Many X-ray sources are highly transient on fairly long timescales, notably X-ray binaries, cataclysmic variables, supernovae, changing look AGN and tidal disruption events, as well as many others. The XMM-Newton X-ray catalogue contains more than a million detections in the most recent version, 4XMM-DR14. Some of these sources have been observed 90 times over the 25 years of the mission and have detailed long-term lightcurves. Combining this with catalogues of X-ray sources from Chandra, Swift, eRosita, Rosat and others, along with upper limits, increases the baseline and number of data points. Mining these archives has revealed many rare transients, but as the majority of XMM-Newton observations (and those of other telescopes) are proprietary for as much as 12 months, these transients are discovered when they have dimmed and can no longer be investigated. As of this year, XMM-Newton observers can now indicate whether a serendipitous transient source in their field of view can be made public shortly after the observation has taken place. STONKS (Search for Transient Object in New observations using Known Sources) has been implemented in the XMM-Newton pipeline to provide the observer with information about the transient and make the transient public with prior accord from the PI. By leveraging the long observational times, and large effective area of the XMM observatory we are able to uncover different populations of soft X-ray transients to those identified in wide Field-of-View surveys. Here we present two studies carried out with STONKS during the validation phase of the tool, one of the Galactic Plane and another of the Euclid Fornax Field, revealing new populations of transient sources.