

Claude Archive MCP - 360-Degree Product, Architecture & Enterprise Readiness Review

Independent assessment from the perspective of senior software architecture, enterprise software procurement and implementation, product strategy, security/governance, and competitive market positioning.

Scope: uploaded claude-archive-mcp v1.13.0 repository plus current market/competitor research. The review distinguishes what is already technically strong from what is required to become enterprise software that earns a durable place in the market.

Executive verdict

Claude Archive MCP is substantially better engineered than its name and current product packaging suggest. The repository is not a toy MCP server: it contains a disciplined read-only serving model, a published-generation container topology, curated memory with append-only correction semantics, provenance-aware retrieval, sidecars, briefing/capsule layers, a local web experience, extensive test code, and unusually explicit design and security contracts.[1][2][3]

The central strategic conclusion is that the project should stop thinking of itself primarily as a "Claude archive" or even a generic "second brain." Search, embeddings, MCP memory, and session recall are rapidly commoditizing. Its strongest differentiated idea is a provable context ledger: evidence remains immutable; derived memory is distinguishable from source evidence; truth can become superseded or disputed; open work can be tracked; and the serving plane is structurally read-only. That is a much stronger enterprise thesis than "memory for Claude."

Today, the product is compelling for a privacy-sensitive technical power user and credible for a controlled design-partner pilot, but it is not yet a production enterprise platform. The repository itself says there is no multi-user, non-owner, or hosted posture, and intentionally refuses to turn the personal archive into an internet-facing MCP service.[3] That is the correct current safety choice. Enterprise readiness therefore requires an additive architecture - identity, policy, governance, observability, shared deployment, connector SDK, federation and a separate authenticated write/curation plane - rather than weakening the current local-first design.

Dimension	Current score	Assessment
Core engineering discipline	8.8 / 10	Strong contracts, CI, strict typing posture, tests, migrations, hardening, release truth.
Evidence / provenance design	9.2 / 10	The most differentiated part of the product; should become the commercial center of gravity.
Local/private single-user security	8.7 / 10	Read-only serving and loopback/no-network rails are unusually disciplined; safe defaults still need work.
Retrieval / continuity product value	7.8 / 10	Strong capabilities, but the project's own frozen continuity delta remains zero; value proof must catch up to architecture.

Dimension	Current score	Assessment
UX / onboarding / operability	5.6 / 10	Powerful but expert-oriented, internally worded, and too broad a CLI/tool surface for mainstream adoption.
Ecosystem / connectors	4.0 / 10	Deeply Claude-centric. The market increasingly expects agent/model portability and enterprise sources.
Enterprise IAM / authorization	2.8 / 10	No enterprise identity plane today; correctly not faked with a widened local server.
Governance / compliance	3.4 / 10	Good threat thinking; retention, classification, DLP, legal hold, hard-delete receipts and enterprise audit are not yet productized.
Enterprise operations / DR	4.7 / 10	Container topology is strong; SLOs, k8s, external DB, telemetry, restore drills and upgrade/rollback remain roadmap work.
Commercial / market readiness	4.2 / 10	Excellent engineering story, weak category/brand/buyer packaging and insufficient external benchmark/case-study proof.

Bottom line: approximately 8.5-9/10 as an advanced private continuity engine, roughly 4.5-5/10 as an enterprise platform today, and potentially 9+/10 as a differentiated enterprise product if the project executes the architecture already emerging in its roadmap while radically simplifying the buyer/user surface.

1. What the project actually is

The uploaded build identifies itself as v1.13.0 and unifies Claude.ai exports and Claude Code JSONL sessions into one searchable archive. It exposes eleven read-only MCP tools and also includes a localhost read-only web viewer, optional embeddings, LLM-authored sidecars, deterministic briefing packs, an opt-in curated-memory store, generated curated notes, a context planner, a Continuity Capsule, an opt-in SessionStart integration, and a hardened container mode serving immutable published generations.[1]

The repository scale is material: 87 production Python files and about 37,083 source lines, 127 Python test files and about 55,797 test lines, plus 13 SQL migration files. The test-code-to-production-code ratio is a positive signal of engineering seriousness. The source compiles cleanly in this review environment. A complete fresh dependency install/full pytest run could not be independently executed because the isolated review environment could not reach package indexes, so this review does not claim an independently reproduced green full suite.

The roadmap gives a much more important definition than the README: the system should answer five questions - what happened, what is currently true, why a decision was made, what remains unresolved, and what evidence supports the memory.[2] That is a product specification, not just a retrieval feature list.

2. The moat: evidence-grounded continuity

Most memory products compete on some combination of extraction, vector retrieval, knowledge graphs, automatic injection and SDK convenience. Those capabilities are becoming common. Mem0 publishes standardized memory benchmarks; Hindsight has retain/recall/reflect plus production deployment; Cognee

combines graph/vector/code memory; Letta treats agents as long-lived stateful systems; Graphiti/Zep makes temporal knowledge graphs and provenance first-class.[5][6][7][12][13]

Claude Archive has a credible route to a different category: the system of record for AI work context. Its strongest product principles are evidence over recollection, current truth over historical truth, retrieval before compression, progressive disclosure, local-first ownership, correctable memory, and treating archived content as untrusted input.[2] The append-only curation model is especially valuable: "correct," "supersede," "dispute," "pin," "merge," and "forget" create an audit trail rather than silently rewriting memory.[1]

This should become the commercial promise: every important recalled statement can answer "why should I believe this?", "when was it true?", "is it still current?", and "what source proves it?" That is more enterprise-relevant than a generic semantic-memory score because it directly addresses stale decisions, policy drift, cross-session contradictions and auditability.

3. Technical architecture review

What is notably strong

- Read/write separation - serving is read-only, while indexing, enrichment and curation are out-of-process. This materially reduces blast radius and accidental mutation risk.
- Immutable published-generation topology - the hardened container serves a hash-verified generation rather than a live working database, with rollback by generation pointer. This is closer to release engineering than a typical local MCP project.
- Lossless source preservation - raw conversations remain the evidence layer; sidecars, embeddings, briefings and memory are projections, not substitutes.
- Structured correction semantics - curated memory explicitly models current/superseded/disputed status instead of allowing generated summaries to become unquestioned truth.
- Strict engineering posture - Python 3.11-3.13 CI, ruff, formatting checks, mypy strict, pytest, protocol-conformance gates and pinned GitHub Actions SHAs are all positive supply-chain and maintainability signals.[4]
- Explicit negative decisions - the do-not-reopen register prevents fashionable architecture churn: no networked SQLite, no uncontrolled always-on injection, no broad writable connectors, no graph-platform migration merely because competitors use one.[2]

Engineering debt and scaling risks

The principal code-level concern is concentration. ``db.py`` is roughly 129 KB; ``webui/render.py``, ``briefing.py``, ``capsule.py``, ``memory/store.py``, ``curate/verbs.py`` and ``doctor.py`` are also large. Large files are not automatically poor design, but as a team product they increase review cost, ownership ambiguity, merge contention, and the cognitive load of changing storage or policy behavior safely.

- Break ``db.py`` into stable repository interfaces: conversation store, search/FTS repository, embedding repository, lineage/timeline repository, generation metadata, and migration boundary.
- Separate domain objects from persistence objects. Memory, claims, commitments, evidence locators, trust-domain identity and retention policy should not inherit SQLite assumptions.
- Introduce explicit service interfaces for retrieval, authorization, policy evaluation, curation, ingest and projection. Enterprise backends should plug in behind these contracts.
- Use dependency injection at process composition boundaries rather than global/config-driven branching inside large modules.
- Treat the current 11 MCP tools as a compatibility API, not the long-term user experience. Higher-level product surfaces should compose them without adding storage-level verbs.

4. Security and trust review

The current single-owner posture is refreshingly candid. The HTTP transport is loopback-only, remote/authenticated serving is explicitly closed, the hardened container can run without a network interface, and the server is read-only. The security document also states its limits: loopback is not access control, local processes can reach it, signed/attested artifacts do not yet exist, several controls are off by default, and there is no multi-user/hosted posture.[3] This honesty is a strength.

For enterprise software, however, the safe default must become "policy is enforced before content enters broad retrieval." Hindsight is already marketing pre-write secret masking and prompt-injection defenses; its enterprise stack also includes SSO, MFA enforcement, scoped keys, audit logging and BYOC.[8] Basic Memory similarly sells SSO/SAML, audit, admin controls and hosted compliance posture in its business tier.[9][10] Those are not differentiators anymore; they are procurement gates.

- Authorization before candidate generation - never retrieve broadly and filter afterward. Unauthorized objects must not affect candidates, ranking, counts, timing, sidecars, embeddings or inferred relationships.
- Identity - OIDC/SAML for humans; workload identities/service principals for agents; SCIM/JIT provisioning; MFA/conditional access integration; short-lived scoped tokens.
- Policy - RBAC plus ABAC using tenant, project, principal, data class, source, purpose, retention class and trust domain.
- Pre-projection DLP - secrets, credentials, regulated identifiers and policy-restricted data must be classified before FTS, embedding, sidecar, summary or graph projection. Redaction after indexing is too late.
- Deletion semantics - distinguish tombstone, user-visible forget, hard erase, legal hold and retention expiry; produce deletion receipts across primary store, projections, snapshots and backups.
- Cryptography - TLS for remote planes, encryption at rest, KMS/BYOK, envelope encryption for sensitive domains, secrets manager integration, rotation and key-revocation procedures.
- Tamper-evident audit - record reads, curation writes, policy decisions, administrative changes, exports and deletion, with content-minimized event payloads and export to SIEM.
- Supply chain - SBOM, provenance attestations, signed artifacts/images, immutable digests, vulnerability gating, trusted publishing and a documented dependency-response policy.

If remote MCP is ever offered, it must follow current MCP authorization conventions rather than inventing an archive-specific scheme. The MCP specification requires protected HTTP servers to validate audience-bound bearer tokens and builds on OAuth/OIDC discovery and PKCE; the July 2026 release further hardens authorization and moves the protocol toward stateless infrastructure-friendly operation.[17][18]

5. Reliability, operations and data-plane readiness

The published-generation model is an unusually good starting point for reliable service: it naturally supports immutable snapshots, pre-serve verification and rollback. The missing enterprise step is to turn those mechanics into measurable service objectives and operational runbooks.

- Define SLOs: availability, p50/p95/p99 retrieval latency, ingest freshness, projection lag, error rate, policy-decision latency, restore time and deletion completion time.
- Add OpenTelemetry spans/metrics plus structured per-call records that never log content by default; export to standard observability stacks.
- Make ingest crash-safe and replayable with durable source cursors/checkpoints, idempotency keys and explicit projection versions.
- Add backup/restore drills with RPO/RTO evidence, immutable/offline backup options and N -> N+1 -> rollback exercises.

- For shared enterprise nodes, introduce a supported external Postgres data plane behind the storage abstraction; do not place SQLite on a network filesystem.
- Package a supported Helm/Kubernetes deployment with readiness/liveness, pod disruption policy, resource sizing guidance and external secrets/KMS.
- Build load, concurrency, chaos and migration tests. Enterprise certification should include zero unauthorized leakage under concurrency, not just correctness at rest.

Hindsight provides a useful comparison: current releases emphasize bank migration, request tracing, resumable operations, external Postgres and distributed deployment patterns.[7] The market buyer will expect similar operational artifacts even if Claude Archive deliberately keeps a simpler node architecture.

6. Product experience: the largest non-security gap

The repository has many useful capabilities, but they are surfaced as engineering constructs: eleven MCP tools, multiple console entry points, scripts, environment flags, releases/horizons, generated reports and an extensive install document. This is excellent for maintainers and poor for a buyer trying to understand the outcome.

The external product should collapse into five verbs: Find, Resume, Understand, Verify, Govern. Internally, the existing tool set can remain for compatibility. Externally, a user should not need to understand FTS tiers, sidecar coverage, capsule selection modes or release letters to get value.

Product surface	What the user should get
Resume Work	One page that says where work stopped, what changed, next actions, open commitments and the exact evidence behind each item.
Current Truth	Active facts/decisions with validity dates, authority, last verification, superseded alternatives and contradictions.
Why / Evidence	A decision trail from derived memory to the exact source passage/session/commit or connected artifact.
Memory Inbox	Proposed durable memories generated from recent work; accept, edit, merge, reject, expire or route for approval.
Changed Since	What materially changed since a date/session/release, separated into facts, decisions, code/work artifacts and commitments.
Open Commitments	Unresolved tasks/promises/risks with owner, due date if known, source and confidence.
Team Handoff	A bounded, policy-safe package that lets another person/agent continue work without dumping the whole archive.
Admin / Trust	Sources, users, roles, policies, classifications, retention, audit, connector health, node health and rollout state.

7. Memory generation: add automation without corrupting trust

The project is right to reject uncontrolled automatic decision mining. The market, however, is moving toward automatic memory creation and repair. Claude Code now has auto memory, and Letta explicitly evaluates both

memory usage and memory generation/hygiene.[11][12] If Claude Archive remains predominantly manual in curation, it risks feeling trustworthy but labor-intensive.

The answer is not silent auto-write. Build a Memory Proposal Inbox. The system should extract candidate Decision, Claim, Commitment, Preference, Procedure and Entity updates together with source locators, confidence, validity interval, data classification, contradiction status and a suggested action. Policy can auto-accept only low-risk/high-confidence classes; consequential items require approval. This turns the existing append-only semantics into a differentiated governance workflow rather than a limitation.

8. Competitive landscape

The memory/context category is now crowded and sophisticated. The benchmark is no longer other hobby MCP servers; it includes venture-backed platforms, popular open-source frameworks, native agent memory and local-first knowledge products. The strongest comparison is below.

Competitor / category	Where it is strong	Where Claude Archive can win	Immediate implication
Claude Code native memory	Zero-config, built in, project/org CLAUDE.md plus automatic per-project memory.[11]	Full raw evidence history, cross-session forensic retrieval, curated truth state, contradiction/supersession and cross-tool portability.	Do not sell "Claude remembers." Sell proof, history, governance and portability.
Zep / Graphiti	Temporal context graphs, validity windows, provenance, hybrid graph retrieval, production scale.[5]	Local/private evidence nodes; richer source-level session lineage; explicit human-governed correction trail; possibly lighter operational footprint.	Closest strategic competitor. Temporal truth must be world class.
Mem0	Broad SDK adoption, automatic extraction, cloud/OSS, high published LoCoMo/LongMemEval scores. [6]	Evidence-grounded memory and correction audit rather than optimized extracted facts alone.	Run the same public benchmarks and publish transparent methodology.
Hindsight	Retain/recall/reflect, benchmarks, Cloud/self-host, enterprise IAM/security, operational tooling.[7][8]	Raw work-session provenance, read-only evidence plane, local node federation and explicit memory proposal governance.	Enterprise baseline is already high; R/S/P roadmap items are mandatory, not optional.
Cognee	Broad data ingestion, graph/vector/code memory, knowledge graph and self-hosted/cloud deployment.[13]	Bounded scope, less magical transformation, inspectable evidence and temporal correction semantics.	Win on trust and auditability, not graph feature count.
Letta	Full stateful-agent runtime, memory generation/learning, channels and research-led context engineering.[12]	Be the independent context/evidence layer across runtimes rather than another agent runtime.	Integrate with Letta; do not compete by building a harness.
Basic Memory	Human-readable Markdown, simple team/cloud model, SSO/audit, clear \$15/\$30 seat packaging.[9][10]	Lossless evidence, temporal truth, richer work-session provenance and policy-grade federation.	Match usability and pricing clarity; keep stronger evidentiary model.
mcp-memory-service	Huge client compatibility, REST/MCP/OAuth/dashboard, remote and team setups.[14]	Narrower, safer serving model, stronger evidence provenance, harder separation of serving/writing.	Do not race on transport count. Note how remote surface creates materially larger security burden.[15]

Competitor / category	Where it is strong	Where Claude Archive can win	Immediate implication
Supermemory	Developer-facing memory engine, broad integrations/API focus.	Trustworthy continuity for enterprise work with domain nodes and proofs.	Market lesson: broad "company brain" UI can dilute focus; Supermemory discontinued Company Brain/Nova and doubled down on its memory engine.[16]

9. Strategic positioning and category design

The name `claude-archive-mcp` is accurate as an open-source project name and weak as a commercial category. It says vendor (Claude), implementation detail (MCP) and storage metaphor (archive), but not business value. It also creates unnecessary platform dependence as Codex, Cursor, Gemini, Copilot, Letta and others become sources/consumers.

Recommended category: Evidence-Grounded Context Infrastructure, or more memorably, a Context Ledger for AI Work. Candidate positioning statement: "Give every agent the right current context - with proof, policy and provenance." A second version for technical buyers: "A local-first, federated context ledger that turns AI work history into current, verifiable, governable memory."

Keep the open-source repository and its current identity if desired. Commercial packaging should sit above it under a broader brand. Before selecting a commercial name, perform formal trademark/domain screening; names such as Context Ledger or Continuity are strategic descriptors here, not trademark recommendations.

10. Buyer and implementation view

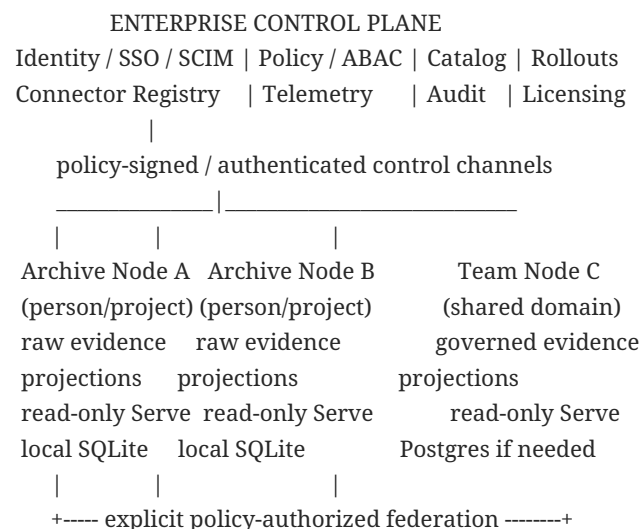
Buyer	Buy today?	Why / blocker
Solo technical power user	Yes	High value if deeply invested in Claude and willing to manage local tooling. Privacy/evidence model is a real advantage.
Small engineering team	Pilot / design partner	Needs shared identity, team/workspace semantics, simple deploy/update, connectors and better onboarding before standard rollout.
Large enterprise engineering org	POC only	Procurement blockers: SSO/SCIM, RBAC/ABAC, audit, DLP/retention, support/SLA, deployment architecture, DR, compliance evidence.
Regulated enterprise	No production approval yet	No mature governance/control plane, hard-delete/legal-hold lifecycle, attested supply chain or enterprise assurance package.
Embedded software/OEM buyer	Potentially yes	MIT core, strong local architecture and clean evidence concepts are attractive if stable API/SDK boundaries are formalized.

Procurement package required for enterprise sales

- Architecture and data-flow diagrams with trust boundaries, data residency, encryption, identity and failure modes.
- Security whitepaper and public trust center; threat model; pentest summary; vulnerability disclosure and response SLA.
- SOC 2 Type II roadmap/evidence; ISO 27001 where customer base demands it; HIPAA/BAA only if healthcare is a target vertical.
- DPA, subprocessor list, retention/deletion statement, data ownership/training statement, disaster-recovery policy and incident response policy.
- Supported deployment matrix: local node, self-host/BYOC enterprise node, managed control plane, air-gapped profile if strategically valuable.
- Support tiers, upgrade policy, backward compatibility, LTS policy, SLA and end-of-life policy.
- Reference architectures and two or three quantified case studies proving fewer re-explanations, faster task resumption, fewer stale-decision errors and lower context-token spend.

11. Target enterprise architecture

The roadmap is pointing in the right direction: one archive node per person/team/trust domain plus a central control plane and controlled cross-domain retrieval.[2] This should become the target architecture. Do not turn the existing personal read server into the enterprise server.



Separate authenticated Curator/Write Plane per trust domain
Ingest -> Classify/DLP -> Source of Record -> Projections -> Publish

Four process planes should be explicit: (1) Ingest/Enrich, which is write-capable but source-scoped; (2) Curator, authenticated and policy-governed for memory changes; (3) Serve, read-only and authorization-aware; and (4) Control Plane, which distributes identity/policy/configuration and receives content-minimized health/telemetry. The current serving discipline should remain intact.

12. Connector strategy

Connector breadth is one of the biggest market gaps, but the repository is correct to require governance before opening the floodgates. The right sequence is: build the connector contract, land read-only sources, classify before projection, and treat source provenance as mandatory metadata.

Priority	Sources	Reason
P0	Claude Code, Claude.ai, Claude auto-memory / native project memory	Deepen current core and make native memory coexistence explicit.
P1	OpenAI Codex, Cursor, GitHub Copilot CLI, Gemini CLI, OpenCode	Makes the product model/agent neutral and immediately differentiates from a Claude-only archive.
P1	GitHub / GitLab	Connect decisions and sessions to commits, PRs, issues and code evidence.
P2	Jira / Linear, Slack / Teams, Confluence / Notion	Adds business context and team decisions with broad enterprise relevance.
P2	Google Drive / SharePoint	Enterprise document evidence, subject to strong ACL inheritance and DLP.
Later	CRM, service desk, data warehouses, vertical systems	Only after connector SDK, ACL inheritance, classification and deletion are proven.

13. Benchmark and proof strategy

This is the single biggest credibility gap. The repository contains unusually thoughtful internal measurement, but its own roadmap records a frozen continuity delta of zero: Release E did not regress continuity, but it also did not demonstrate the chartered retrieval gain.[2] That is exactly the kind of negative result a trustworthy project should record - and exactly why external claims should wait for better proof.

Meanwhile Mem0 publishes LoCoMo, LongMemEval and BEAM results, and Hindsight publishes a reproducible benchmark program while arguing that memory evaluation must measure accuracy, speed, cost and realistic agentic tasks.[6][19] Claude Archive should keep its Continuity Benchmark but add the public standards so buyers can compare it on familiar terrain.

- Run LoCoMo, LongMemEval and BEAM using a reproducible adapter and publish exact prompts/models/configuration, not a marketing-only score.
- Add Archive-specific tests: evidence support rate, current-truth accuracy, supersession handling, contradiction detection, stale-decision avoidance, open-loop recall, resume-work success and cross-domain leakage.
- Measure end-to-end operator outcomes: time-to-resume, number of user re-explanations, wrong/stale assumptions per task, token/context cost and percent of recommendations with inspectable evidence.
- Publish latency and cost at multiple corpus sizes, plus ingest freshness and rebuild cost.
- Create an adversarial suite: prompt-injected source text, secret material, incorrect historical facts, contradictory decisions, deleted items and unauthorized cross-domain objects.

14. Roadmap: from strong project to enterprise category leader

Horizon	Top outcomes	Exit criteria
0-90 days: Product proof	Simplify UX; current-truth/resume/evidence surfaces; one-command onboarding; memory proposal inbox; benchmark adapter; safe defaults; architectural seams around storage/policy.	Attended continuity test shows measurable user benefit; public benchmark methodology; new user reaches value in <15 minutes; no manual explanation of 11 tools required.
3-6 months: Enterprise foundation	Identity/trust domains; pre-retrieval authorization; DLP/classification; authenticated curator service; retention/erase/legal hold; telemetry; restore drills; external Postgres path; SBOM/signing.	First enterprise design partner passes security architecture review; zero-leak authorization battery; restore/rollback drill evidence; signed release artifacts.
6-9 months: Platform	Connector SDK; Codex/Cursor/GitHub/Jira/Slack sources; REST/SDK surface; team workspaces; control-plane MVP; Kubernetes/BYOC profile.	Third source lands with zero core changes; 3-5 paying design partners; stable API contract; supportable deployment/runbook.
9-18 months: Category leadership	Federation across trust domains; temporal claim graph; contradictions/current truth/open commitments as first-class surfaces; enterprise admin/trust center; SOC 2 Type II program.	Reference customers use system as governed AI context infrastructure; cross-domain policy proof; published case studies and benchmark leadership on evidence/temporal metrics.

15. Commercial model and go-to-market

A sensible business model preserves the open local core because local-first ownership is part of the product thesis, while monetizing collaboration, governance, deployment and operations. Do not create artificial lock-in by making personal evidence proprietary.

Edition	What it contains	Commercial logic
Community / Local	Local archive node, MCP/CLI, read-only web experience, core evidence/provenance, basic curation.	Open source / free. Creates trust, adoption and ecosystem gravity.
Team	Shared/team node or managed sync/federation, collaboration UI, standard connectors, team roles, hosted management.	Clear per-seat price in the broad \$15-\$35/user/month competitive band, with usage guardrails rather than surprise token billing.[9]
Enterprise	SSO/SCIM/MFA, RBAC+ABAC, DLP/retention/legal hold, BYOC/on-prem, audit/SIEM, KMS/BYOK, advanced connectors, SLA/support, control plane.	Custom platform + active identity/agent usage. Avoid pure seat pricing for agent fleets; use a transparent hybrid of platform, active humans/agents and measured ingestion/compute.
OEM / Embedded	Stable API/SDK, private deployment, support, redistribution terms, policy engine and provenance services.	Annual platform license/support; potentially the highest-margin route if the context ledger becomes infrastructure rather than another end-user app.

Ideal initial customer profile

The best early enterprise customer is not "every company with AI." It is an engineering, operations, consulting or research organization already using multiple coding/knowledge agents, with expensive re-explanation and handoff problems, proprietary context that cannot simply be shipped to a generic SaaS memory service, and enough governance pressure that provenance matters. The initial wedge should be one high-value workflow - e.g., engineering decision continuity, incident/operations handoff, or long-running client/project delivery - not an undifferentiated company brain.

Supermemory provides a timely market warning: on September 10, 2026 it announced the discontinuation of its Company Brain and Nova surfaces while keeping MCP/plugins and focusing the company on the memory engine/API. The stated problem was product focus and ambiguity over what the company was.[16] Claude Archive should learn from that: build a superb context infrastructure product with one or two opinionated workflows, rather than trying to become every collaboration/PKM surface at once.

16. What not to build

- Do not expose the current personal server to the internet and call the addition of OAuth "enterprise." Build a separate enterprise service boundary.
- Do not replace SQLite with a graph database because graphs are fashionable. Model temporal claims/relations in the domain; choose storage from measured requirements.
- Do not auto-inject large memories into every prompt. Context rot and stale-memory amplification are real product failure modes; progressive disclosure is a strength.
- Do not add dozens of MCP tools. Tool count is not product value. Composite outcomes should hide storage mechanics.
- Do not open writable enterprise connectors until classification, authorization, deletion and audit are solved.
- Do not let a generated summary become source-of-truth. Preserve the evidence/derivation boundary even if competitors optimize aggressively for compressed memory.
- Do not chase "company brain" breadth before proving the context-ledger wedge and repeatable enterprise buyer ROI.

17. Priority backlog - the 20 things that matter most

1. Make Current Truth / Resume Work / Why Believe This / Open Commitments first-class product surfaces.
2. Build Memory Proposal Inbox with evidence, confidence, classification and approval policy.
3. Refactor storage/retrieval boundaries so SQLite is an implementation, not a domain assumption.
4. Introduce trust-domain object model: tenant, principal, source, ACL, classification, retention, provenance.
5. Authorize before candidate generation and add zero-leak tests including counts/timing.
6. Turn injection protection, audit and sensitive-data screening into enterprise-safe defaults.
7. Implement DLP/secret/PII classification before FTS/embedding/sidecar/summary projection.
8. Build authenticated Curator/Write service separate from read-only Serve.
9. Add OIDC/SAML, SCIM/JIT, workload identities, scoped keys and MFA policy integration.
10. Implement tombstone/forget/hard-erase/legal-hold/retention with deletion receipts.
11. Add content-minimized OpenTelemetry/metrics, SLO dashboards and audit export.
12. Finish crash-safe resumable ingest and idempotent replay.
13. Support external Postgres for shared nodes and provide tested migration/rollback.
14. Ship signed/attested artifacts, SBOM, immutable images and trusted publishing.
15. Run and publish standard memory benchmarks plus Archive-specific temporal/evidence benchmark.
16. Build the connector SDK; then add Codex/Cursor/GitHub as the first portability proof.

17. Create a control-plane MVP for catalog, node health, versions, policy and rollout.
18. Create enterprise deployment profiles: BYOC/self-host first, managed control plane second, air-gap only if demand is real.
19. Replace internal engineering language in user docs with outcome-driven onboarding and admin documentation.
20. Recruit paid design partners and measure re-explanation reduction, resume time, stale-decision avoidance and context-token savings.

18. Final assessment

Claude Archive MCP has the raw ingredients for a genuinely differentiated product: rigorous local-first engineering, a strong evidence philosophy, an unusually explicit separation between source and derived memory, temporal/correction concepts, and a willingness to record failed experiments instead of laundering them into marketing claims. Those qualities are rarer and more commercially useful than another vector-memory API.

The risk is that the project remains a sophisticated personal system while the market standardizes around simpler APIs, automatic memory and enterprise control planes. The answer is not to imitate every competitor. It is to productize the strongest thesis: provable, current, governable context across agents and sources. Build enterprise identity/governance/operations around local evidence nodes, add model-neutral connectors, automate memory through proposals rather than silent mutation, and prove the result with benchmarks and design-partner outcomes.

If executed well, the end-state is not "an MCP server that searches Claude chats." It is an enterprise context ledger: a trusted layer between people, agents and organizational history that can say what happened, what is true now, what changed, what remains open, and exactly why the system believes any of it. That is a product category with a durable reason to exist even as foundation-model vendors improve native memory.

Sources

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2. Uploaded repository: ROADMAP.md, especially North Star/Product Thesis, H11/H16-H18, execution order after Release N, Releases R/S/T/U, Continuity Benchmark and do-not-reopen register.
3. Uploaded repository: SECURITY.md, especially loopback-only posture, shipped controls/defaults, artifact integrity and "What this does not protect."
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