria, the second bacteria comprising host cells,
wherein the second sub-population consists of a different bacterial species to that of the first sub-population,
wherein each host cell has a host target sequence and at least one nucleic acid sequence encoding a Cas nuclease endogenous to the host cell,
wherein the engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array comprises a spacer sequence (HM-spacer) and repeats encoding a HM-crRNA, the HM-crRNA comprising a sequence that is capable of hybridising to the host target sequence;
wherein the vector can transform the host cell,
wherein the HM-crRNA guides the Cas nuclease to the target to modify the target sequence in the host cell, whereby the host cell is killed or host cell growth is reduced,
wherein the nucleic acid vector is a plasmid vector comprised by a carrier bacterium, or the vector is a phage vector, or the vector is a phagemid vector.

4. Use of a nucleic acid vector comprising an engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Cas nuclease for altering the relative ratio of sub-populations of first and second bacteria in an *ex vivo* mixed population of bacteria, the second bacteria comprising host cells,
wherein the second sub-population consists of a different bacterial species to that of the first sub-population,
wherein each host cell has a host target sequence,
wherein the engineered host modifying (HM) CRISPR array comprises a spacer sequence (HM-spacer) and repeats encoding a HM-crRNA, the HM-crRNA comprising a sequence that is capable of hybridising to the host target sequence,
wherein the vector can transform the host cell,
wherein the HM-crRNA guides the Cas nuclease to the target to modify the target sequence in the host cell, whereby the host cell is killed or host cell growth is reduced,
wherein the nucleic acid vector is a plasmid vector comprised by a carrier bacterium, or the vector is a phage vector, or the vector is a phagemid vector.

5. The use of claims 3 or 4 for treating an industrial or an *ex vivo* medical fluid, surface, apparatus or container; or for treating a waterway, water, a beverage, a foodstuff or a cosmetic, wherein the host cell(s) are comprised by or on the fluid, surface, apparatus, container, waterway, water, beverage, foodstuff or cosmetic.

6. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the HM-crRNA and a tracrRNA are comprised by a single guide RNA (gRNA).

7. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein host cell population growth is reduced by of at least 5-fold compared to the growth of a population of said host cells not transformed with said HMCRISPR array or a nucleotide sequence encoding said gRNA.

8. The use according to claim 3 or 4, or any one of claims 5 to 7 when dependent on claim 3 or 4, wherein host cell population growth on a surface is inhibited.

9. The use according to claim 1 or 3, or any one of claims 5 to 8 when dependent on claim 1 or 3, wherein each vector lacks a Cas nuclease encoding sequence.

10. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the vector comprises a DNA sequence for expressing a tracrRNA sequence.

11. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the mixed population is comprises *S. thermophilus*, *L. lactis* and *E. coli*.

12. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the Cas nuclease is a type I cas nuclease, a type II Cas nuclease or a type III Cas nuclease.

13. The use according to any preceding claim, the vector comprising nucleic acid sequences for expressing a plurality of different crRNAs (eg, comprised by gRNAs),
wherein a first of said crRNAs is capable of hybridising to a first nucleic acid sequence in said host cell; and a second of said crRNAs is capable of hybridising to a second nucleic acid sequence in said host cell, wherein said second sequence is different from said first sequence; and
(a) the first sequence is comprised by an antibiotic resistance gene or RNA thereof and the second sequence is comprised by an antibiotic resistance gene or RNA thereof; optionally wherein the genes are different;

(b) the first sequence is comprised by an antibiotic resistance gene or RNA thereof and the second sequence is comprised by an essential or virulence gene or RNA thereof;
(c) the first sequence is comprised by an essential gene or RNA thereof and the second sequence is comprised by an essential or virulence gene or RNA thereof; or
(d) the first sequence is comprised by a virulence gene or RNA thereof and the second sequence is comprised by an essential or virulence gene or RNA thereof.

14. The use according to any one of claims 1 or 3, and 6 to 12 when dependent on claims 1 or 3, the vector comprising more than 1.4kb of exogenous DNA sequence, wherein the exogenous DNA encodes one or more components of the CRISPR/Cas system and comprises the engineered array for expressing HM-crRNAs or gRNAs in host cells, wherein at least 2 different crRNAs or gRNAs are encoded by the exogenous DNA (eg, by at least 2 HM-CRISPR arrays).

15. The use according to any one of claims 1, 3 and 6 to 14 when dependent on claim 1 or 3, wherein the vector is devoid of a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cas nuclease that is cognate to the crRNA(s) or gRNA(s).