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Accessible Coworking Montreal: A Door-to-Desk Audit

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Executive Summary

An **accessible coworking space in Montreal** cannot be identified reliably from a listing badge, a nearby métro pin, or a claim that an entrance is barrier-free. The relevant decision is whether a particular person can complete the entire journey, from transit, parking, or drop-off to the entrance, access control, desk, meeting room, washroom, kitchen, and emergency exit. That distinction matters at scale: in 2022, **27% of Canadians aged 15 or older**, about **8.0 million people**, had at least one disability that limited daily activity (statcan.gc.ca). Among disabled respondents, **72%** encountered at least one accessibility barrier, and **56%** identified features around public spaces, including entrances, exits, and sidewalks (statcan.gc.ca) (statcan.gc.ca).

This report therefore uses a **door-to-desk audit**, not a ranking. It separates three evidence levels. First, Quebec law and code requirements must be determined for the specific building. Quebec's current Chapter I code revision took effect on **April 17, 2025**, but exclusions, mixed uses, and alteration history can change what applies (rbq.gouv.qc.ca). Second, published standards supply testable benchmarks, but Accessibility Standards Canada says standards become enforceable only if made regulations (accessible.canada.ca). Third, claims about any actual facility require operator confirmation and an on-site check.

The audit records observable conditions rather than awarding a universal score. Useful benchmark fields include a **950 mm clear door width**, controls no higher than **1,100 mm**, and **2,500 mm** turning space, all from a federal model standard rather than a Montreal compliance rule (accessible.canada.ca) (accessible.canada.ca) (accessible.canada.ca). A candidate passes only if every user-defined essential requirement is verified or has a dated, responsible accommodation plan. An unverified essential item triggers follow-up; a failed essential item with no workable adaptation is a deal-breaker.

Before travel, check the **same-day elevator status**, a backup route, curb and snow conditions, access-control procedure, adjustable furniture, washroom geometry, communications support, and an individualized evacuation plan. STM itself cautions that online elevator information can lag conditions on site (stm.info). No

competitor, including 2727 Coworking, is certified here. Operator pages are treated only as leads for a tour, never as accessibility evidence.

Introduction and Background

Searches for **wheelchair accessible coworking in Montreal** commonly surface ordinary office listings. Those pages may describe elevators or amenities, but they rarely document the linked journey a disabled professional must actually make. A usable entrance does not establish a usable workstation, and federal meeting guidance says exactly that an accessible entrance does not necessarily provide access throughout a facility (canada.ca).

The scope is broader than mobility. Statistics Canada notes that many disabilities are not visible (statcan.gc.ca). In its 2022 survey, **48%** of people with disabilities encountered communication barriers, while **37%** encountered barriers involving behaviours, misconceptions, or assumptions (statcan.gc.ca). Consequently, a serious audit must cover visual, hearing, cognitive, sensory, and communication access as well as wheelchair circulation.

This report is a decision tool for freelancers, founders, remote employees, and office managers. It does not provide a legal opinion, certify a property, or assume that one checklist fits everyone. Its evidence was reviewed as of **September 19, 2026**. Building facts, transit outages, snow, furniture placement, and individual requirements can change, so the worksheet is designed to be refreshed at every shortlist and tour.

Methodology: What Accessible Can and Cannot Mean

Three evidence levels

The word **accessible** should be decomposed into three distinct propositions:

- **Legal minimum:** The provisions that actually apply to the building, occupancy, alteration, and service relationship. Quebec describes its code as establishing minimum accessibility requirements (rbq.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Published benchmark:** A measurable standard or guidance item that can inform a better design. The National Research Council similarly describes National Building Code requirements as minimum acceptable measures (nrc.canada.ca).
- **Facility fact:** A condition at a named coworking site today. Only a current document, dated photograph, live demonstration, or physical measurement can establish it.

These levels must not be blended. The CSA/ASC B651:23 overview addresses physical, sensory, and cognitive disability (accessible.canada.ca), but the federal body describes its standards as voluntary (accessible.canada.ca). Its detailed dimensions are therefore useful audit references, not automatic proof of Quebec compliance.

Quebec applicability is property-specific

Quebec says its Construction Code and Safety Code do not apply uniformly to all building categories (quebec.ca). The current Régie du bâtiment du Québec guide lists an exclusion involving business establishments of no more than **two storeys**, but mixed-use buildings can still fall under code requirements (rbq.gouv.qc.ca) (quebec.ca).

For an existing-building transformation, Section 3.8 may apply only to installations affected by the work (rbq.gouv.qc.ca). Making one transformed component accessible does not automatically make the entire building accessible (rbq.gouv.qc.ca). A buyer should therefore ask for occupancy classification, construction and alteration dates, permits, and the professional basis for any compliance claim.

The Quebec Charter expressly protects disability and the use of a means to mitigate disability (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). The human-rights commission states that service providers can be required to seek solutions actively (cdpdj.qc.ca). That obligation is distinct from building-code geometry and may require an individualized process.

The phrase **ADA accessible coworking Montreal** is legally imprecise. The Americans with Disabilities Act is a **United States federal civil-rights law** (ada.gov). In Montreal, ask which Quebec and municipal rules apply, then use Canadian standards as identified benchmarks.

Before the Tour: Evidence and Arrival

Request a current access packet

Before booking a tour, send the operator a short list of functional questions. Request photographs or video taken recently, not an undated marketing gallery.

- **Route:** Show the path from the chosen drop-off, parking space, bus stop, or accessible station exit to the door.
- **Thresholds:** Provide measured clear widths, slopes, threshold heights, door-opening force, and the location of power operators.
- **Access control:** Demonstrate the intercom, card reader, keypad, and after-hours process from seated and standing positions.
- **Vertical travel:** Identify every required elevator, its cab and door dimensions, controls, audible and visual indicators, and outage procedure.
- **Work point:** Confirm an adjustable desk, knee clearance, chair options, power reach, glare control, and a quiet alternative.
- **Shared rooms:** Document meeting-room circulation, movable seating, captions, microphones, listening support, and hybrid controls.
- **Washroom and kitchen:** Provide the route, transfer space, grab bars, fixtures, counter height, appliance controls, and emergency call provision.

- **Emergency:** Supply the current alarm, evacuation, assistance, refuge, and communication plan.

Federal guidance says people with similar disabilities may request different accommodations (canada.ca). Ask the person who will use the space to mark requirements as essential, adaptable, or irrelevant before the operator answers.

Verify the whole Montreal route

STM's trip planner can search wheelchair-accessible routes (stm.info). Its results include only front-ramp buses, accessible stops, and métro stations with elevators (stm.info). Even so, STM does not guarantee the accessibility of portions involving the road network (stm.info).

For a **coworking space with an elevator in Montreal**, verify every elevator in the chain, not only the building elevator. Record the station entrance, required line and direction, transfer, street exit, office-floor elevator, and a step-free backup. At Berri-UQAM, for example, STM says only the Orange and Green lines are accessible by elevator (stm.info).

Arrival alternatives need equal specificity:

- **Paratransit:** The STM service is door-to-door by reservation (mobilitymontreal.gouv.qc.ca). The reservation record should specify the building access point if it differs from the main entrance (stm.info).
- **Parking:** A Quebec accessible parking permit belongs to the individual, not a specific vehicle (saaq.gouv.qc.ca). Montréal's map does not show whether a reserved space is available in real time (montreal.ca).
- **Drop-off:** Montréal permits applications for a disabled passenger drop-off zone near a home or workplace, subject to the stated process (montreal.ca).
- **Winter:** Municipal plowing begins at **2.5 cm** of snow, while snow loading begins at **10 to 15 cm** (montreal.ca) (montreal.ca). A private-property snowbank at an entrance or parking area remains the property side's responsibility to clear (montreal.ca).

A route passes only after a real trip at the relevant time and season. Use Montréal's official work and obstruction page before departure (montreal.ca), then preserve a backup in the worksheet.

The Door-to-Desk Audit

The audit uses **Pass**, **Follow-up**, and **Fail** as evidence states, not quality scores. Pass means the user-defined requirement was observed under realistic conditions. Follow-up means it may work but needs a document, measurement, demonstration, or dated remediation. Fail means an essential requirement is absent and no workable accommodation is agreed.

Table 1 is the primary candidate comparison. It includes 2727 Coworking because the publisher directly provides coworking desks, offices, and meeting rooms. The row records only published evidence and deliberately does not infer accessibility.

Candidate	Published evidence	Accessibility evidence status	Decision before shortlist
2727 Coworking	The operator lists hot desks, dedicated desks, private offices, conference-room access, kitchen, shower, and 24/7 access (2727coworking.com); its virtual tour describes offices for teams of **1 to 10** and conference rooms with audiovisual equipment (2727coworking.com).	Product availability is published. No claim in this report certifies the route, clearances, controls, washroom, alarms, or egress.	**Tour and measure.** Request the full access packet and test the user-specific route.
Any other Montreal coworking candidate	Insert dated operator documents and direct answers.	Mark each checkpoint observed, unverified, or not provided.	**Tour, adapt, or reject** using the same rule.

The comparison is intentionally asymmetric because this is not a provider ranking. The operator's public list proves that spaces exist to be assessed, not that they meet any individual's access requirements. Every candidate should be evaluated with the same evidence fields.

Printable bilingual audit worksheet

Table 2 is the core **Montreal coworking door-to-desk audit / audit porte-au-poste de travail**. Print in landscape or copy it into a shared document. Add rows for requirements unique to the user.

Checkpoint / Point de contrôle	Observed condition / Condition observée	Official reference / Référence officielle	Photo or question / Photo ou question	Responsible party / Responsable	Remediation date / Date	User priority / Priorité
Route and backup / Trajet et solution de rechange	Pass, follow-up, fail, not applicable	STM warns surface portions are not guaranteed (stm.info)	Map both routes; time actual trip	User and office manager	____	Essential / Adaptable / N/A
Exterior path and winter / Parcours extérieur et hiver	Width, slope, surface, drainage, snow, lighting	Weather and equipment can slow clearing (montreal.ca)	Photograph curb, crossing, and threshold	Property manager	____	____
Entrance and access control / Entrée et contrôle d'accès	Clear width, force, threshold, reach, intercom	Model benchmark: **950 mm** clear door (accessible.canada.ca)	Measure active leaf; test after hours	Operator and landlord	____	____
Interior circulation / Circulation intérieure	Width, turning, protrusions, furniture changes	Model benchmark: **2,500 mm** turn (accessible.canada.ca)	Photograph narrowest point	Operator	____	____
Elevator / Ascenseur	Door, cab, controls, voice, visual signals, outage plan	Federal example uses visible and verbal indicators (canada.ca)	Ride required route; simulate outage question	Landlord	____	____

Checkpoint / Point de contrôle	Observed condition / Condition observée	Official reference / Référence officielle	Photo or question / Photo ou question	Responsible party / Responsable	Remediation date / Date	User priority / Priorité
Desk / Poste de travail	Height range, knee space, chair, reach, power, glare	Federal example uses adjustable surfaces and shelves (canada.ca)	Test with actual device and task	Operator or employer	____	____
Meeting room / Salle de réunion	Route, turning, seating, microphones, captions, loop	Model benchmark references listening systems over **75 m2** (accessible.canada.ca)	Run a hybrid call and caption test	Operator and meeting host	____	____
Washroom / Salle de toilette	Door, turn, transfer, bars, sink, lock, call system	Treat every fixture as a linked sequence	Photograph and measure with consent	Landlord or operator	____	____
Kitchen / Cuisine	Counter, sink, appliance controls, storage, route	Controls benchmark: no higher than **1,100 mm** (accessible.canada.ca)	Reach-test commonly used items	Operator	____	____
Wayfinding / Orientation	Contrast, tactile/Braille, plain language, landmarks	Model guidance calls for tactile and Braille at key locations (accessible.canada.ca)	Navigate without staff prompts	Operator and landlord	____	____
Light, sound, scent / Lumière, son, odeurs	Glare, flicker, noise, quiet area, ventilation, products	CCOHS says scent policies should extend beyond perfume (ccohs.ca)	Observe at peak occupancy	Operator	____	____
Alarms and egress / Alarmes et évacuation	Audible, visible, communication, assistance, refuge, exit	Model guidance calls for audible and visible notification (accessible.canada.ca)	Request drill record and demonstration	Landlord and operator	____	____

The table should not be totalled. A quiet room may be essential for one person and irrelevant to another. A single inaccessible washroom or missing evacuation method can outweigh ten successful amenity checks.

Route map box / Boîte du trajet

- **Primary origin and mode / Origine et mode principal: _____**
- **Accessible station exit or drop-off / Sortie accessible ou débarcadère: _____**
- **Street-by-street path / Parcours rue par rue: _____**
- **Primary entrance and after-hours entrance / Entrée principale et hors heures: _____**
- **Backup route and trigger / Solution de rechange et déclencheur: _____**
- **Same-day checks, time and owner / Vérifications le jour même: _____**

Inside the Workspace and Meeting Participation

Circulation, controls, and workstations

A **barrier-free coworking space in Montreal** must be examined under normal operating conditions. Chairs, recycling bins, deliveries, coats, and temporary cables can narrow a route after an architectural drawing was prepared. Measure the narrowest point with doors and furniture in their actual positions. Test hardware with the user's ordinary movement; do not infer usability from its appearance.

At the workstation, reproduce a real work session. Check entry, transfer or approach, desk height, knee and toe clearance, monitor placement, task light, outlet reach, and the path to printing, lockers, and refreshments. The Government of Canada's office example reports circulation lighting of at least **100 lux** at ground level, but that is an example to investigate, not a universal prescription for every person (canada.ca). Measure glare and contrast as well as illuminance.

Accessible meeting rooms in Montreal

Meeting participation requires more than entering the room. The route from the building entrance to the room should be assessed (gov.bc.ca). Leave floor space for mobility devices and service animals (gov.bc.ca).

For hybrid participation:

- **Captions:** Confirm they are visible simultaneously to remote and in-room participants (w3.org).
- **Files:** Send accessible files directly; screen sharing should not be the only route to materials (w3.org).
- **Audio:** Test microphones from every seat and any hearing loop or infrared system. UK guidance specifically recommends checking that such systems work (gov.uk).
- **Lighting:** Avoid assuming dim light is inclusive. It can prevent participation, including for people who lip-read (gov.uk).
- **Advance choice:** Ask about supports early, as federal guidance recommends (canada.ca).

Quebec states that people accompanied by an assistance dog have a right to access public places (quebec.ca). The tour should identify a safe resting position that does not obstruct circulation and a practical outdoor relief route, without treating the animal as an amenity.

Emergency Planning and Accommodation Process

Separate daily access from emergency egress

An elevator can make daily entry possible while failing to provide an emergency strategy. Federal guidance warns that some emergencies prevent elevator use (accessible.canada.ca). It also says evacuation plans need a solution for people using mobility aids (accessible.canada.ca).

Table 3 is a separate emergency-egress worksheet. It should be completed with the operator, building manager, employer where relevant, and the person concerned.

Emergency field / Champ d'urgence	Verified answer / Réponse vérifiée	Evidence and owner / Preuve et responsable
Alarm modes: audible, visible, tactile, message / Modes d'alarme	_____	Demonstration date: ____ Owner: ____
Accessible exit path by floor / Parcours de sortie accessible	_____	Map version: ____ Owner: ____
Elevator unavailable scenario / Ascenseur indisponible	_____	Written procedure: ____
Refuge location and two-way communication / Zone de refuge et communication	_____	Inspection date: ____
Individual assistance and consent / Aide individuelle et consentement	_____	Named backup: ____
Mobility device handling / Gestion de l'aide à la mobilité	_____	Equipment and training: ____
Service animal / Chien d'assistance	_____	Relief and reunion plan: ____
Assembly point and accountability / Point de rassemblement	_____	Roster method: ____
Outage or snow notification / Avis de panne ou de neige	_____	Channel and timing: ____
Drill, review, and remediation / Exercice, révision et correction	_____	Next date: ____

The worksheet must name who acts and what happens when the primary person is absent. Government of Canada guidance recommends that emergency managers and the person needing assistance plan the strategy together (canada.ca). Evacuation maps should show exits, assembly points, and emergency equipment (osha.gov). The latter is non-Quebec best practice, not a statement of local law.

Ask for accommodation without unnecessary detail

Frame the request around a barrier and the functional result needed. Examples include a lower card reader, an adjustable desk, a reserved circulation zone, real-time captions, a quiet room, remote participation during an elevator outage, or an alternate entrance during snow removal.

- **Describe the task and barrier:** For example, the card reader cannot be reached from the user's seated position.
- **State the needed outcome:** Independent after-hours entry, without disclosing unrelated health information.
- **Invite options:** The operator may be able to relocate hardware, issue a different credential, or provide a staffed process.
- **Record the agreement:** Identify the measure, owner, test date, outage fallback, and review date.
- **Limit personal information:** Quebec's commission says an employer cannot automatically demand a diagnosis (cdpdj.qc.ca). Federal privacy guidance says requested information should focus on functional limitations and safety issues (canada.ca).

This process benefits both **coworking for disabled professionals in Montreal** and small employers arranging space for a team member. It makes the decision auditable without making the person prove more than is necessary.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The data support a multi-barrier audit rather than a mobility-only amenities list. *Table 4* summarizes the most decision-relevant figures. All prevalence figures come from the **2022 Canadian Survey on Disability** and describe Canada unless otherwise noted.

Measure	Result	Decision implication
Canadians aged 15 or older with a disability limiting daily activity	**27%, 8.0 million** (statcan.gc.ca)	Accessibility is a mainstream workplace-selection variable.
Disabled people encountering at least one barrier	**72%** (statcan.gc.ca)	A listing label has low decision value without condition-level evidence.
Barriers in or around public spaces	**56%** (statcan.gc.ca)	The audit must start before the front door.
Communication-related barriers	**48%, about 3.8 million** (www150.statcan.gc.ca)	Meeting technology and staff process belong in the physical tour.
Two or more co-occurring disability types	**71%** (www150.statcan.gc.ca)	A single weighted score can conceal an essential failure.
At least one unmet need across surveyed support categories	**66.1%** (www150.statcan.gc.ca)	Do not assume the user can supply every missing support personally.
Unmet need for an assistive aid or device	**22.7%** (www150.statcan.gc.ca)	Ask what infrastructure the workspace must supply.
Survey collection response rate	**61.1%** (www150.statcan.gc.ca)	Treat the estimates as survey results, not exact counts of every local user.

These figures do not measure Montreal coworking inventory, and they do not estimate search demand. The survey covers people living in private dwellings, not institutional or other collective settings (www150.statcan.gc.ca). It therefore supplies context about barrier prevalence, not a facility pass rate.

There is also no sound basis for collapsing the checklist into a percentage. If an essential elevator, washroom, alarm mode, or quiet workspace fails, a high average across unrelated fields would mislead. The proper output is a requirements matrix with evidence, ownership, and dates.

Analysis of Key Segments

Mobility and wheelchair users

For a wheelchair user, the decision chain includes vehicle or platform access, curb cut, surface, slope, door, card reader, circulation, vertical travel, desk approach, washroom transfer, and egress. A failure anywhere can break the trip. The RBQ's own definition of a barrier-free path encompasses ramps, elevators or platform lifts

(rbq.gouv.qc.ca). Verify deployed bus-ramp conditions too, because STM notes a driver may need to use another stop if safe deployment is not possible (stm.info).

Visual, hearing, cognitive, and sensory access

For a blind or low-vision user, audit consistent landmarks, contrast, tactile and Braille information, audible elevator indicators, obstacles, and staff wayfinding. For a Deaf or hard-of-hearing user, test captions, microphones, listening support, visual alarms, and the method for outage notices. For cognitive access, check predictable layouts, plain instructions, signage consistency, and a low-distraction route. Clear signage benefits unfamiliar visitors as well as people with learning disabilities (gov.uk).

Sensory requirements may conflict. More light can improve lip-reading but increase glare; an open plan can aid navigation but increase noise. Record the individual's priority and test alternate zones rather than declaring one configuration universally accessible.

Small teams and office approvers

A **small-team coworking space in Montreal** adds organizational questions. Who receives the accommodation request, who can authorize furniture or technology, and who communicates with the landlord? Who covers the reception desk after hours? A team should confirm that an adaptation follows the person into meeting rooms, common areas, and emergency procedures.

Operator pricing can help define the commercial choice but says nothing about accessibility. As of the review date, 2727 Coworking published **$300 per month** for a hot desk, **$450** for a dedicated desk, and **$600** for a one-person closed office (2727coworking.com) (2727coworking.com) (2727coworking.com). The correct comparison is total usable cost: membership plus any furniture, technology, transport, or staffing adaptation, with responsibility documented before signing.

Implications and Future Directions

The **accessible office space Montreal** market would become easier to evaluate if operators published a dated access packet containing measured routes, photographs with descriptions, elevator dependencies, washroom details, alarm modes, and outage procedures. A visual journey can make the path legible before travel. The UK National Archives, for example, describes an approach photograph with an arrow marking the entrance route (nationalarchives.gov.uk). This is a documentation example, not a Quebec rule.

Policy is still moving. Quebec's former **Petits établissements accessibles** program ended on **March 31, 2026** (quebec.ca). In January 2026, the province said work continued on access to public-facing buildings constructed before 1976 (quebec.ca). These facts reinforce the need to refresh program and code references at publication.

Operators can make near-term improvements without claiming certification:

- **Publish evidence:** Use dated photos, measured clearances, accessible image descriptions, and a named contact.

- **Test operations:** Include after-hours entry, furniture drift, peak noise, cleaning products, snow, and elevator outages.
- **Build redundancy:** Offer a backup entrance, route, room, participation mode, and responsible staff member.
- **Invite requirements early:** Make the accommodation channel visible before payment or a tour.
- **Use lived experience:** Have disabled users and a Quebec accessibility professional review the audit.
- **Recheck:** Set owners and remediation dates rather than leaving items as permanent promises.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

How can someone find wheelchair accessible coworking in Montreal?

Start with an accessible transit, parking, or drop-off route, then ask for current measurements and photographs covering every segment through the desk, meeting room, washroom, kitchen, and exit. Tour with the actual mobility device and verify a backup route. Do not accept an elevator icon as proof of the complete journey.

Does an elevator make a Montreal coworking space accessible?

No. Verify the elevator's approach, door, cab, controls, audible and visual signals, destination floors, operating hours, outage notifications, and emergency plan. A required métro elevator and the building elevator are separate dependencies.

What should be checked in accessible meeting rooms in Montreal?

Check the route to the room, turning and seating space, table approach, lighting, acoustics, microphones, captions, assistive listening, accessible files, hybrid controls, and alarm notification. Run a real meeting test rather than checking an amenities list.

Is ADA accessible the right standard for Montreal coworking?

No. ADA refers to a United States federal law. Ask which Quebec construction, municipal, human-rights, and service obligations apply to the specific facility. Canadian standards can then provide clearly labeled benchmarks.

How should a disabled professional request a coworking accommodation?

Describe the barrier, the work or access outcome needed, and any timing constraint. Invite possible solutions, record the chosen measure and owner, and request only the personal information necessary to evaluate the functional need.

What is the decision rule after a tour?

Classify every requirement as **essential**, **adaptable**, or **not applicable**. Shortlist only if all essential items pass or have a tested, dated accommodation with an accountable owner. Keep follow-up items open until evidence is received. Reject a site when an essential requirement fails and no workable adaptation exists.

Conclusion

Choosing accessible coworking in Montreal is a verification exercise, not a search for the most persuasive accessibility label. The defensible unit of analysis is the complete door-to-desk journey, including the return route and an emergency scenario. Legal requirements, published standards, and observed facility conditions answer different questions and must remain separate.

The practical workflow is simple: define individual essentials, request a current access packet, map a primary and backup arrival route, tour under realistic conditions, measure the linked path, test meeting participation, complete the separate egress worksheet, and assign every unresolved item to a responsible party and date. The final disposition is not a universal score. It is **pass**, **follow-up**, or **fail** for each requirement that matters to the intended user.

No coworking operator is certified by this report. Public descriptions, including those from 2727 Coworking, establish only what an operator says it offers. A shortlist becomes defensible only when direct answers, observed conditions, and the individual's requirements align. Because routes, outages, snow, layouts, and policies change, the audit should be repeated before commitment and reviewed after any material change.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

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THE PUBLISHER

About 2727 Coworking

2727 Coworking is a Montreal workspace and business-address provider. We serve people who need a place to focus, meet, run a small business or establish a professional mailing presence. Our website offers English and French information about workspace options and services, alongside educational resources for operating a business in Canada.

A workspace that fits the day

Our workspace options include private offices, day passes and desks, and a conference room. These formats help individuals and teams compare a dedicated office with more flexible ways to work or hold a meeting. Prospective members can explore the virtual tour, review current pricing and book a visit before choosing a workspace.

Business addresses and mail

2727 Coworking provides business-address and virtual-mailbox services. Our resources explain the documents and practical questions involved, including guidance for people outside Canada. Service eligibility, included features, availability and access arrangements should be confirmed on the applicable service page or with our team.

Resources for Canadian small businesses

We publish guides, research and planning tools about workspace decisions, business addresses and starting a business in Canada. Our incorporation research includes information for people inside Canada and abroad, with jurisdiction-specific material to help readers identify the next questions to investigate. These educational resources complement our workspace and address services; they are not individualized legal, tax or immigration advice.

Visit or contact 2727 Coworking

Explore private offices, day passes and desks, the conference room, business addresses and virtual mailboxes. Book a visit or contact the team to discuss your needs.

A business address alone does not establish tax residence, immigration status, banking approval or eligibility for a government program.

Website: https://2727coworking.com

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