The Fermi Bubbles were discovered about a decade ago in the Fermi-LAT data as a double-lobe structure extending up to 55° in Galactic latitudes above and below the Galactic Center, with possible counterparts at other wavelengths, e.g., in radio and X rays. Their origin is still unknown and their emission can be explained by leptonic and hadronic scenarii invoking, for instance, past activity of the supermassive black hole Sagittarius A* or star-formation activity near the Galactic Centre. Understanding the properties of the emission at the base of the Fermi Bubbles will provide key insights into their origin. Using the unprecedented observational dataset from the TeV gamma-ray survey of the Milky Way inner region currently performed by H.E.S.S., we searched for TeV emission at the base of the Fermi Bubbles using low-latitude spatial templates. The first results obtained with the 2014-2020 H.E.S.S. observations show no significant emission and the flux upper limits permit to constrain model parameters of the parent particle spectrum in leptonic and hadronic scenarii.